Appendix C – Meeting and Other Participation Documentation

This appendix contains the following documentation of the Cumberland County 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update:

Municipal Participation Table

PEMA & FEMA Meeting (virtual) – May 13, 2024

- Presentation
- Meeting Notes

Kick-Off Meeting (hybrid) – June 4, 2024

- Invitation Email
- FAQ Handouts:
    - Municipalities Handout
    - Stakeholders Handout
- Agenda
- Sign-In Sheet
- Presentation
- Meeting Notes

Risk Assessment & Mitigation Solutions Meeting (hybrid) – July 22, 2024

- Invitation Email
- Agenda
- Sign-In Sheet
- Presentation
- Meeting Notes

Mitigation Solutions Meeting (hybrid) – September 9, 2024

- Invitation Email
- Agenda
- Sign-In Sheet
- Presentation

- Meeting Notes

Special Stakeholder Meeting (virtual) – October 8 and 23, 2024

- Mechanicsburg Borough Meeting 1
    - Invitation Email
    - Agenda
    - Presentation
    - Meeting Notes
- Mechanicsburg Borough Meeting 2
    - Invitation Email
    - Meeting Notes

HHPD Meeting (virtual) – October 22, 2024

- Invitation Email
- Meeting Notes

HHPD Dam Owner Outreach Meetings (virtual)

- Laurel Lake Dam – November 6, 2024
- Wolfe Farm Dam – November 6, 2024
- Lake Oyler-Knouse Foods Dam – December 13, 2024
- Opossum Lake Dam
    - Telephone Record 1 – December 20, 2024
    - Telephone Record 2 – January 3, 2025

Completed Participation Surveys/Forms

- Public Survey
- Community Lifelines Survey
- Identified Hazards and Risks Survey
- Action Progress Form
- New Mitigation Action Form
- Community Capability Assessment Worksheet
- Checking in on the NFIP Form

Final Draft Meeting (hybrid) – July 8, 2025

- Invitation Email
- Public Meeting Notice
- Sign-In Sheet
- Presentation
- Meeting Notes

Final Draft Meeting with FEMA (virtual) – October 16, 2025

- Invitation Email
- Meeting Notes

Appendix C: Summary of participation from local municipalities during the Cumberland County 2025 HMP update.											
MUNICIPALITY	**MUNICIPAL PARTICIPATION SUMMARY**										
	Kick-Off Meeting 6/4/2024	**RAMS Meeting 7/22/2024**	**Mitigation Strategy Meeting 9/9/2024**	**Special Stakeholder Meeting 10/8/2024**	**Special Stakeholder Meeting 10/23/2024**	**Final Draft Meeting 7/8/2025**	**Hazard and Risk Assessment Survey (Online)**	**Community Lifelines Survey (Online)**	**Community Capability Assessment**	**Checking in on the NFIP**	**New Mitigation Action**
Camp Hill Borough	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Carlisle Borough	X	X	X				X	X			
Cooke Township	X	X	X				X	X			
Dickinson Township	X	X	X				X	X		X	
East Pennsboro Township		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Hampden Township	X		X				X				
Hopewell Township	X		X				X	X			
Lemoyne Borough	X	X	X				X		X	X	
Lower Allen Township	X	X	X			X	X	X			X
Lower Frankford Township			X				X	X	X	X	
Lower Mifflin Township			X				X	X	X	X	
Mechanicsburg Borough				X	X		X	X			X
Middlesex Township			X			X	X				
Monroe Township	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Mount Holly Springs Borough			X				X	X	X	X	
New Cumberland Borough		X	X				X	X			
Newburg Borough			X				X	X	X	X	
Newville Borough	X	X					X	X			
North Middleton Township		X	X				X	X			
North Newton Township		X	X			X	X		X	X	
Penn Township	X	X	X			X	X	X			
Shippensburg Borough			X				X		X	X	X
Shippensburg Township		X					X				X
Shiremanstown Borough			X				X				
Silver Spring Township	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
South Middleton Township	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
South Newton Township			X				X		X	X	
Southampton Township	X		X				X		X		X
Upper Allen Township	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Upper Frankford Township			X				X				
Upper Mifflin Township		X	X				X	X			
West Pennsboro Township	X	X	X			X	X	X			X
Wormleysburg Borough	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X



Cumberland County MJHMP Update

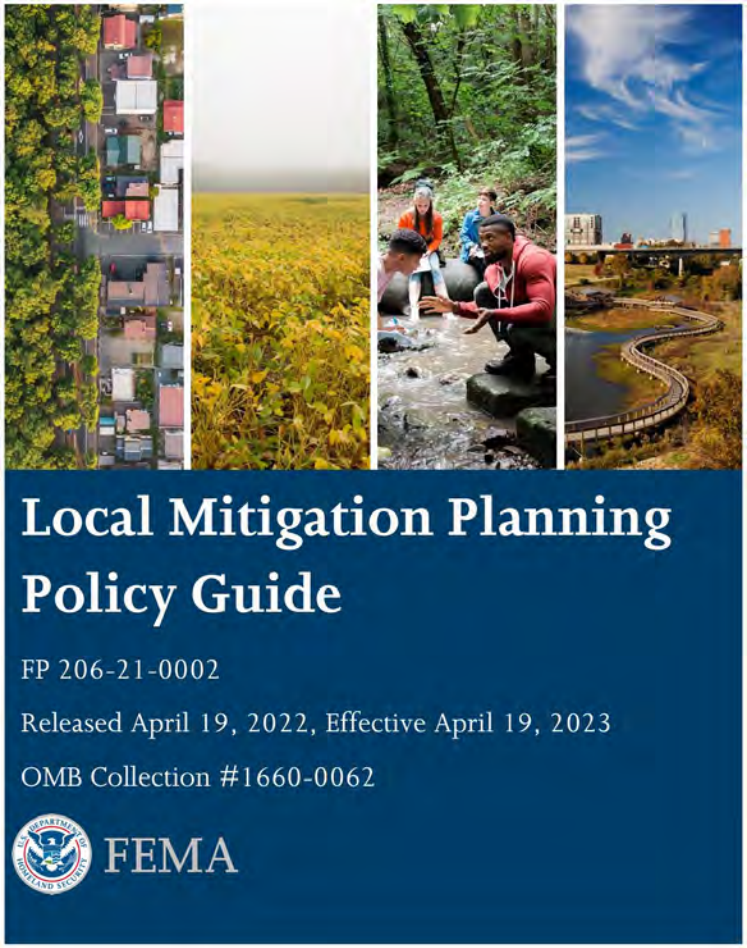
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination

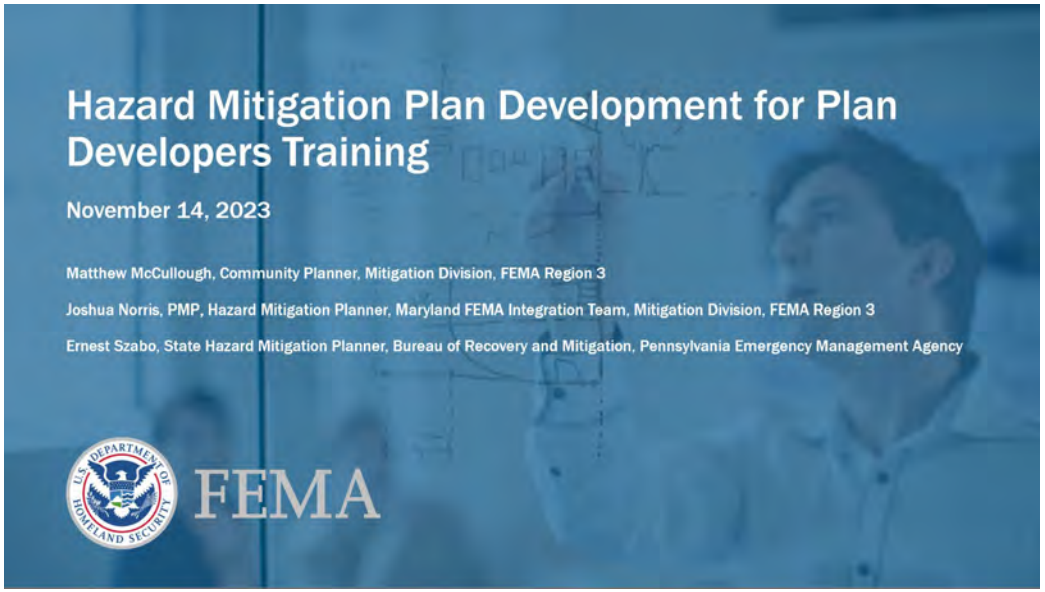
May 13, 2024

Agenda

- Scope and Schedule
- MIRC-4 Tasks for Invoicing
- State Enhanced HMP
- Planning Process
- Lessons Learned
- Next Steps

HMP Training Participation





Milestone Schedule

Meeting/Milestone	Proposed Date	Stakeholders
Planning Team Kick-off Meeting *(one in-person)*	June 3 / 4, 2024	County, Municipalities, Other Stakeholders
Risk Assessment Summary Meetings *(one in-person, one virtual)*	Mid July 2024	County, Municipalities, Other Stakeholders
Mitigation Strategy Workshops *(one in-person, one virtual)*	Mid September 2024	County, Municipalities, Other Stakeholders
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings *(one in-person, one virtual)*	Mid November 2024	County, Municipalities, Other Stakeholders, Public
30-day Public Comment Period	Early November to Early December 2024	
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Early January 2025	
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late February 2025	
Receive FEMA APA	NLT December 16, 2025	

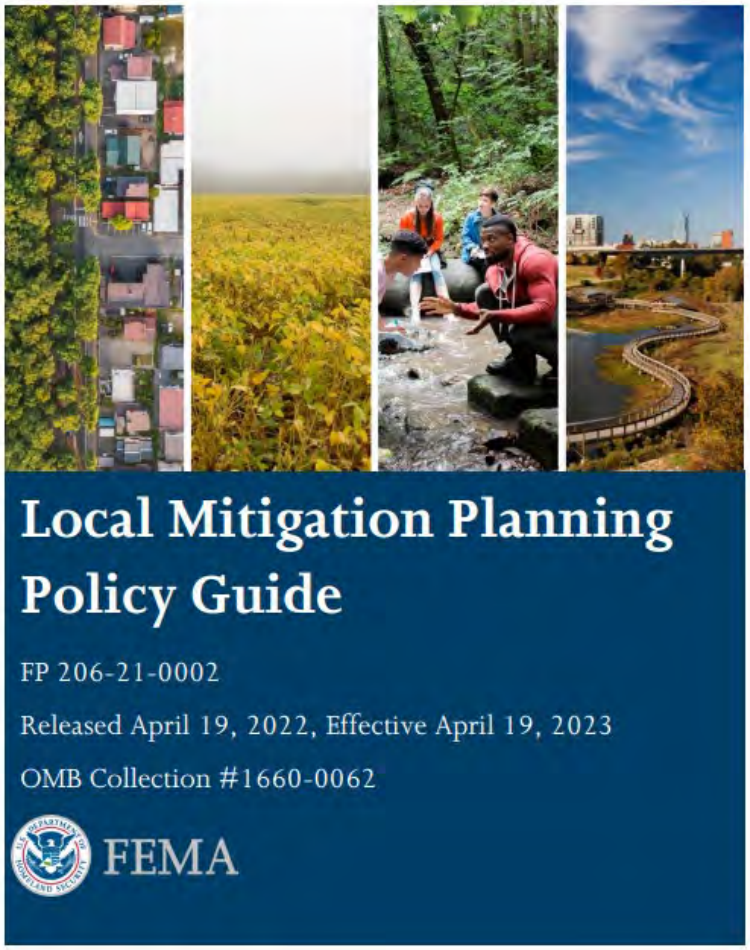
MIRC-4 Tasks for Invoicing and Qrtly. Reporting

- Management Costs
- Community Profile
- Hazard Analysis & Risk Assessment
- Assess Capabilities
- Develop Mitigation Strategies
- Writing the Plan
- Planning Process
- Plan Maintenance
- Plan Adoption
- Project Reports
- Meetings and Travel ODCs

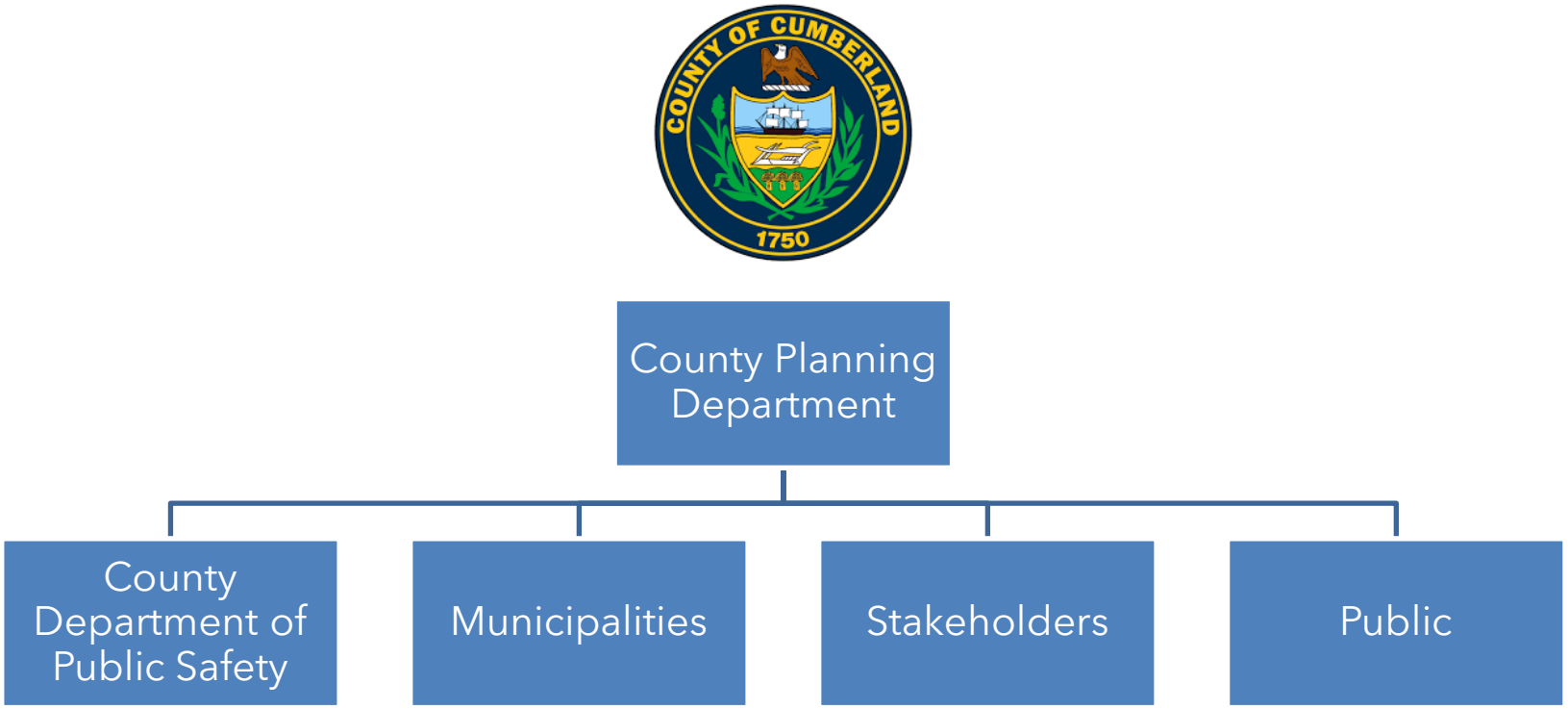
PLANNING PROCESS

FEMA Local Mitigation Policy Guide

- Address new local policy guide requirements.
  - Equity considerations (vulnerable populations and hazard impacts)
  - Climate change considerations
  - HHPD Requirements



Planning Partners



Municipal Participation

- Municipal Participation Requirements.
  - Attend at least one (1) meeting
  - Complete at least (1) form
- Additionally, elements that require specifics for each participating jurisdiction must also be met:
  - Risk Assessment (B2-a,B2-b, E1-a)
  - Capability Assessment (C1-a, C1-b)
  - Mitigation Action Review (E2-b)
  - New Mitigation Action (C4-b,C5-b)
  - NFIP Survey (C2-a)
  - Plan Integration (D3, E2-c)

Municipal Participation

Appendix C

Documentation and Organization Municipal Participation

MUNICIPALITY	Appendix C: Summary of participation from local municipalities during the 2020 HMP update. MUNICIPAL PARTICIPATION SUMMARY					
	HMSC KICK-OFF 12/04/2018	HAZARD ID AND RISK WORKSHEET	HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT SURVEY (ONLINE)	HMSC MEETING #2 2/5/2019	NFIP & CAPABILITY ASSESMENT (EMAIL)	FINAL HMSC MEETING DRAFT PLAN 9/17/2020
Camp Hill Borough			•			
Carlisle Borough	•	•	•		•	•
Cooke Township	•	•	•	•		•
Dickinson Township	•	•	•	•	•	•
East Pennsboro Township	•	•	•			
Hampden Township	•	•	•	•	•	
Hopewell Township			•			
Lemoyne Borough	•	•	•	•		
Lower Allen Township	•	•	•	•		
Lower Frankford Township	•	•	•	•	•	
Lower Mifflin Township	•	•	•	•		
Mechanicsburg Borough			•		•	
Middlesex Township			•	•		
Monroe Township	•	•	•	•		
Mount Holly Springs Borough	•	•	•	•	•	
New Cumberland Borough	•	•	•			
Newburg Borough			•			
Newville Borough	•	•	•			
North Middleton Township	•	•	•	•		
North Newton Township	•	•	•	•		
Penn Township	•	•	•	•		•
Shippensburg Borough	•	•	•	•	•	•
Shippensburg Township	•	•	•	•		
Shiremanstown Borough			•			

Stakeholder Participation

- Anyone that lives, works, or travels through Cumberland County
- Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities
- Agencies that have the authority to regulate development
- Neighboring communities
- Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations
- Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, among others

Stakeholder Sectors

- Emergency Management
- Economic Development
- Land Use and Development
- Housing
- Health and Social Services
- Infrastructure (including transportation and other community lifelines)
- Natural and Cultural Resources

Community Lifelines



CUMBERLAND COUNTY 2025 MJHMP UPDATE

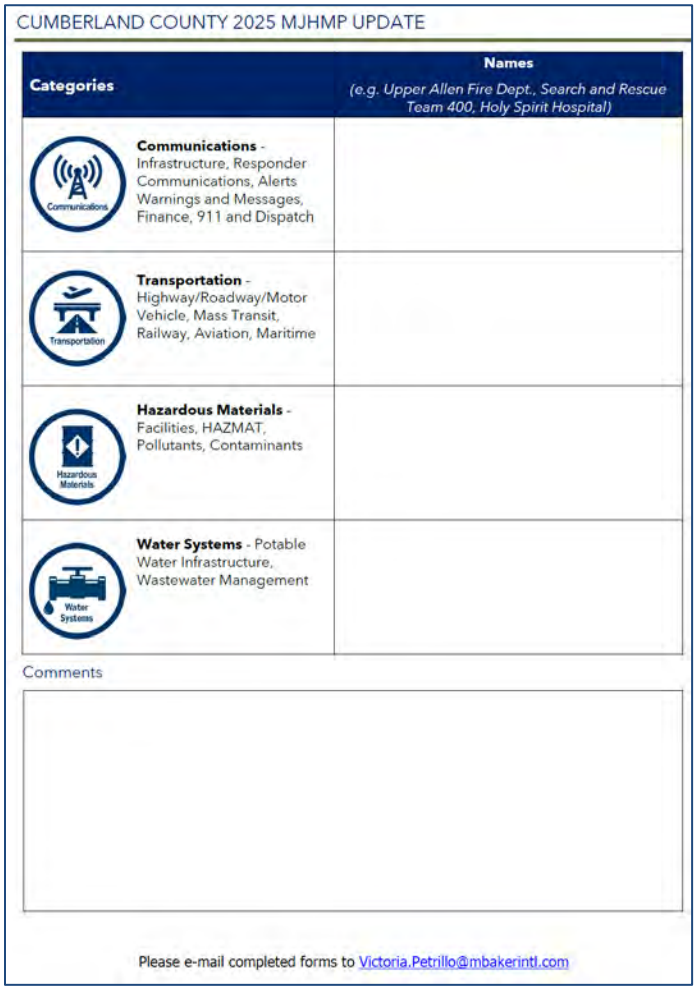
Identification of Community Lifelines

Community/Organization:	
Name and Title:	

A "lifeline" enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.

Please identify the lifelines important to your community or organization.

Categories	Names *(e.g. Upper Allen Fire Dept., Search and Rescue Team 400, Holy Spirit Hospital)*
Safety and Security - Law Enforcement/Security, Fire Service, Search and Rescue, Government Service, Community Safety	
Food, Hydration, Shelter - Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	
Health and Medical - Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management	
Energy - Power Grid, Fuel	



CUMBERLAND COUNTY 2025 MJHMP UPDATE

Categories	Names *(e.g. Upper Allen Fire Dept., Search and Rescue Team 400, Holy Spirit Hospital)*
Communications - Infrastructure, Responder Communications, Alerts Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 and Dispatch	
Transportation - Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime	
Hazardous Materials - Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants	
Water Systems - Potable Water Infrastructure, Wastewater Management	

Comments

Please e-mail completed forms to Victoria.Petrillo@mbakerintl.com

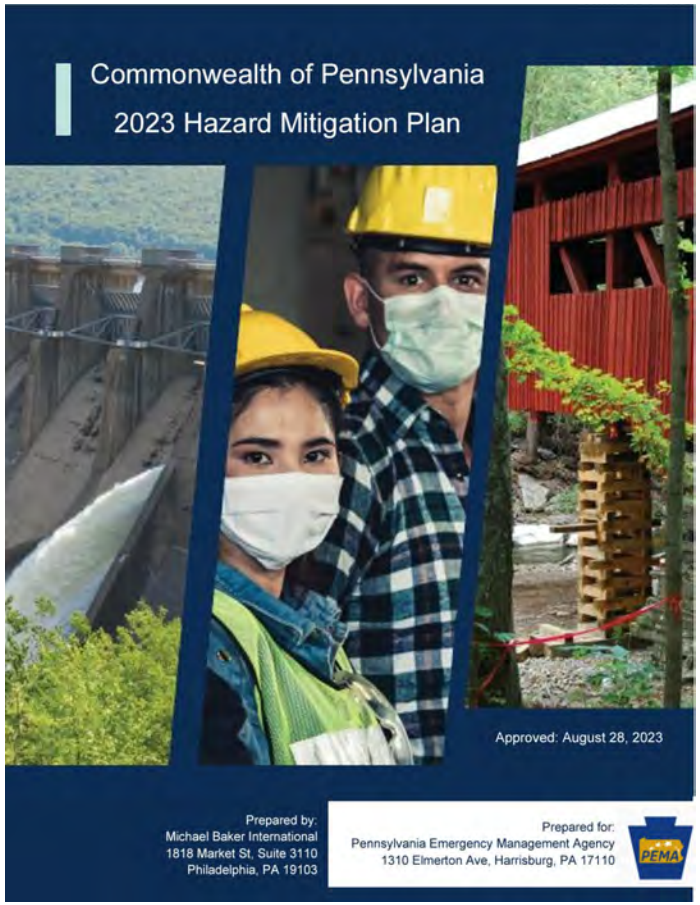
Public Participation

- Ongoing public input opportunities
- Use of social media
- Website postings of HMP update process, meetings, and draft materials online
- Print media
- Community meetings and events
- Equity Considerations





Hazard Identification





Consult the 2023 PA State Enhanced HMP

Risk Assessment

Element B: Risk Assessment Requirements

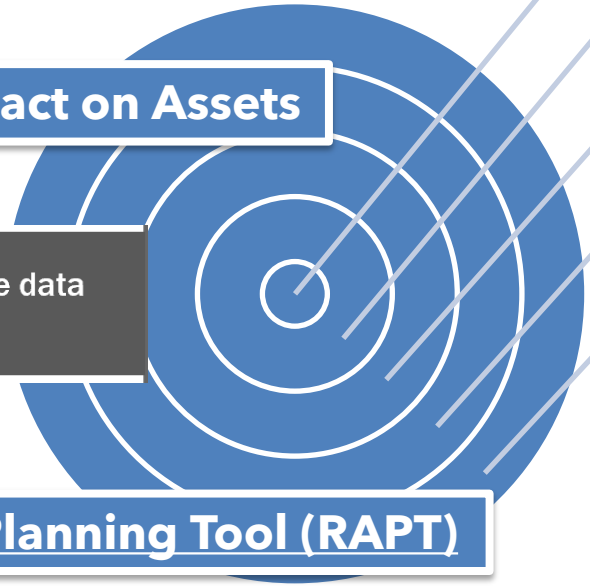
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Does the plan also include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

B2. Does the plan include a summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards? Does this summary also address NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

B2-a. The plan must describe the vulnerability of each participant to the identified hazards. The description must include current and future assets (including people) and the risk that makes them susceptible to damage from the identified hazards.

Vulnerability and Impact on Assets

New Guidance: The plan must include data for Severe RL and RL properties.



- **People (including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations**
- **Structures (including facilities, lifelines and critical infrastructure)**
- **Systems (including networks and capabilities)**
- **Natural, historic, and cultural resources**
- **Activities that have value to the community.**

FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)

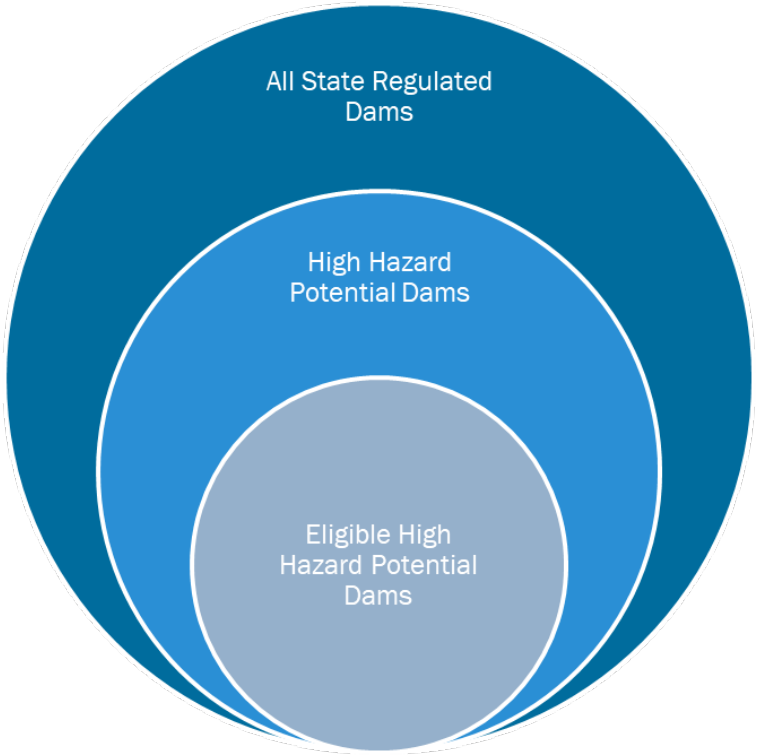
High Hazard Potential Dams

HHPD1: Did the plan describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information for HHPDs?

HHPD2: Did the plan address HHPDs in the risk assessment?

HHPD3: Did the plan include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from HHPDs?

HHPD4: Did the plan include actions that address HHPDs, and prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from HHPDs?



High Hazard Potential Dams

Dam Risk Prioritization Methodology

To meet the requirements of FEMA's HHPD program, counties and municipalities should prioritize their dams as follows:

Low Priority	The dam is not considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP or a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE.
Medium Priority	The dam is considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP but is not considered a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE. - OR – The dam is considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP and is considered a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE, and receives a Dam Risk Prioritization score of less than 17.
High Priority	The dam is considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP and is considered a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE, and receives a Dam Risk Prioritization score of 17 or more.

Dam Risk Prioritization Calculation

Dam Risk Prioritization Score = Probability x (Impact + Complexity)

Mitigation Strategy

Assess Capabilities

- Planning and Regulatory
- Administrative and Financial

Review Risk Assessment and Develop Problem Statements

- Hazards

Review Status of Previously Identified Mitigation Actions

- Per current approved HMP

Identify Alternative Mitigation Actions

- Based on all preceding steps

Mitigation Strategy

- Identify and analyze a complete range of specific mitigation actions addressing each goal/objective or problem statement.
- Develop preferred alternatives for implementation based on engineering feasibility, local capabilities, funding availability, etc.



New Guidance: Focus on a comprehensive range of actions. Actions should consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations.

Mitigation Strategy

- Identify and analyze a complete range of specific mitigation actions addressing each goal/objective or problem statement.
- Develop preferred alternatives for implementation based on engineering feasibility, local capabilities, funding availability, etc.



New Guidance: Focus on a comprehensive range of actions. Actions should consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations.



New Guidance: Each plan participant must identify one or more mitigation actions the participant(s) intends to implement for each hazard addressed in the risk assessment. Countywide actions, applicable to all participating jurisdictions, will satisfy this requirement.

Mitigation Strategy

- Do any previously identified mitigation actions address current problem statements?
- For incomplete actions, the plan must state if it is still relevant to the updated plan.
- Celebrate mitigation successes by documenting them in the HMP update.
- Implementation and Setting Priorities



New Guidance: Required mitigation action status updates are included in new Element E: Plan Update.

PEMA/FEMA Lessons Learned

- Municipal and stakeholder participation documentation, documentation, documentation!
- Climate Change Adaption
- Underserved and Vulnerable Populations
- FEMA Community LifeLines
- Hazard Profiles and Risk Assessment (Vulnerability and Impacts to Assets)
  - Addressing "Changes in Development"
- HHPD Analysis
- Others?

Next Steps

- Confirm stakeholder database
- Send invites and prepare for June 3 / 4 Kick-off Meeting
- Initiate Community Profile

CUMBERLAND COUNTY 2025 MJHMP UPDATE
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination Meeting Notes

May 13, 2024

1. Introductions

Facilitator: Troy Truax, AICP, Project Manager, Michael Baker International

This meeting was held virtually via Microsoft Teams to discuss the Cumberland County 2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Update.

These notes reflect discussion additional to the meeting presentation.

Below is the list of meeting attendees.

Virtual Meeting Attendance

Name	Title	Organization
Matthew McCullough	Community Planner	FEMA Region III
Joshua Norris	Community Planner, HHPD Oversight	FEMA Region III
Ernest Szabo	PEMA State Hazard Mitigation Planner	PEMA
Kirk Stoner, AICP	Planning Department Director	Cumberland County
Steve Hoffman	Planning Department Manager	Cumberland County
Troy Truax, AICP	Planning Director	Michael Baker International
Angela Bard Welt	Environmental Department Manager	Michael Baker International
Victoria Petrillo	Environmental Associate	Michael Baker International

2. Kick-off Meeting

Troy asked if June 3 or 4 would work for the PEMA and FEMA representatives if they would like to attend the Kick-off Meeting. Ernie noted that June 3 would be better for PEMA, and Matt noted that FEMA may have exercises those days. Joshua will be on leave and unable to attend. The County Department of Public Safety will not be able to attend due to a mandatory exercise with PEMA.

- **Justin Shaulis (Department of Public Safety) will draft the stakeholder database.**
- **Steve will send an invitation for the Kick-Off Meeting, to be offered in hybrid format (both in-person and virtual) on June 4.**
- **Angela and Victoria will draft meeting materials for the June 4 Kick-off Meeting.**

3. Schedule

Matt will ask about a schedule extension since the Period of Performance (ending September 2025) does not align with the plan expiration (December 2025).

4. Plan Integration

Michael Baker (Troy PM) is working on the U.S. Department of HUD Consolidated (Housing) Plans for Cumberland County and the Borough of Carlisle for the as well as Cumberland County Comprehensive Plan and Land Partnerships Plan. A Housing Summit will be held in September 2024 with Kirk and Steve included as stakeholders related to hazard mitigation. There will be good synergy between these plans in terms of data, stakeholders, and plan integration. The County Comprehensive Plan Update is nearing completion as well.

5. Community Lifelines

Troy shared the Community Lifelines worksheet in advance of and during the call. **Matt will provide information that will help to associate the Lifelines in existing data asset worksheets.** Matt noted that he likes this form and requested that it also identify the "owner" of the LifeLines. **Angela will add another column about the respondent's role with each Community Lifeline facility, along with the respective "owner(s)".**

6. SurveyMonkey

Matt and Ernie are fine with using this format to solicit input, as long as the survey fields include name, organization, and role. Ernie noted that now if the Water Authority wants a grant, then the Water Authority must have participated in the Update (as opposed to past years when the municipality needed to participate). **Matt will share a Memo about plan participation.**

7. Outreach

Kirk will ask the County's communications team to spread the work about the MJHMP Update.

8. Risk Assessment

Matt noted that all HMPs could benefit from having more specifics about the types and numbers of assets in the floodplain. Understanding the Community Lifelines can help to prioritize projects.

9. Risk Assessment

Troy will provide the draft RL/SRL letter to Kirk and Steve this week. Kirk will send the letter to Bill Bradfield (FEMA) and will copy Emily Houdshell (PEMA, State NFIP Manager) and Ken Roberts (PEMA) with an "as of" date of June 24, 2024. If the data is not received from Bill in time, then Ernie may be able to get a copy of the state report from Ken and Emily and can parse the data.

10. Dams

The Update will address the new Dam Risk Prioritization Methodology. **Joshua will share a pdf of the dam-specific presentation that he touched on during this PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination call.** Joshua encourages inclusion of actions from each category (planning, design, and construction). Joshua also encourages use of language from his slide about the

categories and/or the latest Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). **Joshua will provide national level data sets related to equity.** Goals like elevating houses are good, but FEMA also wants to see dam-specific goals. It is encouraged (but not required) to call out HHPDs in the goals. The new requirements are more intensive than the past requirements. Joshua shared this resource for HHPD Planning Tips: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_r3_high-hazard-potential-dams_local-tribal-mitigation.pdf
Joshua shared this resource for RAPT and may follow up with a demo for contractors: https://www.fema.gov/about/reports-and-data/resilience-analysis-planning-tool

11. Mitigation Strategy

If an action was cancelled or not enacted, the rationale/justification must be provided.

12. Hazus

The 2020 Update did not include a Hazus analysis. Matt noted that Hazus is not a requirement to assess loss and can lead to overestimates. Matt commented that if the County wants to use local data, then Matt would be supportive of that. Steve noted that the DFIRMs were adopted in 2023.

13. Lessons Learned

Matt commented that climate change and underserved and vulnerable populations need to be woven through each natural hazard type (not manmade hazard types). The County Comprehensive Plan Update will provide information on "changes in development."

14. Next Steps and Action Items

In addition to the Action Items shown above in red, **Steve will begin drafting the Community Profile.**

The meeting began at 2:00 PM and ended at 3:18 PM.

From: Hoffman, Steve B.

To: Kirk Stoner; Shaulis, Justin A.; Szabo, Ernest; Matt McCullough; "Norris, Joshua"; Parsons, Michele A.; Shively, Robert H.; Garner, Claudia J.

Cc: Cohick, Jessica L.; Troy D Truax; Welt, Angela

Bcc: "ndeary@carlislechamber.org"; "janet@cumberlandbusiness.com"; "Director@mechanicsburgchamber.org"; "director@shippensburg.org"; "george@wschamber.org"; "wpbladen@adamscountypa.gov"; Robert Forbes; "Carlisle Barracks (O"Rourke, Kurt)"; "Carlisle Borough (O"Donnell, Randy)"; Robert Kough; Shively, Robert H.; Parsons, Michele A.; "cfisher@dauphincounty.gov"; BJ Shughart; Owen, Erik; "mari.radford@fema.dhs.gov"; "mkseville@franklincountypa.gov"; Doug Gochenaur; Randall Pryor; Charles Gipe; Holl, David; "jimlwrfrankford@gmail.com"; Richie Price; Nate Wardle; Edwin Beam; Karen Lowry; Jim Hoerner; "jonathan.guseman@noaa.gov"; Samuel Phillips; Edwin Erlsten; Edwin Chamberlin; Robert Barrick; Taylor Griffiths; Shawn McCullough; "thomas.a.braithwaite4.mil@army.mil"; "rthen@pa.gov"; Robert Kough; "rfultz@perryco.org"; David Lindenmuth; David Lindenmuth; Cindy Watson; Bill Brown; "mnevil@sctfpa.org"; "esadmin@smiddleton.com"; Dan Burkett; "Larry Hinkle"; Valerian Curd; "ufranktwp@kuhncom.net"; Shively, Robert H.; "Carlisle Borough (Grimes, Dan)"; Charles Gipe; "WRJames@yorkcountypa.gov"; "bkempf@morethanshelter.org"; "Aging and Community Services"; Children & Youth; Strite, Annie L.; "weibleyw@diakon.org"; "information@maranatha-carlisle.org"; "cheyser@pa.gov"; "smickalonis@pennstatehealth.psu.edu"; "EWitwer@projectSHAREpa.org"; "sshewell@safeharbour.org"; "Joseph.Smith@USE.salvationarmy.org"; "Rebecca.Smith@USE.salvationarmy.org"; "hessfw@upmc.edu"; "melinda.rosario@redcross.org"; "andrew.goodolf@redcross.org"; "bking@claremontnursing.com"; "ShaunCooney@centralpenn.edu"; "lasatera@dickinson.edu"; "acoffey@messiah.edu"; "mrdominick@ship.edu"; "jcjohnson@ship.edu"; "mkuna@cchra.com"; "belinda@newlifecommunity.us"; "jlester@abf.com"; "tthrasher@abf.com"; "steve_zyla@acmd.com"; "mikef@adamsec.coop"; "chadt@adamsec.coop"; "Drew.stewart@adm.com"; "adam.ritchey@adm.com"; "randy.macko@retailbusinessservices.com"; "wwevodau@advancelocal.com"; "jjones@advancelocal.com"; "jjones@aeroenergy.com"; "RJARCY@AEROENERGY.COM"; "steve.hammond@ahlstrohm-munksjo.com"; "piper.stulley@ahlstrom-munksjo.com"; "beresc@airproducts.com"; "domingm8@airproducts.com"; "tom.hanus@airgas.com"; "chandler.eaby@airgas.com"; "jshawks@amazon.com"; "scott.bentz@amerigas.com"; "craig.stoudt@ames.com"; "scott.ressler@ames.com"; "craig.stoudt@ames.com"; "steve.koncar@ames.com"; "jeff.paris@andersenlogistics.com"; "brian.bebyn@applegreen.com"; "sstover@applied.com"; "DLS@AQUA-SPECIALISTS.COM"; "thagenbuch@arborchem.com"; "kcutchall@arborchem.com"; "Deb@Ashcombe.com"; "jim@ashcombe.com"; "bhoar@athome.com"; "jeremy.mcgrue@att.com"; "rs2715@att.com"; "thenry@atlasroofing.com"; "jstansbury@atlasroofing.com"; "markm@bluediamondpoolservices.com"; "panderson@bergeys.com"; "chuddleson@bestvetsolutions.com"; "jpoulsen@beyond.com"; "christopher.flom@grupobimbo.com"; "bpeters@bjs.com"; "tinap@bluebeacon.com"; "JMCKENZIE@CARLISLEPA.ORG"; "jack.moorman@brightspeed.com"; "jack.moorman@brightspeed.com"; "sfinotti@masonite.com"; "wyost@bwi-distribution.com"; "dhollobaugh@pa.gov"; "tony.young1@michelin.com"; "james_fluck@cargill.com"; "mstofko@henry.com"; "jshearer@carlislepa.org"; "mkenny@carlislepa.org"; "jmckenzie@carlislepa.org"; "smersinger@carlislepetroleum.com"; "jheimbaugh@carlislepa.org"; "gshank1717@comcast.net"; "justin.ivy@carlisleccm.com"; "environmental@carmax.com"; "ehs@tbccorp.com"; "lincoln.romain@lumen.com"; "Jeffrey.kling@cevalogistics.com"; "nlandis@chewy.com"; "scott.karriker@cjlogisticsamerica.com"; "jprice@clevelandbrothers.com"; "clouseaccounting@comcast.net"; "mail@coltplumbing.com"; "tammy_jumper@comcast.com"; "jshearer@carlislepa.org"; "countrymanorwest@gspmanagement.com"; "whoover@cowansystems.com"; "alharris@suburbanpropane.com"; "eanderso@cresline.com"; "kh.crystalview@outlook.com"; "jfreese@wm.com"; "librarywebmaster@cumberlandcountylibraries.org"; "dkoser@cfjma.com"; "sfailor@dailyexp.com"; "grutz@dfamilk.com"; "rkarns@daytonparts.com"; "tyler.stine@dbschenker.com"; "paul.s.herzer.civ@army.mil"; "tracy.myers@dhl.com"; "Chianne.Yinger@dhl.com"; "christopher.windbeck@dhl.com"; "ed.zendt@dhl.com"; "steven.ramsey@dhl.com"; "brandon.klinger@dhl.com"; "jpgushi@mmm.com"; "lindsay.czarnecki@dhl.com"; "heather.stafford@exel.com"; "bob.bradley@dhl.com"; "misty.wilson@distributionmgmt.com"; "droneal@pa.gov"; "akirkessner@eastpennsboro.net"; "denck@ecdservices.com"; "jason@eichelbergers.com"; "fbus1@aol.com"; "1028575@fedex.com"; "donna.eutzy@fedex.com"; "faversano@firstenergyconsultants.com"; "Pattie.Smiley@fisherautoparts.com"; "regina.jackson@oneatlas.com"; "jason.weller@ftr.com"; "landwehr@frycomm.com"; "june.brown@geodis.com"; "jzucatti@nobleenviro.com"; "john.mesheau@retailbusinessservices.com"; "wayne.killinger@retailbusinessservices.com"; "seby@greenrayindustries.com"; "mlayton@growmarkfs.com"; "Dennis.a.Smith@gxo.co"; "joshua.serfass@gxo.com"; "andrew.sliker@gxo.com"; "chris.menges@gxo.com"; "glenn.knisely@gxo.com"; "john.hecker@gxo.com"; "chris.steinour@xposc.com"; "joshua.ellson@gxo.com"; "joshua.serfass@gxo.com"; "timothy.batzel@gxo.com"; "jklahre@hampdentownship.us"; "jklahre@hampdentownship.us"; "Jrichardson@abartacocacola.com"; "ttrimble@heartlandexpress.com"; "jason.koch@hellersgas.com"; "andrewwagn@pa.gov"; "jmsharpe@jlg.com"; "kgettys@jwgleim.com"; "andrew.hildebrand@karns.net"; "bus1565@gmail.com"; "pete.trimble@walwil.com"; "howard.sexton@knighttrans.com"; "info@roundbarn.farm"; "randy@koppyspropane.com"; "koughsoilserviceinc@centurylink.net"; "kanorveandress@landolakes.com"; "dlmartin@lbsmith.org"; "boakes@lemoynepa.com"; "lincoln.romain@lumen.com"; "jclark@liftincorporated.com"; "chris.weldon@loves.com"; "bkauffman@latwp.org"; "brian.mccombie@mandjexplosives.com"; "joe.manley@marten.com"; "jmichel@masterbrand.com"; "chuey@mechanicsburgpa.org"; "aklass@buckeye.com"; "gelberti@lhtterminals.com"; "chuey@mechanicsburgborough.org"; "joseph.rosania@menasha.com"; "shasmith@firstenergycorp.com"; "beattyd@firstenergycorp.com"; "timothy.yingst@microchip.com"; "henry.canelo@moranlogistics.com"; "seanb@mhssp.com"; "brian.serfass@naes.com"; "karen.cupp@pennsysupply.com"; "mthollywwtp@pa.net"; "minich@pa.net"; "laquita_donald@genpt.com"; "samuel.broyles@napatran.com"; "john.ramstad@navy.mil"; "gwilli@nesl.com"; "jason.chamberlin@purina.nestle.com"; "LeaAnne.hansen@myyellow.com"; "erin.price@newellco.com"; "jasperhankey@susquehannaenvironmental.com"; "patrick.camunez@nindelivers.com"; "bradley.kirk@nscorp.com"; "Terri.Allen@nscorp.com"; "brian.tandle@acuitybrands.com";

"bwhite@northmiddletonauthority.com"; "dreeder@nmiddleton.com"; "robert.alexander@odfl.com"; "jonathan.wegman@hyh.com"; "David.Misner@amwater.com"; "dwhetzel@pa.gov"; Henneman, Bryan; "jim@parvin.com"; "jon.prawdzik@amwater.com"; "jps@peirce.com"; "vsciotti@penntanklines.com"; "pachalecki@pa.gov"; "morgan.mccusker@penske.com"; "michael.landis@pepsico.com"; "djoosten@lelenviro.com"; "dwalker3@ta-petro.com"; "djarrah@pplweb.com"; "prenshaw@pplweb.com"; "klehman@prattindustries.com"; "rhamby@prattindustries.com"; "croskoski@prattindustries.com"; "darsno@pyrotek.com"; "heasta@pyrotek.com"; "rbeverly@qpsiusa.com"; "jcook@rffager.com"; "brian.james@rb.com"; "scott.knackstedt@genco.com"; "alharris@suburbanpropane.com"; "lengle@suburbanpropane.com"; "Lance.Bower@ros.com"; "brian.martin@rutters.com"; "nathan_a_henise@ryder.com"; "patrick_weaver@ryder.com"; "jeremy.gilbert@ryder.com"; "Morgan_Newell@ryder.com"; "chuck_taylor@ryder.com"; "Terri.cowans@safety-kleen.com"; "safety@saia.com"; "cassie.clark@walmart.com"; "sarah.ames@se.com"; "rossj@schneider.com"; "amanda.holtry@schreiberfoods.com"; "rob.lato@schreiberfoods.com"; "fcardillo@earthlink.net"; "srobbins@sheetz.com"; "mcutshall@sheetz.com"; "jsieger@sheetz.com"; "Kevin Plasterer"; "skurtz@maurer-scott.com"; "jreaver@maurer-scott.com"; "jstevens@sstasewer.org"; "adam.fowler@nucorskyline.com"; "rogelio.casiano@nucorskyline.com"; "jhall@smtma.net"; "keith.hughes@7-11.com"; "john.powell3@7-11.com"; "alharris@suburbanpropane.com"; "lengle@suburbanpropane.com"; "blawver@sunmotorcars.com"; "pcm189@sunbeltrentals.com"; "john.ecker@energytransfer.com"; "terry.wolfe@energytransfer.com"; "william.piercey@sunoco.com"; "timothy.kocis@sunoco.com"; "mary.fleming@sunoco.com"; "tim.hardman@syncreon.com"; "poc@target.com"; "nwagner@te.com"; "jwomack@tforcefreight.com"; "craigjacobson@tforcefreight.com"; "arott@beistle.com"; "amhorn@beistle.com"; "matthew_e_connor@homedepot.com"; "kira_wilson@homedepot.com"; "cortellia_c_crawford@homedepot.com"; "krystal.rappe@warrellcorp.com"; "henry.hobaugh@warrellcorp.com"; "jmason@ugi.com"; "dustin.fleeger@unfi.com"; "kent.w.caelwaerts@unfi.com"; "dridenour@unionquarries.com"; "kmercer@yorkbuilding.com"; "tbakleyjr@ups.com"; "masonlucas@ups.com"; "lheagy@ur.com"; "jperone@valkmfg.com"; "craig.walton@veritivcorp.com"; "susan.calderon@verizon.com"; "william.bundy@veyerlogistics.com"; "ahacker@vitro.com"; "maschmick@vitro.com"; "DSDillen@wardtlc.com"; "rjhess@wardtlc.com"; "jtaylor7@wm.com"; "sjohnson2@wm.com"; "bwenger@wengermeats.com"; "samuel.sylvester@wescodist.com"; "allison.martz@wescodist.com"; "paul.durr@westrock.com"; "kyle.petrie@whitecap.com"; "ralph.deberardinis@whitecap.com"; "paige.sanders@windstream.com"; "steelepeters4@pa.net"; "dstepansky@woodstream.com"; "awhite@woodstream.com"; "spurdue@worldenergy.net"; "cbohannon@worldenergy.net"; "Brandy.leon@cygnusdelivers.com"; "daniel.carlson@myyellow.com"; "mike.ondria@zayo.com"; "jfreeland@caiu.org"; "vincentk@carlisleschools.org"; "hurleyml77@gmail.com"; "jbruhn@cpavts.org"; Sololas, Michael; "ssneath@epasd.org"; "mleidy@mbgsd.org"; "kshafer@messiah.edu"; "David.Lindenmuth@ship.k12.pa.us"; "acs@smsd.us"; "bshull@smsd.us"; "TRyan@wssd.k12.pa.us"; "allarm@dickinson.edu"; "Fishmorekane@pa.net"; "tmhurd@ship.edu"; "jbeale@centralpaconservancy.org"; "meisenberg@ccaha.org"; "sgladden@historicalsociety.com"; "cvtu052@gmail.com"; "letortregionalauthority2018@gmail.com"; "middlespringwatershed@gmail.com"; "mctcacs@outlook.com"; "wbair@pa.gov"; "pbietsch@pa.gov"; "mblevins@pa.gov"; Scherer, Donna; "khess@appalachiantrail.org"; "agavin@srbc.net"; "ybwatershed@gmail.com"; "ybwatershed@gmail.com"; Snyder, Michael R.; Klick, Derin A.; "janet@cumberlandbusiness.com"; "mkuna@cchra.com"; Goshorn, Carl F.; Stough, Matthew D.; "McCollum, Vince A."; Miller, Justin C.; "Miller, Anne"; "sgibson@camphillborough.com"; "sarmstrong@carlislepa.org"; "cooketwp@kuhncom.net"; "manager@dickinsontownship.org"; "jpietropaoli@eastpennsboro.net"; "kmetts@hampdentownship.us"; "admin@hopewelltownshipcc.com"; "aseibert@lemoynepa.com"; "isweeney@latwp.org"; "lowerfrankford@comcast.net"; "lowermifflintwp@embarqmail.com"; "lthompson@mechanicsburgpa.org"; "egault@middlesextwp.com"; "hollyw@monroetwp.net"; "Day, Thomas"; "Manager@newcumberlandborough.com"; "contactus@newburgborough.com"; "newvilleboroughmanager@newvilleborough.us"; "jepley@nmiddleton.com"; "bmyers@nntwp.net"; "penntwp@penntwpcc.org"; "Kevin Plasterer"; "steve.oldt@shippensburgtownship.com"; "shiremanstownboro@comcast.net"; "rpalmer@sstwp.org"; "cadams@smiddleton.com"; "jsweeney@smiddleton.com"; "sntwp@kuhncom.net"; "manager@southamptontwp.com"; "twendling@uatwp.org"; "sfraser@uatwp.org"; "ufranktwp@kuhncom.net"; "uppermifflin@centurylink.net"; "lbarrick@wptwp.org"; "lschmidt@wormleysburgpa.org"; "jwoolston@carlislepa.org"; "bbaker@eastpennsboro.net"; "agraybill@eastpennsboro.net"; "jowen@eastpennsboro.net"; "dquigley@eastpennsboro.net"; "bshull@eastpennsboro.net"; "zmuhlhauser@eastpennsboro.net"; "dblechertas@hampdentownship.us"; "dheisey@hampdentownship.us"; "jpowers@hampdentownship.us"; "jmiller@hampdentownship.us"; "trafferty@lemoynepa.com"; "kgriva@lemoynepa.com"; "isweeney@latwp.org"; "jbennett@latwp.org"; "smorgan@latwp.org"; "dfegley@mechanicsburgpa.org"; "MCARPENTER@MIDDLESEXTWP.COM"; "bgrove@middlesextwp.com"; "karenl@monroetwp.net"; "grogalski@pennoni.com"; "mthollyboro@comcast.net"; "dkibler4newcumb@gmail.com"; "info@newcumberlandborough.com"; "valerie@newcumberlandborough.com"; "rlao@nmiddleton.com"; "shiremanstownboro@comcast.net"; "erik.wiedman@comcast.net"; "phillip.brath@Gibson-thomas.com"; "rbrown@cpabr.com"; "terb@sstwp.org"; "kstump@sstwp.org"; "cguarino@sstwp.org"; "kconnolly@sstwp.org"; "smaldonado@sstwp.org"; "jsweeney@smiddleton.com"; "tduerr@smiddleton.com"; "KKurtas@smiddleton.com"; "boneill@smiddleton.com"; "nkaczor@smiddleton.com"; "jboyer@uatwp.org"; "mwelt@uatwp.org"; "ShireBoroughZoning@gmail.com"; "cooketwp@kuhncom.net"; "captsampat@embarqmail.com"; "publicworks@dickinsontownship.org"; "Larry Hinkle"; "admin@hopewelltownshipcc.com"; "billing@hopewelltownshipcc.com"; "billing@hopewelltownshipcc.com"; "lowerfrankford@comcast.net"; "lowermifflintwp@embarqmail.com"; "contactus@newburgborough.com"; "newvilleboroughmanager@newvilleborough.us"; "lwilliamson@newvilleborough.us"; "mikegutshall@comcast.net"; "clcollins1936@gmail.com"; "roadmaster@penntwpcc.org"; "wendy.stouffer@shippensburgtownship.com"; "sntwp@kuhncom.net"; "Larry Hinkle"; "codeofficer@southamptontwp.com"; "lbarrick@wptwp.org"

Subject: Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Kickoff Meeting-Summary and Surveys

Date: Thursday, June 27, 2024 12:50:00 PM

Attachments:	Cumb HMP - Kick-off - Presentation on 06.04.24.pdf image001.png image003.png image005.png image007.png image009.png image011.png Cumb HMP - Kick-off - Sign-In Sheet from 06.04.24.pdf Cumb HMP - Kick-off - Meeting Notes from 06.04.24.pdf image002.png image004.png image006.png image008.png image010.png image012.png
Importance:	High

Good morning everyone!

Thanks to those that were able to join us on June 4th to kick-off the update of the Cumberland County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The presentation, sign-in sheet, and meeting notes are attached for your information. If you were unable to attend, please keep an eye out for more meetings to be scheduled for the plan update.

We have created 3 surveys to collect data for the plan update (see below). Some of the questions in these surveys are required by PEMA and FEMA and others were created by the planning team to gather additional thoughts. Please take a few minutes to complete ALL of these surveys.

- **Hazard Ranking: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPUpdate2026**
  - **Please take a few minutes to answer the questions as they relate to the listed hazards in your community This data will be used to rank the hazards in Cumberland County based on probability, impact, spatial extent, warning time and duration.**
- **Community Lifelines: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CommunityLifelines**
  - **Please take a few minutes to answer the questions and provide us with a list of community lifelines that enable continuous operation of government and business function in your community. The lifelines should also be essential to human health and safety or economic security. For more information on community lifelines, please visit FEMA's website.**
- **Public Survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPupdateCumberland**
  - **Information about disaster preparedness that will help improve public response and identify risk reduction activities. As citizens and stakeholders of Cumberland County, your input is important.**

Thanks to everyone for participating in this process!!

Steve Hoffman
Cumberland County Planning Department | Manager

telephone: 717.240.6537
sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

- *Please **CLICK HERE** to see all official plan review and ordinance review comments. In addition, this link includes the plan submission process, fee schedule and recording process.*

From: Hoffman, Steve B.
Sent: Tuesday, May 21, 2024 10:02 AM
To: Kirk Stoner <kstoner@ccpa.net>; Shaulis, Justin A. <jashaulis@cumberlandcountypa.gov>; Szabo, Ernest <erszabo@pa.gov>; Matt McCullough <matthew.mccullough@fema.dhs.gov>; Norris, Joshua <joshua.norris@fema.dhs.gov>; Parsons, Michele A. <maparsons@cumberlandcountypa.gov>; Shively, Robert H. <rhshively@cumberlandcountypa.gov>; Garner, Claudia J. <cjgarner@cumberlandcountypa.gov>
Cc: Cohick, Jessica L. <jlcohick@cumberlandcountypa.gov>; Troy D Truax <Troy.Truax@mbakerintl.com>; Welt, Angela <AWelt@mbakerintl.com>
Subject: June 4 Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Kickoff Meeting
Importance: High

Hello Cumberland County Stakeholders!

The Cumberland County Planning Department and the Cumberland County Department of Public Safety are beginning work on the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) required 5-year update. The final product should be adopted by each municipality and become your municipality's hazard mitigation plan. This invitation has been sent to municipal officials and other stakeholders.

The HMP update is very important. Please be aware that municipal attendance in the HMP meetings and process is required by PEMA and FEMA. The HMP will be a community driven tool that communities can use to reduce vulnerability to hazards. In addition, attendance, participation and plan adoption gives the county and municipalities access to mitigation grants.

We would like to invite you to the first HMP Kick-Off meeting which will be held at the date and location below. Please RSVP to this email at your earliest convenience to jlcohick@cumberlandcountypa.gov (copied).

When: **Tuesday June 4 from 2:30 pm – 4:30 pm**

Where: **Cumberland County Planning Department**
310 Allen Road (Conference Room B)
Carlisle, PA 17013

We are offering this meeting for in-person attendance which is the preferred option. Please let us know in the RSVP if you need to attend virtually. We will send you a virtual meeting link.

Thank you! Please reach out to me if you have any questions.

Steven B. Hoffman
Planning Department | Manager
Office: 717-240-6537
310 Allen Road . Suite 101 . Carlisle . PA 17013
sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

- *Please **CLICK HERE** to see all official plan review and ordinance review comments. In addition, this link includes the plan submission process, fee schedule and recording process.*

FAQ for Municipalities: Cumberland County 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Project Background

What is this project?

The Cumberland County Planning Department and the Cumberland County Department of Public Safety are conducting the federally required five-year update of the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). The 2020 Cumberland County HMP and information about the 2025 plan update can be found here.

What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

They are plans that:

- Help raise awareness of both **natural and human-made hazards**, risks, and vulnerabilities by identifying and analyzing them.
- Identify ways to reduce risk and focus local resources through a **mitigation strategy.**
- Communicate local priorities to state and federal officials.

What is the purpose of updating the HMP?

The HMP will be updated to:

- **Meet requirements** set forth under 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201 and administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) via the April 2023 Local Policy Mitigation Guide.
- Make the County, municipalities, and other agencies or organizations (stakeholders) **eligible for funding and technical assistance** from state and federal hazard mitigation assistance programs.
    - When a federal or state disaster is declared, only counties, jurisdictions and stakeholders that **have adopted HMPs** are eligible for funding.

What is the project timeline?

- **Kick-Off Meeting – June 2024 (one hybrid meeting):** This meeting will introduce the project and planning process, including a discussion on major milestones and the project schedule.
- **Risk Assessment Meetings – Mid-July 2024 (one in-person, one virtual):** These meetings will be held to discuss hazard risk and vulnerability. These meetings will also be an opportunity to look at critical facilities and assets.

- **Mitigation Strategy Workshops – Mid-September 2024 (one in-person, one virtual):** These meetings will provide a collaborative space for all plan participants to develop mitigation actions and review community capabilities.
- **Public Draft Plan Review Meetings – Mid-November 2024 (one in-person, one virtual):** These meetings will start the plan review process and will provide the opportunity to walk through the fully drafted plan and talk through the review process.
- **Approval and Adoption – No Later Than December 16, 2025:** After the feedback obtained by the draft plan review meetings is addressed and the final draft is complete, the plan will be submitted to the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) for a state review, and then to FEMA for their review. Once approved by PEMA and FEMA, the county and the municipalities must adopt the plan.

Participation

Why is it important for municipalities to participate?

Municipalities must participate and adopt the plan to:

- Become **eligible for funding and technical assistance** from both state and federal hazard mitigation assistance programs.
- **Address concerns** they may have with different hazards.
- Collaborate on the County's mitigation strategy moving forward and **reduce damages and impacts** in their jurisdictions.

More information on the process and benefits for local governments is available here.

What does participation mean?

Participation will include the following:

- **Attending meetings:** Each meeting has a specific purpose and provides the opportunity for input. By attending, participants are actively shaping the plan's development.
- **Completing surveys and forms:** Surveys and forms are essential parts of the data collection process. They will allow participants to provide information about their municipality or organization, which will broaden the understanding of risk, vulnerability, and help focus the mitigation strategy accordingly.
- **Developing the mitigation goals and strategy:** The development of goals, objectives, and actions for mitigating risk is a crucial aspect of HMPs. Participants will provide information on ongoing mitigation work, specific areas of concern that should be addressed, their ability to support certain actions, and gaps in their resources or capabilities.
- **Developing and reviewing plan drafts:** Once information is gathered for the different sections of the plan, a draft plan will be developed and shared with plan participants. They will be asked to review the draft and provide feedback. This feedback will be incorporated, where possible, to ensure the plan is an accurate reflection of the community and its priorities.

Does the same person need to attend meetings and fill out forms?

You may appoint an individual that will lead your participation, but it is not required. The most important thing is that your municipality, agency, or organization is consistently represented at meetings and fills out forms and surveys with the most up-to-date information possible.

Why is it important to invite stakeholders to participate?

Individual agencies and non-governmental organizations are invited because:

- Their inclusion adds **additional perspectives and information** to the planning process.
- They have their own **concerns about hazard risk and impacts**.
- They can assist in **implementing mitigation actions**.

How will the public be involved?

The public's role includes:

- Providing valuable feedback on their **experiences during hazard events**.
- Identifying **areas of concern**.
- Providing **insight into public engagement strategies** and how they can be improved.

A public survey will be developed and disseminated via websites, social media, and press releases.

More Resources

Hazard Mitigation Planning | FEMA.gov

FEMA Region 3 - Hazard Mitigation Planning Training and Technical Assistance Modules

FEMA Region 3 - Local Hazard Mitigation Resources

Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide

Local Mitigation Planning Handbook

FAQ for Stakeholders: Cumberland County 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

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- **Kick-Off Meeting – June 2024 (one hybrid meeting):** This meeting will introduce the project and planning process, including a discussion on major milestones and the project schedule.
- **Risk Assessment Meetings – Mid-July 2024 (one in-person, one virtual):** These meetings will be held to discuss hazard risk and vulnerability. These meetings will also be an opportunity to look at critical facilities and assets.

- **Mitigation Strategy Workshops – Mid-September 2024 (one in-person, one virtual):** These meetings will provide a collaborative space for all plan participants to develop mitigation actions and review community capabilities.
- **Public Draft Plan Review Meetings – Mid-November 2024 (one in-person, one virtual):** These meetings will start the plan review process and will provide the opportunity to walk through the fully drafted plan and talk through the review process.
- **Approval and Adoption – No Later Than December 16, 2025:** After the feedback obtained by the draft plan review meetings is addressed and the final draft is complete, the plan will be submitted to the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) for a state review, and then to FEMA for their review. Once approved by PEMA and FEMA, the county and the municipalities must adopt the plan.

Participation

Why is it important for stakeholders to participate?

Stakeholders are encouraged to participate to:

- Add **additional perspectives and information** to the planning process.
- Express their own **concerns about hazard risk and impacts**.
- Assist in **implementing mitigation actions**.

What does participation mean?

Stakeholders may be participating for a variety of reasons. These may include:

- You own or operate **assets**.
- You have the **capacity to support** mitigation actions.
- You represent **underserved or socially vulnerable populations**.
- You have information on or awareness of issues that relate to **hazard risk**.
- You have the ability to share information and **promote awareness** of the plan update.

Participation will vary by individual stakeholder, and may include some or all of the following:

- **Attending meetings:** Each meeting has a specific purpose and provides the opportunity for input. By attending, participants are actively shaping the plan's development.
- **Completing surveys and forms:** Surveys and forms are essential parts of the data collection process. They will allow participants to provide information about their municipality or organization, which will broaden the understanding of risk, vulnerability, and help focus the mitigation strategy accordingly.
- **Developing the mitigation goals and strategy:** The development of goals, objectives, and actions for mitigating risk is a crucial aspect of HMPs. Participants will provide information on ongoing mitigation work, specific areas of concern that should be addressed, their ability to support certain actions, and gaps in their resources or capabilities.
- **Developing and reviewing plan drafts:** Once information is gathered for the different sections of the plan, a draft plan will be developed and shared with plan participants.

They will be asked to review the draft and provide feedback. This feedback will be incorporated, where possible, to ensure the plan is an accurate reflection of the community and its priorities.

Does the same person need to participate?

You may appoint an individual that will lead your organizations participation, but it is not required. The most important thing is that your municipality, agency, or organization is consistently represented at meetings and fills out forms and surveys with the most up-to-date information possible.

How will the public be involved?

The public's role includes:

- Providing valuable feedback on their **experiences during hazard events**.
- Identifying **areas of concern**.
- Providing **insight into public engagement strategies** and how they can be improved.

A public survey will be developed and disseminated via websites, social media, and press releases.

More Resources

Hazard Mitigation Planning | FEMA.gov

FEMA Region 3 - Hazard Mitigation Planning Training and Technical Assistance Modules

FEMA Region 3 - Local Hazard Mitigation Resources

Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide

Local Mitigation Planning Handbook

2025 Cumberland County MJHMP Update
Planning Team Kick-Off Meeting Agenda

June 4, 2024

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Project Overview
3. Roles and Responsibilities
    a. Steering Committee
    b. Planning Team
    c. The Public
4. Hazard Mitigation Planning Process
    a. Community Profile
    b. Planning Process
    c. Risk Assessment
    d. Capability Assessment
    e. Mitigation Strategy
    f. Plan Maintenance
5. Participation and Engagement
6. Next Steps and Action Items

Be sure to visit the project website at:
https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Questions? Comments?

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McClelland, Christina		CarMax #6013 Mechanicsburg	environmental@carmax.com		
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Oneal, Dreama		DMVA, Carlisle RC & FMS 24-Dept of Mil & Vet. Affairs	droneal@pa.gov		
O'Neill, Brian		South Middleton Township	boneill@smiddleton.com		
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Karla					
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2025 Cumberland County MJHMP Update

Kick-Off Meeting

June 4, 2024

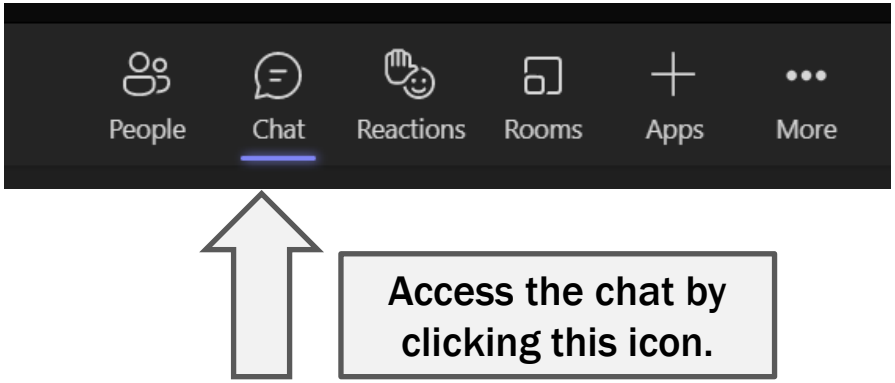
This Meeting is Being Recorded



- This meeting is being recorded for documentation purposes.
- By staying in this meeting, you are giving consent to being recorded.
- If you do not consent to being recorded, please leave the meeting and contact the host separately.
- You can choose to self-identify or not when asking questions or providing feedback.

Webinar Logistics

- All attendees are currently muted to reduce background noise.
- Submit your questions <u>at any time</u> during the presentation by:
  1. Using the Teams "Chat" **<u>or</u>**
  2. Coming off mute during the Q&A at the end of the meeting.



Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Project Overview
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Hazard Mitigation Planning Process
- Participation and Engagement
- Next Steps and Action Items

Let Us Know You Are Here

- Please submit your name, title, and agency or organization by using the Teams “Chat”



Project Overview

- Federally-mandated 5-year update to the 2020 Cumberland County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP)
- Serves as the HMP for all 33 municipalities…provided that they participate and adopt the plan
- Participation and plan adoption is a pre-requisite to be eligible for certain hazard mitigation assistance funds
- Participation is not just limited to municipalities, all stakeholders seeking funding must participate
- Current 2020 Plan expires in December 2025

What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.



What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- A community-driven, living document that jurisdictions and planning partners use to reduce their vulnerability to hazards.
- It guides risk-informed decision making at the county level.
- An approved and adopted plan provides access to mitigation grants.



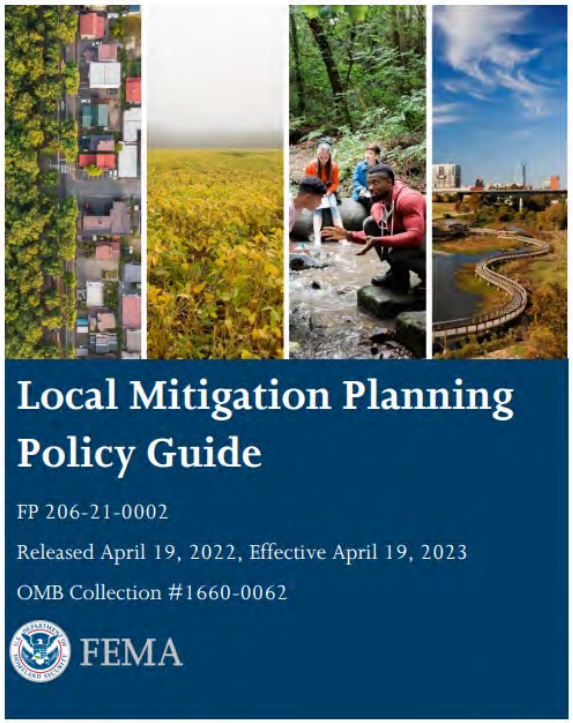



FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants

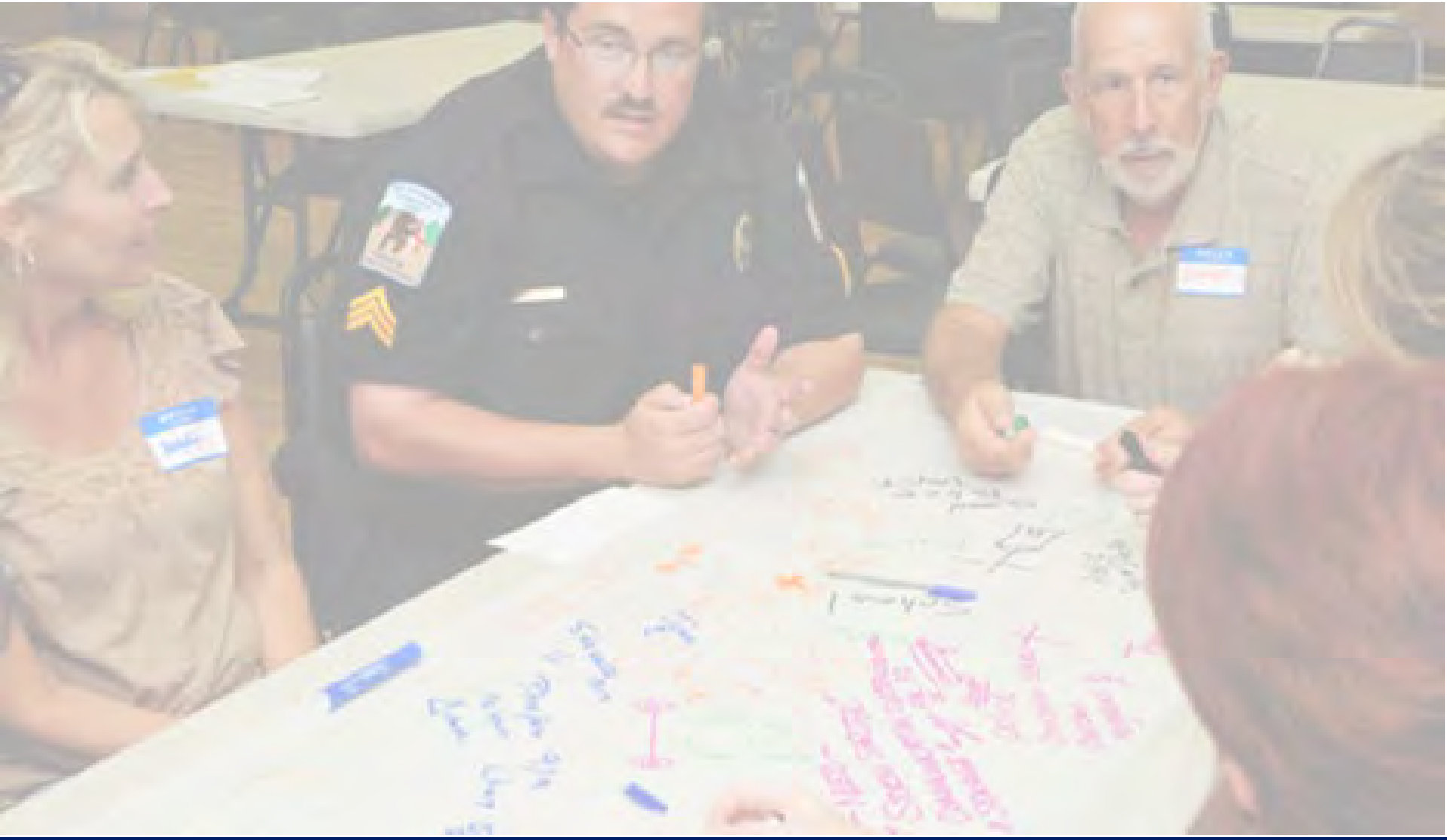
Eligible Mitigation Activity	HMA Program		
	HMGP	BRIC	FMA
1.Mitigation Projects	✓	✓	✓
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	✓	✓	✓
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	✓	✓	✓
Structure Elevation	✓	✓	✓
Mitigation Reconstruction	✓	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	✓	✓	✓
Generators	✓	✓	
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	✓	✓	✓
Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	✓	✓	
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	✓	✓	✓
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	✓	✓	✓
Safe Room Construction	✓	✓	
Wind Retrofit for One- and Two-Family Residences	✓	✓	
Infrastructure Retrofit	✓	✓	✓
Soil Stabilization	✓	✓	✓
Wildfire Mitigation	✓	✓	
Building Code Adoption		✓	
Partnerships		✓	✓
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	✓	✓	
Project Scoping	✓	✓	✓
5 Percent Initiative Projects	✓		
Aquifer and Storage Recovery	✓	✓	✓
Flood Diversion and Storage	✓	✓	✓
Floodplain and Stream Restoration	✓	✓	✓
Green Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓
Miscellaneous/Other	✓	✓	✓
2.Hazard Mitigation Planning	✓	✓	✓
Planning-Related Activities		✓	✓
3.Technical Assistance			✓
4. Management Costs	✓	✓	✓

Project Priorities

- Complying with FEMA's April 2023 Policy Guide.
  - Incorporate equity considerations in the planning process.
  - Enhance the discussion of future conditions and climate change throughout the plan.
- Conducting an inclusive process.
- Continuing to capture integrated efforts across the county.



Roles and Responsibilities



The Steering Committee

Cumberland County Planning Department	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety	Michael Baker International
Kirk Stoner, AICP *County Planning Director*	Justin Shaulis *Planning Coordinator*	Troy Truax, AICP *Project Manager*
Steve Hoffman *County Planning Manager*	Cumberland County Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	Angela Welt, PMP *Lead Planner*
	Justin Smith *GIS Coordinator*	Victoria Petrillo *Planner*

Steering Committee Responsibilities

- Oversee the entire planning process.
- Develop project management procedures.
- Organize the Planning Team.
- Attend, facilitate, and document meetings.
- Update the plan.
- Communicate with the PEMA for assistance and review.
- Submit the plan to PEMA and FEMA for review.



The Planning Team

Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.*	Examples include municipalities, municipal authorities, public works, emergency management, local floodplain administration and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments.
Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	Examples include zoning, planning, community and economic development departments; building officials; planning commissions; or other elected officials.
Neighboring communities.	Examples include adjacent local governments, including special districts, such as those that are affected by similar hazard events, contain critical assets, or share a mitigation action or project that crosses boundaries.
Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	Examples include private utilities or major employers that sustain community lifelines.
Representatives of nonprofit organizations.	Examples include housing, healthcare, or social services agencies.

*Includes participating jurisdictions and additional stakeholders.

Planning Team Responsibilities

- Attend meetings.*
- Complete surveys and forms.*
- Inform the risk assessment.
- Develop mitigation goals and strategy.
- Develop and review plan drafts.

**Must attend/complete at least one to be able to adopt the plan.*



Planning Stakeholder Involvement

- Participation for planning stakeholders may look different based on what they bring to the planning process.
- Examples for why stakeholders participate in the process:
  - Have critical Community LifeLines and assets.
  - Have capacity to support mitigation action(s).
  - Represent vulnerable populations.
  - Awareness.



- Participation and plan adoption is a pre-requisite to be eligible for certain hazard mitigation assistance funds

Public Involvement

- Engaged throughout the life of the plan.
- Responsibilities include:
  - Attending public meetings.
  - Completing the public survey.
  - Informing the risk assessment and mitigation opportunities.
  - Reviewing the draft plan and providing feedback.



Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

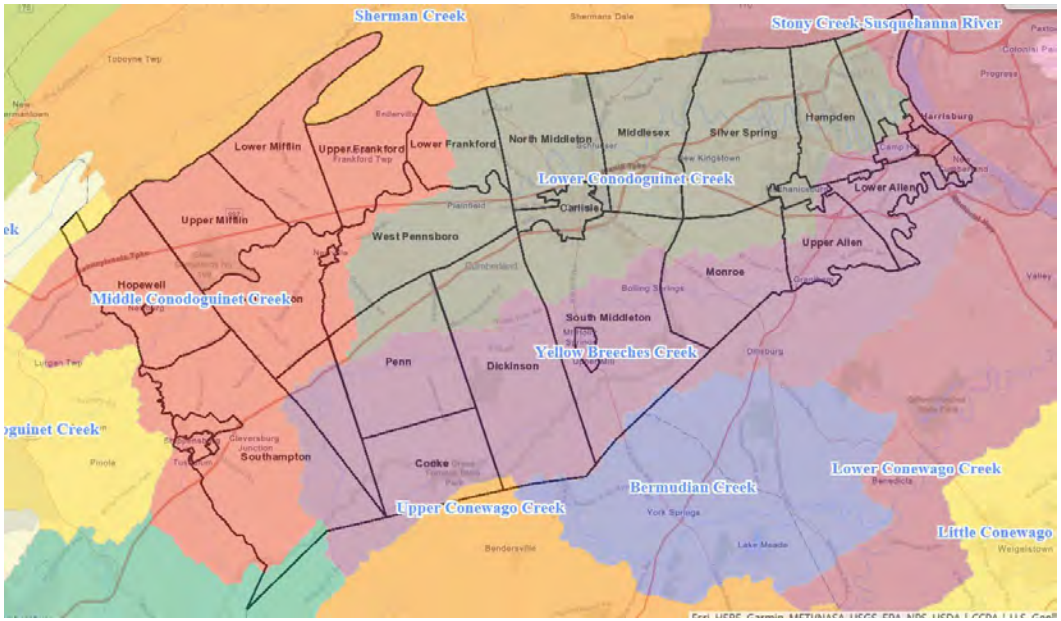


HMP Components

- Community Profile
- Planning Process
- Risk Assessment
- Capability Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Maintenance



Community Profile



- Geography and Environment.
- Community Facts.
- Population and Demographics.
- Land Use and Development.

Planning Process

- Plan development and participation.
- Meetings.
- Public and stakeholder participation.
- FEMA Approval Pending Adoption (APA).
- Adoption.



Meeting and Major Milestone Schedule

Meeting/Milestone	Proposed Date	Stakeholders
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination Meeting	May 13, 2024	County
Planning Team Kick-off Meeting *(one hybrid)*	June 4, 2024	County, Municipalities, Other Stakeholders
Risk Assessment Summary Meetings *(one in-person, one virtual)*	Mid July 2024	County, Municipalities, Other Stakeholders
Mitigation Strategy Workshops *(one in-person, one virtual)*	Mid September 2024	County, Municipalities, Other Stakeholders
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings *(one in-person, one virtual)*	Mid November 2024	County, Municipalities, Other Stakeholders, Public
30-day Public Comment Period	Early November to Early December 2024	
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Early January 2025	
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late February 2025	
Receive FEMA APA	NLT December 16, 2025	

Risk Assessment

- Identify Hazards.
- Full hazard profile includes:
  - Location and extent.
  - Range of magnitude.
  - Past occurrence.
  - Future occurrence.
  - Vulnerability assessment.
  - Climate Change Impacts (Natural Hazards)



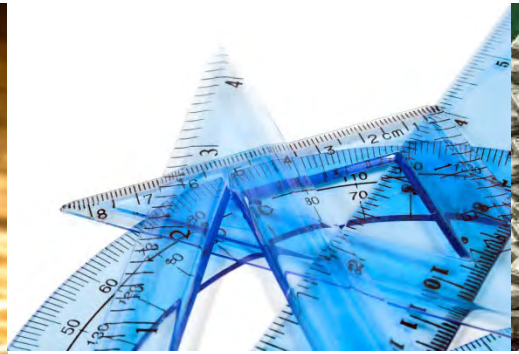
2020 Hazard Rankings

Ranking results by hazard for Cumberland County using the Risk Factor methodology.						
Hazard	**Risk Assessment Category**					**Risk Factor (RF)**
Natural(N) Or Human-Made(M)	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	
Winter Storm (N)	3.4	1.9	3.3	2	2.8	**2.7**
Transportation Accident (M)	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.6	1.4	**2.4**
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter (N)	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.8	**2.3**
Utility Interruption (M)	2.7	1.6	2.4	3.4	1.9	**2.3**
Tornado, Wind Storm (N)	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.3	**2.2**
Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam (N)	2.5	1.7	2	2.4	2.8	**2.2**
Environmental Hazard (M)	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	**2.1**
Subsidence, Sinkhole (N)	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.3	**2.0**
Drought (N)	2	1.3	2.4	1.1	3.7	**2.0**
Pandemic (N)	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.4	**1.6**
Terrorism (M)	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.9	**1.5**
Wildfire (N)	1.7	1	1.3	2.6	1.3	**1.5**
Nuclear Incident (M)	1	1.3	1.9	2	1.9	**1.5**
Earthquake (N)	1	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.8	**1.4**
Urban Fire and Explosion (M)	1.7	1	1	2.4	1.1	**1.4**
Civil Disturbance (M)	1.3	1	1.2	2.3	1.1	**1.3**
Dam Failure (M)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	**0.8**

Capability Assessment

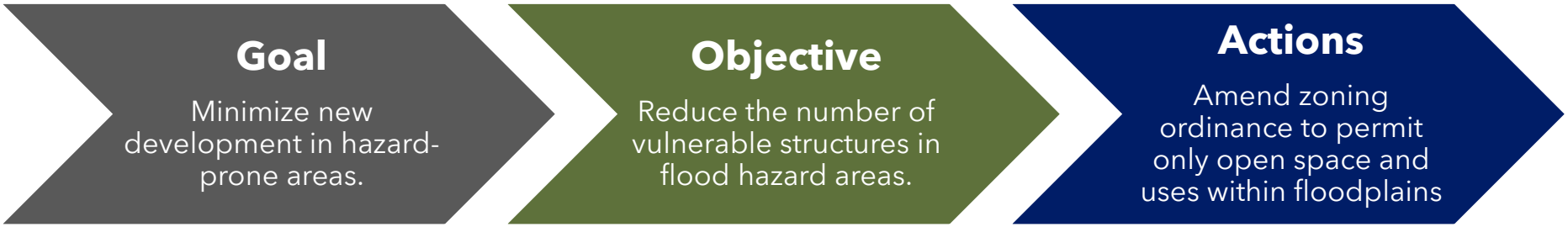
- Planning and Regulatory.
- Administrative and Technical.
- Financial.
- Education and Outreach.
- Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Plan Integration.



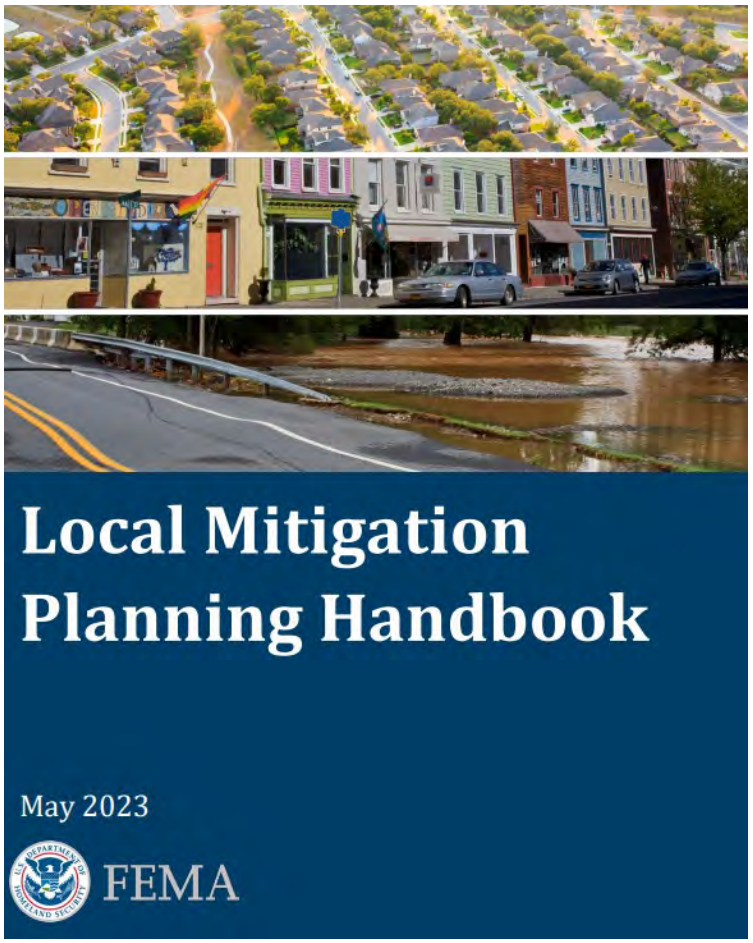



Mitigation Strategy

- Mitigation Goals and Objectives.
- Mitigation Action Plan.



Mitigation Techniques



- FEMA mitigation planning guidance identifies four mitigation techniques:
  - Plans and Regulations.
  - Structure and Infrastructure Projects.
  - Natural Systems Protection.
  - Education and Awareness Programs.
- Download from FEMA.gov.

Mitigation Action Plan

- Each municipality must have at least one mitigation action per each hazard they identify as being a risk.
- There must be at least one mitigation action for each hazard profiled.
- Actions for stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged.
- Mitigation actions should be realistic and sustainable, but may also be aspirational (i.e., a place to capture great ideas).



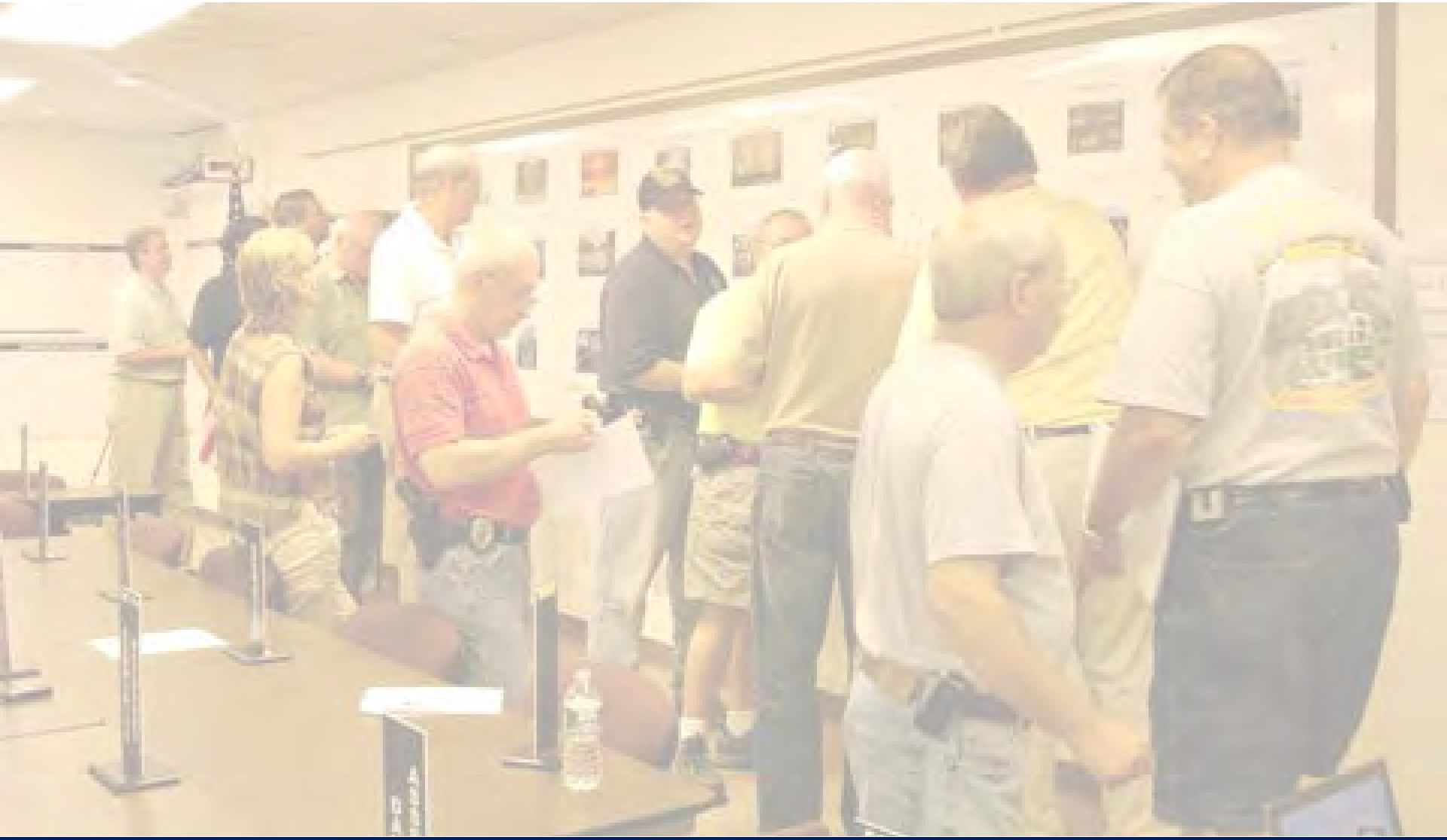



Plan Maintenance

- Monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan (Annual Reviews).
- Incorporation into other planning mechanisms.
- Continued public involvement.



Participation and Engagement



Project Website



https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Forms

- **Municipalities**
  - Capability Assessment Survey (Word document)
  - NFIP Survey (Word document)
- **Municipalities & Stakeholders**
  - Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk Worksheet & Jurisdictional Hazard Risk Ranking Form (SurveyMonkey)
  - Community LifeLines (SurveyMonkey)
  - Mitigation Action Progress Form (Word document)
  - New Mitigation Action Form (Word document)
- **Municipalities, Stakeholders, & Public**
  - Public Survey (SurveyMonkey)
  - Draft Plan Comment Form (SurveyMonkey & hard copy)

Next Steps and Action Items



Schedule and Meetings

We're Here

Meeting/Milestone	Proposed Date
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination Meeting	May 13, 2024
Planning Team Kick-off Meeting *(one hybrid)*	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meetings *(one in-person, one virtual)*	Mid July 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshops *(one in-person, one virtual)*	Mid September 2024
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings *(one in-person, one virtual)*	Mid November 2024
30-day Public Comment Period	Early November to Early December 2024
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Early January 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late February 2025
Receive FEMA APA	NLT December 16, 2025

Next Steps and Action Items

- Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:
  - Complete Forms via SurveyMonkey.
    - Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk Worksheet & Jurisdictional Hazard Risk Ranking Form
    - Identification of Community LifeLines Form
  - Provide photographs of disaster events in Cumberland County from 2020-present.
- Steering Committee:
  - Update project website with meeting materials.
  - Answer questions and encourage participation.

Questions?



Questions and Comments

Steven B. Hoffman
Planning Department | Manager
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sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Planning Team Kick-Off Meeting Notes

June 4, 2024

The following notes are intended to supplement the meeting presentation and the sign-in sheet (attached).

1. Welcome and Introductions

Facilitator: Troy Truax, AICP, Project Manager, Michael Baker International

One meeting was held to kick-off the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Update. Troy Truax, a hazard mitigation planning consultant and project advisor with Michael Baker International, welcomed the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team) and asked participants to submit their name via Microsoft Teams chat or by signing the sign-in sheet to confirm their attendance. The sign-in sheet is attached with signatures for in-person attendees and "attended virtually via Teams" denoted for those who participated via Teams call.

2. Project Overview

An overview of the 2025 HMP Update project was provided. Hazard mitigation was defined as long-term and sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to human life or property. The purpose of a mitigation plan is to lay out a framework for assessing potential hazards, and to discuss strategies to reduce risk. The plan also allows the county, its communities, and stakeholders such as authorities and school districts to be eligible to apply for certain pre- and post-disaster grant funding, if they have participated in the Update and have a project in the plan. Eligible activities under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs were reviewed.

3. Role and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committee and Planning Team were reviewed. The Steering Committee is responsible for overseeing the planning process, developing the plan draft, and working with the state and FEMA for review and approval. The Planning Team consists of five required stakeholder types, which were presented on screen (see below).

Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.	Examples include public works, emergency management, local floodplain administration and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments.
Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	Examples include zoning, planning, community and economic development departments; building officials; planning commissions; or other elected officials.
Neighboring communities.	Examples include adjacent local governments, including special districts, such as those that are affected by similar hazard events, contain critical assets, or share a mitigation action or project that crosses boundaries.
Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	Examples include private utilities or major employers that sustain community lifelines.
Representatives of nonprofit organizations.	Examples include housing, healthcare, or social service agencies.

In order to be able to adopt the plan, municipalities are required to attend at least one meeting and fill out at least one form. While those are minimum requirements, municipal engagement throughout the planning process is important to the plan update. Municipal engagement can include attending meetings, completing surveys and forms, informing the risk assessment, developing mitigation goals and strategy, and developing and reviewing plan drafts. Troy asked municipalities to post the HMP Update survey (form) links on their municipal websites.

Stakeholders are those who live in the county, work in the county, or travel through the county. Stakeholders may participate in different ways, depending on their reason for participating. These reasons for participating may include owning critical assets, the ability to support mitigation actions, representing vulnerable populations, or wishing to increase their awareness of hazard mitigation planning in the county. Stakeholders who are questioning where they fit in the planning process were encouraged to reach out the Steering Committee to discuss further.

Kick-off Meeting participants represented the county and numerous municipalities as well as Lift Inc. (forklift dealer), Cargill (food products supplier), American Red Cross, Lower Allen Township Authority, Cumberland County Housing & Redevelopment Authorities (CCHRA), Pratt (Carlisle Corrugating) LLC, UGI (gas utility), Borough of Carlisle Municipal Authority –

Carlisle Water Plant, Union Quarries Inc., PennState Health, Lemoyne Municipal Authority, Newell Brands (distribution), Newville Water and Sewer Authority, Safe Harbour (homeless shelter), Acuity Brands (manufacturing), and PEMA.

Public participation and engagement are important requirements for obtaining plan approval. The ways the public will be engaged were reviewed, and include public meetings, a public survey, and reviewing the draft plan to provide feedback. The public is an important source of information for the risk assessment and mitigation strategy.

4. Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

Troy reviewed the components of an HMP: Community Profile, Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Capability Assessment, Mitigation Strategy, and Plan Maintenance.

a. Community Profile

This section defines the geography and environment of the planning area, and it sets the context for the HMP Update. The profile also contains data associated with assessing risk and vulnerability including population, demographics, and land use information. Troy noted that the County Comprehensive Plan update is nearing completion, so information from that plan will feed into the Community Profile in the HMP Update. Likewise, the Underserved Communities study recently completed by Dickinson will be integrated into the HMP Update. Troy asked meeting attendees to share photos of past hazard events.

b. Planning Process

The planning process section describes the process by which the HMP was evaluated and updated and includes information about the Planning Team, the Steering Committee, and overall participation. It includes documentation of meetings through attendance, outreach, and information provided by attendees. A schedule of meetings and major milestones was presented. Troy noted that the provided schedule is tentative and may be adjusted to ensure rigorous participation since there is adequate time before plan expiration in December 2025. Troy reminded attendees that after FEMA issues Approval Pending Adoption (APA), participants must adopt the plan.

c. Risk Assessment

The Risk Assessment includes a description of the HMP Update process, hazard identification, identified hazard profiles, hazard rankings, and a vulnerability assessment. Each identified hazard profile includes location and extent, range of magnitude, past occurrence, future occurrence, and a vulnerability assessment. The Planning Team reviewed the list of identified hazards and rankings from the 2020 HMP (see below). It was mentioned that hazard risk is dynamic and may have changed over the years, and risk assessment forms (via SurveyMonkey) will include opportunities to discuss this. Troy noted that the impacts of climate change must be considered for each natural hazard profile. Troy also commented that participants can provide feedback if they think that the Update should add or remove hazard profiles.

Table 4.5-2: Ranking results by hazard for Cumberland County using the Risk Factor methodology.						
Hazard	**Risk Assessment Category**					**Risk Factor (RF)**
Natural(N) Or Human-Made(M)	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	
Winter Storm (N)	3.4	1.9	3.3	2	2.8	**2.7**
Transportation Accident (M)	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.6	1.4	**2.4**
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter (N)	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.8	**2.3**
Utility Interruption (M)	2.7	1.6	2.4	3.4	1.9	**2.3**
Tornado, Wind Storm (N)	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.3	**2.2**
Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam (N)	2.5	1.7	2	2.4	2.8	**2.2**
Environmental Hazard (M)	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	**2.1**
Subsidence, Sinkhole (N)	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.3	**2.0**
Drought (N)	2	1.3	2.4	1.1	3.7	**2.0**
Pandemic (N)	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.4	**1.6**
Terrorism (M)	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.9	**1.5**
Wildfire (N)	1.7	1	1.3	2.6	1.3	**1.5**
Nuclear Incident (M)	1	1.3	1.9	2	1.9	**1.5**
Earthquake (N)	1	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.8	**1.4**
Urban Fire and Explosion (M)	1.7	1	1	2.4	1.1	**1.4**
Civil Disturbance (M)	1.3	1	1.2	2.3	1.1	**1.3**
Dam Failure (M)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	**0.8**

d. Capability Assessment

It is important to assess each community's ability to implement mitigation as part of the HMP Update process. A brief overview of the type of information in the capability assessment was provided, which includes an evaluation of planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, and financial capabilities, as well as participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

e. Mitigation Strategy

It was explained that the mitigation strategy is comprised of goals, objectives, and mitigation actions. Each participating jurisdiction must have at least one mitigation action per hazard they identify as a risk. Actions led by other stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged. All actions should be realistic and lead to sustainable risk reduction but can also be aspirational. Troy encouraged attendees to include projects that they have been eager to implement even if they have not yet identified funding for it, or to include projects that they are already working on (e.g., routine culvert maintenance to reduce flood risk, MS4 projects, etc.). Troy commented that PEMA and FEMA are very accessible for questions about mitigation action ideas.

A description of the four main types of mitigation techniques was provided to the Planning Team with an explanation of how the mitigation strategy update will be conducted. The four main techniques are Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection, and Education and Awareness. During the HMP Update process, members of the Planning Team will review the mitigation strategy, including previously identified mitigation actions from the 2020 HMP Update, and provide status updates and any mitigation success information over the last five years. Each jurisdiction will need to decide whether to carry over existing actions not yet completed or select new actions based on community needs. FEMA will want to see justifications for actions which are being canceled.

f. Plan Maintenance

A brief overview of the plan maintenance process was provided and the importance of revisiting the HMP at least once a year was stressed. The HMP is a living document, and it is important that it be maintained and updated throughout its five-year life cycle. This includes consistent public participation. Plan integration is also a crucial part of plan maintenance because it identifies how information will be integrated into current and future planning mechanisms within the county and its communities.

5. Participation and Engagement

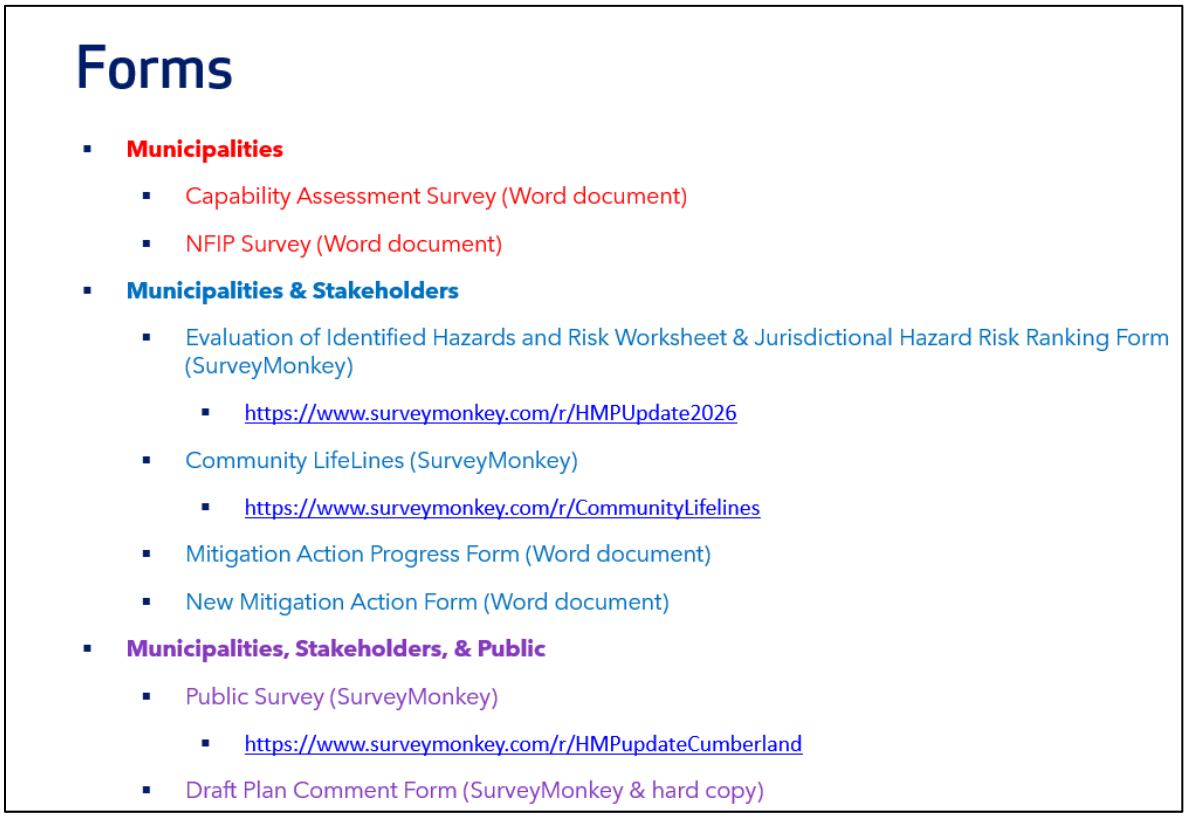
Cumberland County is hosting a website[1] with information on the HMP Update. Troy encouraged municipalities to add this link to their municipal websites.

An overview was provided on why participation and community engagement are essential to a successful planning process. It is important to gather local knowledge and feedback from all Planning Team members to inform the plan's development. Participation makes municipalities eligible to adopt the plan and to access mitigation funding through FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. Planning Team members can participate in the HMP Update through meeting attendance, providing invaluable local information by completing surveys and forms, and, later in the process, developing mitigation projects to work on over the next five years.

[1] https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

The project website was mentioned, and attendees were encouraged to visit the site which will house participation forms, meeting materials, and a project calendar where meeting dates will be posted.

Various participation forms were introduced and described, including the ways in which they can be filled out and submitted. The SurveyMonkey links can be viewed in the image below and in the footnotes[2].



- [2]Hazards Forms - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPUpdate2026
- Community LifeLines Form - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CommunityLifelines
- Public Survey - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPupdateCumberland

6. Next Steps and Action Items

The tentative project schedule and key milestones shown below were provided and reviewed, although Troy noted that the public comment period and agency submittals may be pushed later to avoid the holidays.

Task	Dates
Meeting with PEMA and FEMA	May 13, 2024
Kick-Off Meeting	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Meetings	Mid-July 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshops	Mid-September 2024
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings	Mid-November 2024
30-day Public Comment Period	Early November to Early December 2024
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Early January 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late February 2025
Receive FEMA Approval Pending Adoption	NLT December 16, 2025

The Planning Team will:

- Complete Forms via SurveyMonkey.
  - Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk Worksheet & Jurisdictional Hazard Risk Ranking Form
  - Identification of Community LifeLines Form
- Submit electronic photographs of disaster events in Cumberland County from 2020-present to Steve Hoffman mailto:sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

The HMP Steering Committee will:

- Update project website with meeting materials.
- Answer questions and encourage participation.

7. Q&A and Discussion

No questions were asked by in-person or virtual attendees.

The meeting ended at 3:30 PM.

Questions? Comments?

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To: Stoner, Kirk D.; Shaulis, Justin A.; Norris, Joshua; Parsons, Michele A.; Garner, Claudia J.; Szabo, Ernest; Matt McCullough

Cc: Troy D Truax; Welt, Angela; Cohick, Jessica L.

Bcc: ndeary@carlislechamber.org; janet@cumberlandbusiness.com; Director@mechanicsburgchamber.org; director@shippensburg.org; george@wschamber.org; wpbladen@adamscountypa.gov; Robert Forbes; Kurt O"Rourke; Randy O"Donnell; Robert Kough; Shively, Robert H.; Parsons, Michele A.; cfisher@dauphincounty.gov; BJ Shughart; Owen, Erik; mari.radford@fema.dhs.gov; mkseville@franklincountypa.gov; Doug Gochenaur; Randall Pryor; Charles Gipe; Holl, David; jimlwrfrankford@gmail.com; Richie Price; Nate Wardle; Edwin Beam; Karen Lowry; Jim Hoerner; jonathan.guseman@noaa.gov; Samuel Phillips; Edwin Erlsten; Edwin Chamberlin; Robert Barrick; Taylor Griffiths; Shawn McCullough; thomas.a.braithwaite4.mil@army.mil; rthen@pa.gov; Robert Kough; rfultz@perryco.org; David Lindenmuth; David Lindenmuth; Cindy Watson; Bill Brown; mnevil@sctfpa.org; esadmin@smiddleton.com; Dan Burkett; Larry Hinkle; Valerian Curd; ufranktwp@kuhncom.net; Shively, Robert H.; Dan Grimes; Charles Gipe; WRJames@yorkcountypa.gov; bkempf@morethanshelter.org; 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Subject: Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan-Community Meeting #2 "Risk Assessment and Mitigation Solutions" 7/22/2024

Date: Monday, July 8, 2024 1:51:00 PM

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Good morning Cumberland County Stakeholders!

Again, we would like to thank everyone that was able to attend our June 4 Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Kick-off meeting. Attendance is required of our municipal partners and any other agency, business or service provider is encouraged to attend to provide feedback during the planning process.

Please mark your calendars, as we have scheduled our 2nd meeting for the Hazard Mitigation Plan update. The next meeting is scheduled for **Monday July 22 from 2:00PM – 4:00 PM. The meeting will be held at 310 Allen Road, Carlisle, PA 17013.** The tentative agenda for this meeting is attached. We will also discuss some of the hazard ranking information collected from the online surveys found below.

If you have questions about the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, or the process, please feel free to visit our project website: https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan, or contact us at the number provided below.

If you haven't already completed our online surveys, please take a few minutes to use these links to complete the surveys that allow us to collect data for the plan.

- **Hazard Ranking: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPUpdate2026**
  - **Please take a few minutes to answer the questions as they relate to the listed hazards in your community This data will be used to rank the hazards in Cumberland County based on probability, impact, spatial extent, warning time and duration.**

- **Community Lifelines: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CommunityLifelines**
  - **Please take a few minutes to answer the questions and provide us with a list of community lifelines that enable continuous operation of government and business function in your community. The lifelines should also be essential to human health and safety or economic security. For more information on community lifelines, please visit FEMA's website.**

- **Public Survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPupdateCumberland**
  - **Information about disaster preparedness that will help improve public response and identify risk reduction activities. As citizens and stakeholders of Cumberland County, your input is important.**

Steven B. Hoffman
Planning Department | Manager
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- *Please **CLICK HERE** to see all official plan review and ordinance review comments. In addition, this link includes the plan submission process, fee schedule and recording process.*

2025 Cumberland County MJHMP Update
Risk Assessment and Mitigation Solutions Meeting Agenda

July 22, 2024

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Recap of Kick-off Meeting (June 4, 2024)
3. Risk Assessment Overview & Hazard Identification
4. Mitigation Strategy
5. Next Steps and Action Items

Be sure to visit the project website:
https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Be sure to complete the surveys:

Hazards Forms - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPUpdate2026

Community LifeLines Form - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CommunityLifelines

Public Survey - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPupdateCumberland

Questions? Comments?

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Scherer, Donna	Client Relationship Manager	PennState Extension	dks14@psu.edu		
Scherer, Joe		Peirce-Phelps Camp Hill	jps@peirce.com		
Schmick, Matt		Vitro - Carlisle Plant	maschmick@vitro.com		
Schmidt, Lori	Borough Manager	Wormleysburg Borough	lschmidt@wormleysburgpa.org	717-763-4483	Attended virtually via teams
Sciotti, Vincent		Penn Tank Lines Inc.	vsciotti@penntanklines.com		
Seibert, Amanda		Lemoyne Borough	aseibert@lemoynepa.com		Attended virtually via teams
Serfass, Brian		Mountain Combustion Turbine	brian.serfass@naes.com		
Serfass, Joshua		GXO Logistics Building 44 / GXO Logistics - Pepsi Carlisle PA	joshua.serfass@gxo.com		
Seville, Mary Kay	Deputy Director	Franklin County Dept. of Emergency Services	mkseville@franklincountypa.gov		
Sexton, Howard		Knight Transportation	howard.sexton@knighttrans.com		
Shafer, Kathrynne	Vice President for Operations	Messiah University	kshafer@messiah.edu		
Shank, Gary		Carlisle Swim Club	gshank1717@comcast.net		
Sharpe, Jason		JLG Industries, Inc. - Shippensburg	jmsharpe@jlg.com		
Shaulis, Justin	Planning Coordinator	Cumberland County Dept. of Public Safety	jashaulis@cumberlandcountypa.gov	717-218-2914	
Shaw, Robert		Colt Plumbing Company	mail@coltplumbing.com		
Shearer, Deborah		Ashcombe Farm & Greenhouses	Deb@Ashcombe.com		
Shearer, Jeffrey		Carlisle Municipal Authority / Compost Site - Borough of Carlisle	jshearer@carlislepa.org		

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Shewell, Scott	President and CEO	Safe Harbour	sshewell@safeharbour.org	717-249-2200	
Shively, Robert	Director / Local EMC	Cumberland County Dept. of Public Safety / Upper Mifflin Twp	rhshively@cumberlandcountypa.gov	717-218-2902	
Shughart, BJ	Local EMC	Dickinson Twp	bshughart@gmail.com		
Shull, Ben		East Pennsboro Township	bshull@eastpennsboro.net		
Shull, Brian	Supervisor of School Safety	South Middleton School District	bshull@smsd.us		
Sieger, John		Sheetz #191	jsieger@sheetz.com		
Simon, Michael	Manufacturing Engineer	Acuity Brands	michael.simon@acuitybrands.com		
Sliker, Andrew		GXO Logistics 01	andrew.sliker@gxo.com		
Smiley, Pattie		Fisher Auto Parts - PA Whse	Pattie.Smiley@fisherautoparts.com		
Smith, Alexander	Director of Student Services	South Middleton School District	acs@smsd.us		
Smith, Dennis		GXO Logistics - CPN	Dennis.a.Smith@gxo.co		
Smith, Derek		Aqua Specialists Inc.	DLS@AQUA-SPECIALISTS.COM		
Smith, Jason		Eichelbergers, Inc.	jason@eichelbergers.com		
Smith, Joseph	Captain/Corp Officer	The Salvation Army	Joseph.Smith@USE.salvationarmy.org		
Smith, Justin	GIS Coordinator	Cumberland County GIS	gis@cumberlandcountypa.gov	717-240-6419	
Smith, Rebecca	Captain/Corp Officer	The Salvation Army	Rebecca.Smith@USE.salvationarmy.org		
Smith, Shayne		Met Ed/First Energy	shasmith@firstenergycorp.com		
Sneath, Susan	Assistant Superintendent	East Pennsboro Area School District	ssneath@epasd.org		
Snow, Darren		Pyrotek Carlisle	darsno@pyrotek.com		
Snyder, Kyle		Penn Township	roadmaster@penntwpcc.org		
Snyder, Mike		CC Staff Public Safety	mrsnyder@cumberlandcountypa.gov		
Sokolas, Michael	Director of Student & Public Safety	Cumberland Valley School District	msokolas@cvschools.org		

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Stafford, Heather		DHL Supply Chain Salem 4	heather.stafford@exel.com		
Stalnaker, Heather		Pyrotek Carlisle	heasta@pyrotek.com		
Stansburg, Justin		Atlas Roofing Camp Hill Plant	jstansbury@atlasroofing.com		
Steinour, Chris		GXO Logistics 17	chris.steinour@xposc.com		
Stepansky, Deborah		Woodstream Camp Hill	dstepansky@woodstream.com		
Stevens, Jim	Authority Manager	Silver Spring Township Authority	jstevens@sstasewer.org		
Stewart, Drew		ADM Milling Company-Camp Hill	Drew.stewart@adm.com		
Stine, Tyler		DB Schenker Inc.	tyler.stine@dbschenker.com		
Stofko, Matt		Carlisle Coatings & Waterproofing, Inc.	mstofko@henry.com		
Stoner, Kirk	Director, AICP	Cumberland County Planning Department	kdstoner@cumberlandcountypa.gov	717-240-5381	
Stoudt, Craig		Ames – Carlisle / Ames Center for Digital Commerce	craig.stoudt@ames.com		Attended virtually via teams
Stouffer, Wendy		Shippensburg Township	wendy.stouffer@shippensburgtownship.com		
Stough, Matthew		CC Staff Conservation District	mdstough@cumberlandcountypa.gov		
Stover, Sam		Applied Industrial Technologies/0194	sstover@applied.com		
Strite, Annie	Director	Cumberland County MH/IDD/IE	alstrite@cumberlandcountypa.gov		
Stulley, Piper		Ahlstrom-Munksjo Filtration LLC	piper.stulley@ahlstrom-munksjo.com		
Stump, Kathy		Silver Spring Township	kstump@sstwp.org		
Sweeney, Isaac		Lower Allen Township	isweeney@latwp.org		
Sweeney, Jarrett		South Middleton Township	jsweeney@smiddleton.com		
Swope, Jerry		Southampton Township	zoning@southamptontwp.com		
Sylvester, Samuel		WESCO International, Inc.	samuel.sylvester@wescodist.com		
Szabo, Ernest	Hazard Mitigation Planner	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	erszabo@pa.gov		Attended virtually via teams

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Taylor, Charles		Ryder Transportation Srvc 0961	chuck_taylor@ryder.com		
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Then, Rob	Director	PEMA Central Area	rthen@pa.gov		
Thoman, Chad		Adams Electric Coop Bloserville Sub	chadt@adamsec.coop		
Thompson, Layne		Mechanicsburg Borough	lthompson@mechanicsburgpa.org		
Thrasher, Tommy		ABF Freight System Inc.	tthrasher@abf.com		Attended virtually via teams
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Trimble, Pete		Keen Transport Inc	pete.trimble@walwil.com		
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Vastine, Julie	Director	Alliance for Aquatic Resource Monitoring	allarm@dickinson.edu		
Vincent, Kerry	Carlisle Area School District	Coordinator of School Safety and Security	vincentk@carlisleschools.org	717 462 8774	
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Wagner, Noah		TE Connectivity	nwagner@te.com		
Walker, Debbie		Petro Carlisle	dwalker3@ta-petro.com		
Walton, Craig		Veritiv Mechanicsburg	craig.walton@veritivcorp.com		
Wardle, Nate	Local EMC	Mechanicsburg	natewardle@gmail.com		
Watson, Cindy	Local EMC	Shiremantown Borough	gaumer59@gmail.com		
Weaver, Patrick		Ryder NEDC	patrick_weaver@ryder.com		
Wegman, Jonathan		Owens & Minor, Halyard	jonathan.wegman@hyh.com		
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NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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Welt, Angela	Environmental Department Manager	Michael Baker International	awelt@mbakerintl.com	717-221-2040	
Welt, Michael		Upper Allen Township	mwelt@uatwp.org		
Wendling, Timothy	Assistant Manager	Upper Allen Township	twendling@uatwp.org		T. Wendling
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Wiedman, Erik		Shiremanstown Borough	erik.wiedman@comcast.net		
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Wolfe, Terry		Sunoco Logistics - Mechanicsburg Terminal	terry.wolfe@energytransfer.com		
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WELTMAN; ANDRE - PENN. CUTE; COOKE TWP.

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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Yinger, Chianne		DHL - Unilever	Chianne.Yinger@dhl.com		
Yingst, Tim		Microsemi Corportation-High Performance Timing	timothy.yingst@microchip.com		Attended virtualy via teams
Yost, William		BWI	wyost@bwi-distribution.com		
Young, Tony		Camso USA - Lemoyne	tony.young1@michelin.com		
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Rochelle Barvinchack					Attended virtually via teams
Steve Stilo Sr					Attended virtually via teams



2025 Cumberland County MJHMP Update

Risk Assessment and Mitigation Solutions Meeting

July 22, 2024

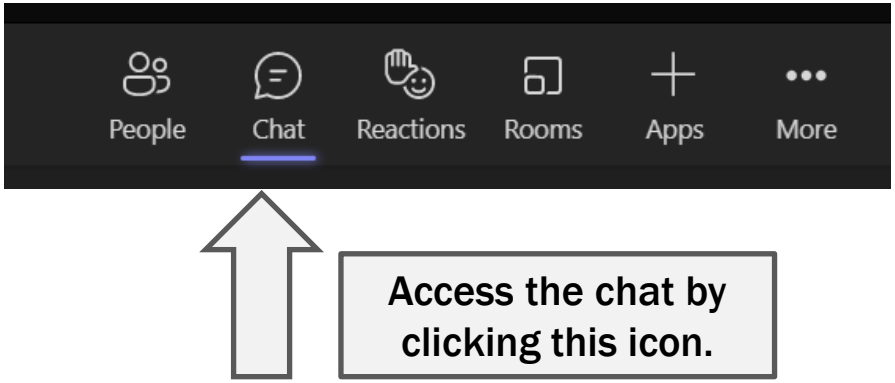
This Meeting is Being Recorded



- This meeting is being recorded for documentation purposes.
- By staying in this meeting, you are giving consent to being recorded.
- If you do not consent to being recorded, please leave the meeting and contact the host separately.
- You can choose to self-identify or not when asking questions or providing feedback.

Webinar Logistics

- All attendees are currently muted to reduce background noise.
- Submit your questions <u>at any time</u> during the presentation by:
  1. Using the Teams "Chat" **<u>or</u>**
  2. Coming off mute during the Q&A at the end of the meeting.



Let Us Know You Are Here

- Please submit your name, title, and agency or organization by using the Teams “Chat”



Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Recap of Kick-Off Meeting (June 4, 2024)
- Risk Assessment Overview & Hazard Identification
- Mitigation Strategy
- Next Steps and Action Items

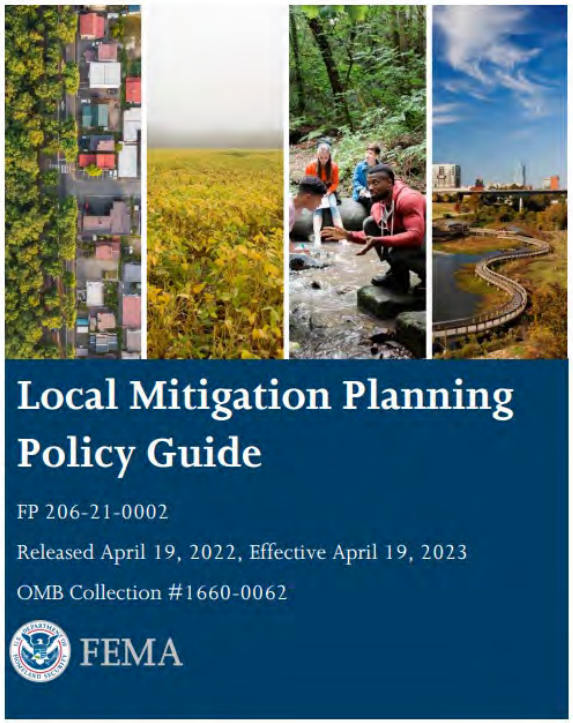


Project Overview

- Federally-mandated 5-year update to the 2020 Cumberland County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP)
- Serves as the HMP for all 33 municipalities…provided that they participate and adopt the plan
- Participation and plan adoption is a pre-requisite to be eligible for certain hazard mitigation assistance funds
- Participation is not just limited to municipalities, all stakeholders seeking funding must participate
- Current 2020 Plan expires in December 2025

Project Priorities

- Complying with FEMA's April 2023 Policy Guide.
  - Incorporate equity considerations in the planning process.
  - Enhance the discussion of future conditions and climate change throughout the plan.
- Conducting an inclusive process.
- Continuing to capture integrated efforts across the county.



What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.



What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- A community-driven, living document that jurisdictions and planning partners use to reduce their vulnerability to hazards.
- It guides risk-informed decision making at the county level.
- An approved and adopted plan provides access to mitigation grants.



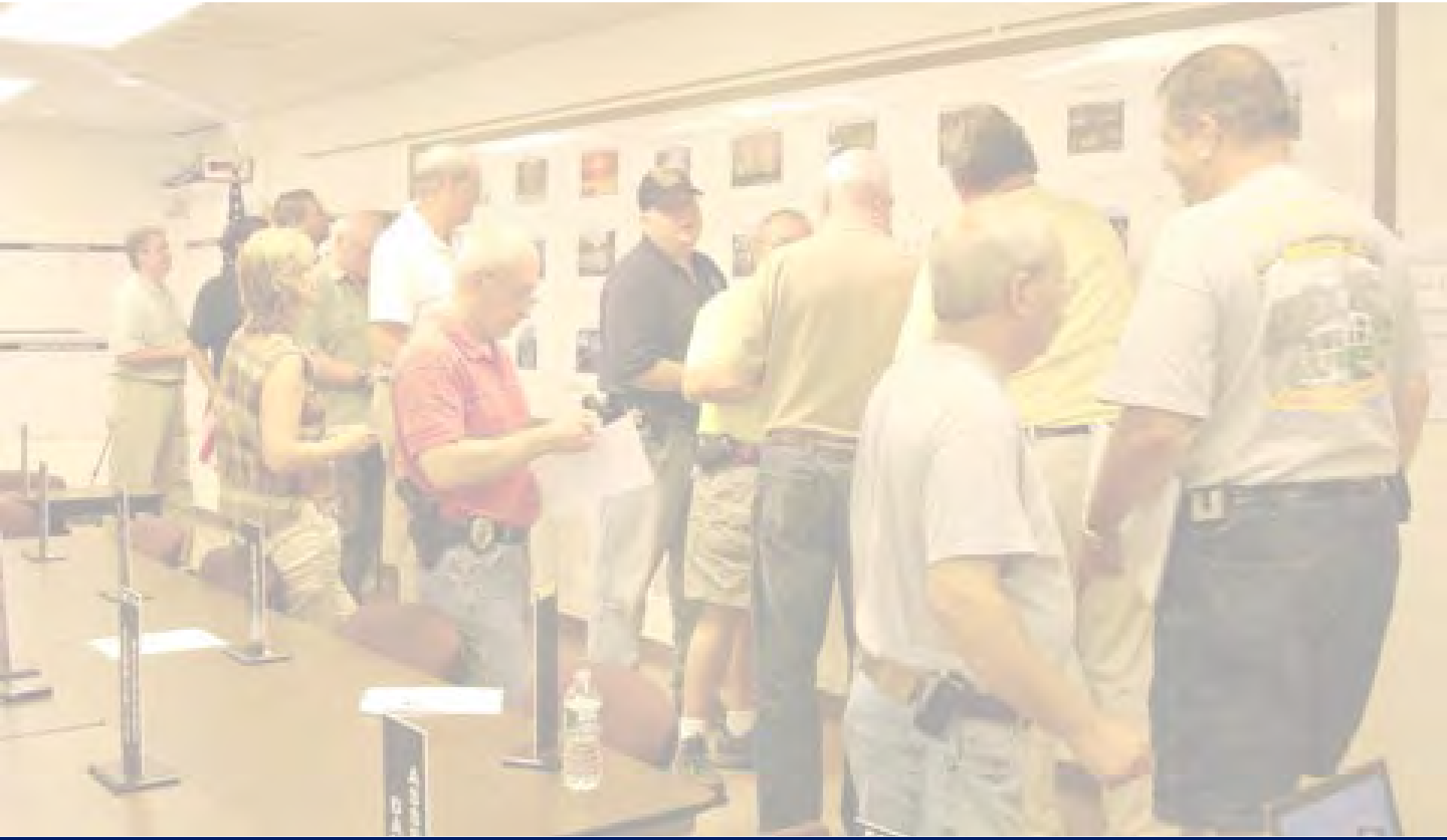



HMP Components

- Community Profile
- Planning Process
- Risk Assessment
- Capability Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Maintenance



Participation and Engagement



June 4th Kick-Off Meeting Recap

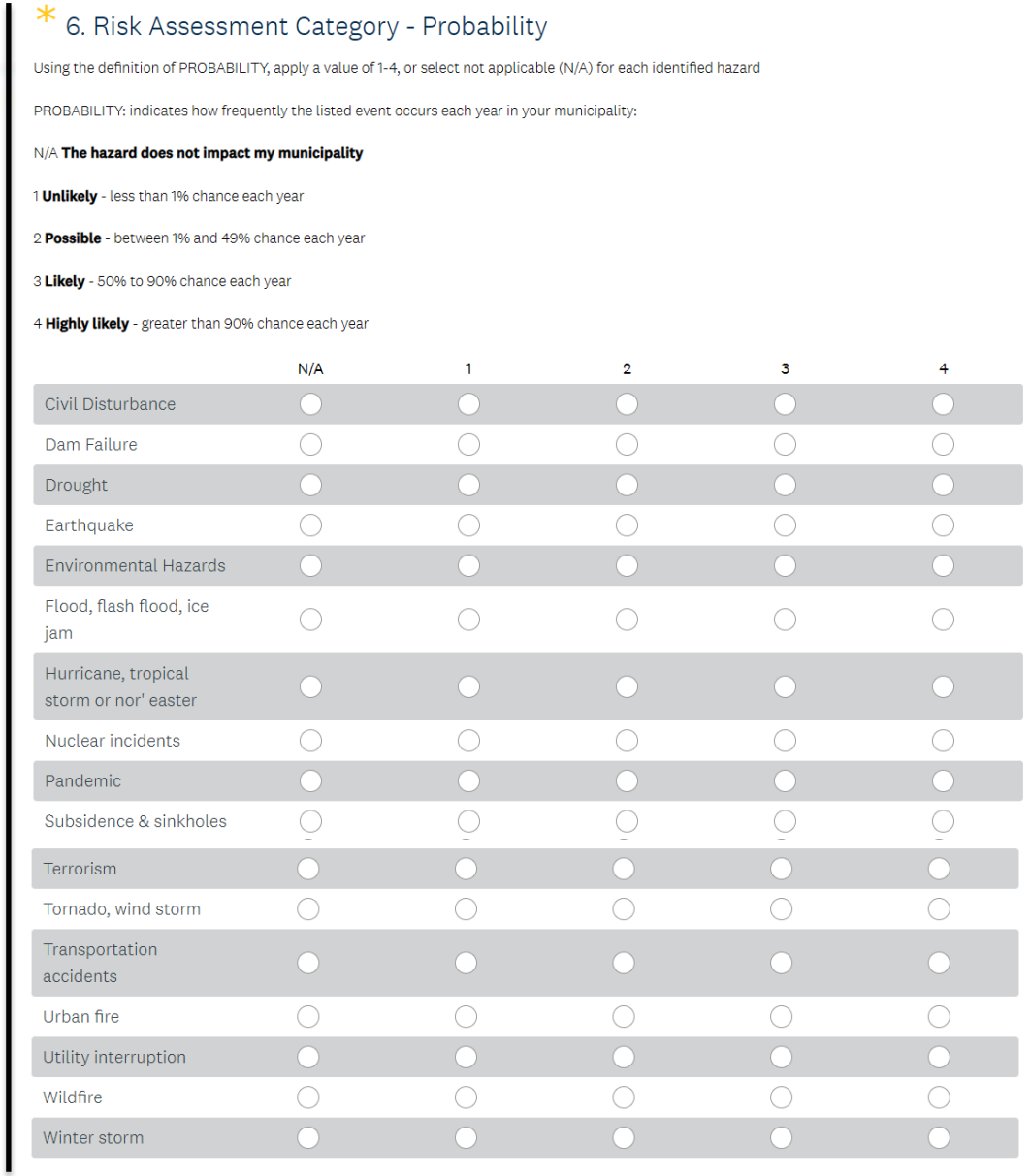


- Discussed the 2025 MJHMP planning process and requirements
- Discussed hazards and risks identified in the 2020 MJHMP
- Discussed the roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committee and Planning Team
- Reviewed mitigation techniques
- Discussed participation and community engagement opportunities

SurveyMonkey:

- ✓ Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk
- ✓ Risk Ranking Evaluation

- 32 responses received as of July 11
  - 21 municipalities & 11 other
- Evaluated changes in risk for the hazards profiled in 2020
  - Increased risk perceived most often for utility interruption, drought, and transportation accidents
- Considered +/- hazards
  - No hazards added or removed based on initial responses
- Ranked the hazards
  - Rankings to be calculated when more responses are received



* 6. Risk Assessment Category - Probability

Using the definition of PROBABILITY, apply a value of 1-4, or select not applicable (N/A) for each identified hazard

PROBABILITY: indicates how frequently the listed event occurs each year in your municipality:

N/A **The hazard does not impact my municipality**

1 **Unlikely** - less than 1% chance each year

2 **Possible** - between 1% and 49% chance each year

3 **Likely** - 50% to 90% chance each year

4 **Highly likely** - greater than 90% chance each year

	N/A	1	2	3	4
Civil Disturbance	○	○	○	○	○
Dam Failure	○	○	○	○	○
Drought	○	○	○	○	○
Earthquake	○	○	○	○	○
Environmental Hazards	○	○	○	○	○
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	○	○	○	○	○
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	○	○	○	○	○
Nuclear incidents	○	○	○	○	○
Pandemic	○	○	○	○	○
Subsidence & sinkholes	○	○	○	○	○
Terrorism	○	○	○	○	○
Tornado, wind storm	○	○	○	○	○
Transportation accidents	○	○	○	○	○
Urban fire	○	○	○	○	○
Utility interruption	○	○	○	○	○
Wildfire	○	○	○	○	○
Winter storm	○	○	○	○	○

SurveyMonkey:

✓ Identification of Community LifeLines

- 16 responses received as of July 11
  - 13 municipalities & 3 other
  - 5 employees of these facilities
  - 5 residents, 6 other
- Identifies LifeLines
  - Organization name
  - Owner
  - Address



SurveyMonkey:

✓ Public Survey

- 34 responses received as of July 11
  - 29 live or own property in the county
  - 19 work in the county
  - 2 visit the county or travel through for other reasons
- Example questions
  - How familiar are you with the MJHMP?
  - Do you have flood insurance?
  - Provide email address if you would like to attend the MJHMP public meeting.
- Example answers
  - In the event of a natural disaster, how do you get most of your up-to-date information?
    - Ranked in order: internet news (74%), television (71%), text alerts (68%), radio (53%), Facebook/social media (47%), word of mouth (21%), and newspaper (0%)

Risk Assessment

- Identify Hazards.
- Full hazard profile includes:
  - Location and extent.
  - Range of magnitude.
  - Past occurrence.
  - Future occurrence.
  - Vulnerability assessment.
  - Climate Change Impacts (Natural Hazards)



Hazard Profiles

- Location and Extent
  - *Where* does the hazard happen?
- Range of Magnitude
  - How *minor or major* might the event be?
- Past Occurrence
  - *When and where* has the event happened in the past?
- Future Occurrence
  - *How likely* is it that the event will happen in the future?
- Vulnerability Assessment
  - What *people, structures, and critical facilities* are at risk?

2020 Hazard Rankings

Ranking results by hazard for Cumberland County using the Risk Factor methodology.						
Hazard	**Risk Assessment Category**					**Risk Factor (RF)**
Natural(N) Or Human-Made(M)	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	
Winter Storm (N)	3.4	1.9	3.3	2	2.8	**2.7**
Transportation Accident (M)	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.6	1.4	**2.4**
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter (N)	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.8	**2.3**
Utility Interruption (M)	2.7	1.6	2.4	3.4	1.9	**2.3**
Tornado, Wind Storm (N)	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.3	**2.2**
Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam (N)	2.5	1.7	2	2.4	2.8	**2.2**
Environmental Hazard (M)	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	**2.1**
Subsidence, Sinkhole (N)	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.3	**2.0**
Drought (N)	2	1.3	2.4	1.1	3.7	**2.0**
Pandemic (N)	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.4	**1.6**
Terrorism (M)	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.9	**1.5**
Wildfire (N)	1.7	1	1.3	2.6	1.3	**1.5**
Nuclear Incident (M)	1	1.3	1.9	2	1.9	**1.5**
Earthquake (N)	1	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.8	**1.4**
Urban Fire and Explosion (M)	1.7	1	1	2.4	1.1	**1.4**
Civil Disturbance (M)	1.3	1	1.2	2.3	1.1	**1.3**
Dam Failure (M)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	**0.8**

Rank Hazards

- Standardized method to rank risks
- Done on a Countywide basis

Risk Factor Value =
[(Probability x .30) + (Impact x .30) +
(Spatial Extent x .20) + (Warning Time x .10) +
(Duration x .10)]

Risk Assessment

Element B: Risk Assessment Requirements

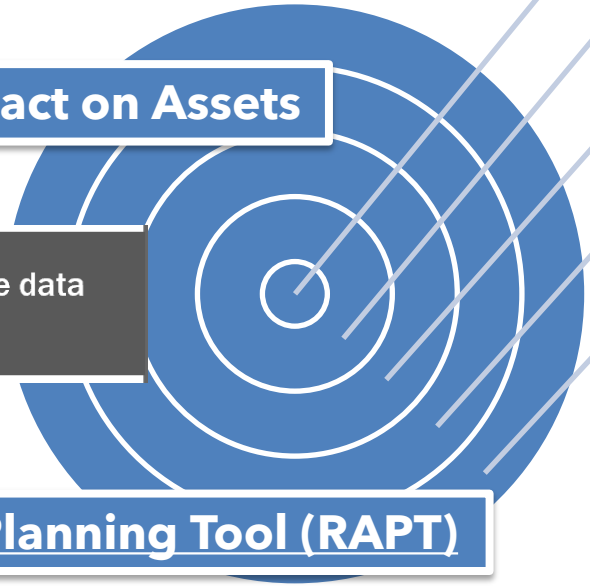
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Does the plan also include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

B2. Does the plan include a summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards? Does this summary also address NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

B2-a. The plan must describe the vulnerability of each participant to the identified hazards. The description must include current and future assets (including people) and the risk that makes them susceptible to damage from the identified hazards.

Vulnerability and Impact on Assets

New Guidance: The plan must include data for Severe RL and RL properties.



- **People (including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations**
- **Structures (including facilities, lifelines and critical infrastructure)**
- **Systems (including networks and capabilities)**
- **Natural, historic, and cultural resources**
- **Activities that have value to the community.**

FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)

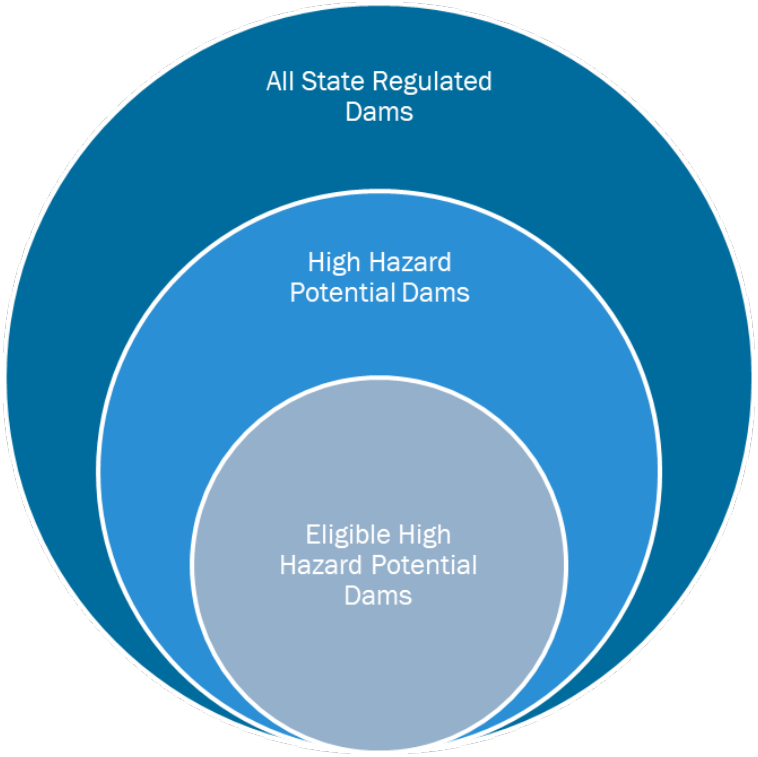
High Hazard Potential Dams

HHPD1: Did the plan describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information for HHPDs?

HHPD2: Did the plan address HHPDs in the risk assessment?

HHPD3: Did the plan include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from HHPDs?

HHPD4: Did the plan include actions that address HHPDs, and prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from HHPDs?



High Hazard Potential Dams

Dam Risk Prioritization Methodology

To meet the requirements of FEMA's HHPD program, counties and municipalities should prioritize their dams as follows:

Low Priority	The dam is not considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP or a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE.
Medium Priority	The dam is considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP but is not considered a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE. - OR – The dam is considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP and is considered a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE, and receives a Dam Risk Prioritization score of less than 17.
High Priority	The dam is considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP and is considered a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE, and receives a Dam Risk Prioritization score of 17 or more.

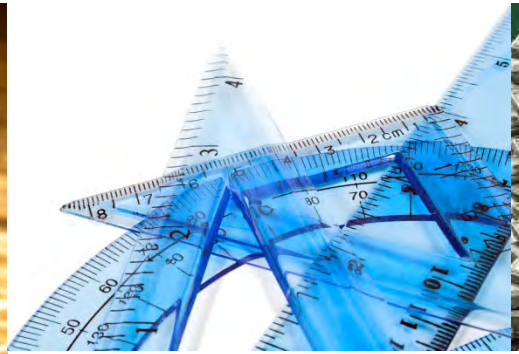
Dam Risk Prioritization Calculation

Dam Risk Prioritization Score = Probability x (Impact + Complexity)

Capability Assessment

- Planning and Regulatory.
- Administrative and Technical.
- Financial.
- Education and Outreach.
- Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Plan Integration.



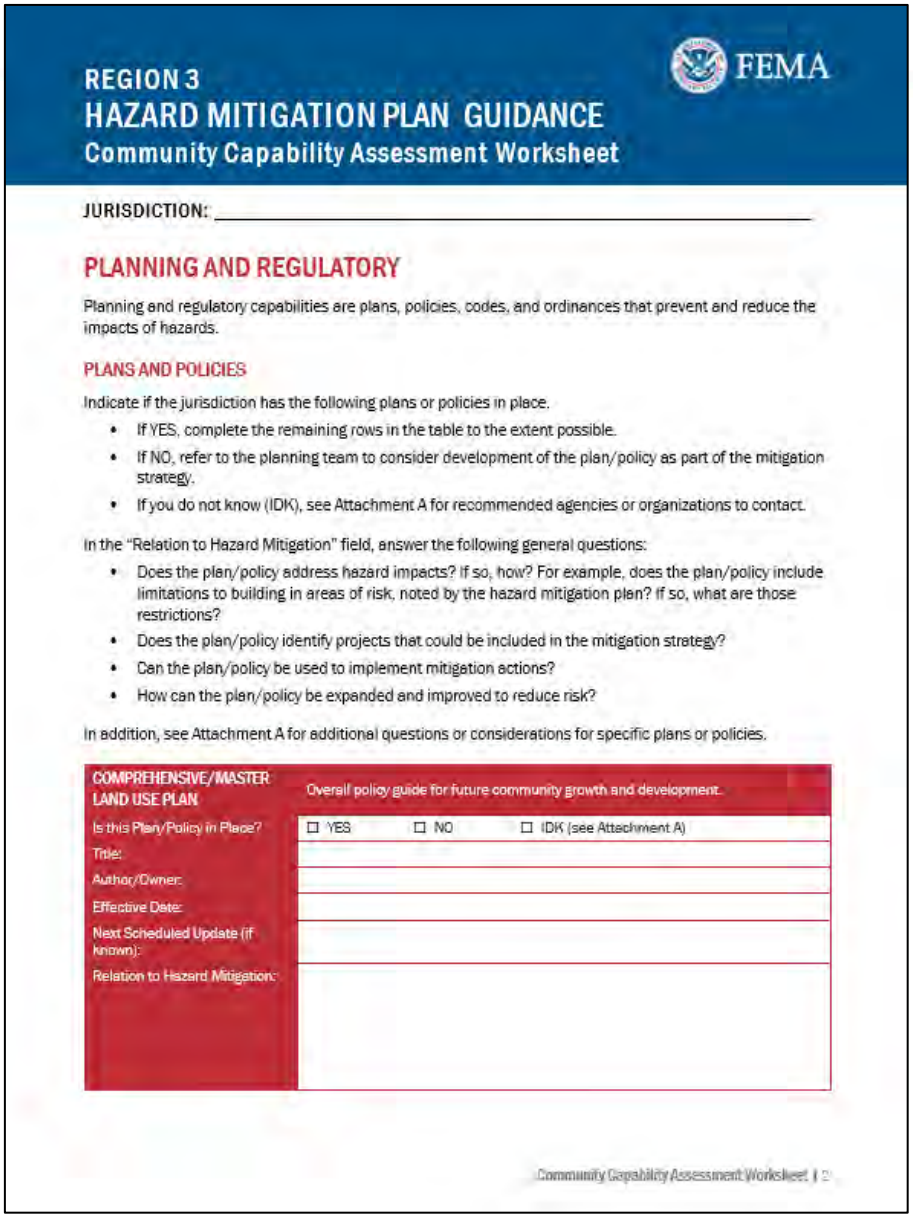



Word Document:

✓ Community Capability Assessment

- Inventories capabilities
  - Planning and Regulatory
  - Administrative and Technical
  - Financial
  - Education and Outreach
- Will be emailed to municipalities after this meeting.
- Municipalities only:

  Return to Steve Hoffman by August 7.



REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

FEMA

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

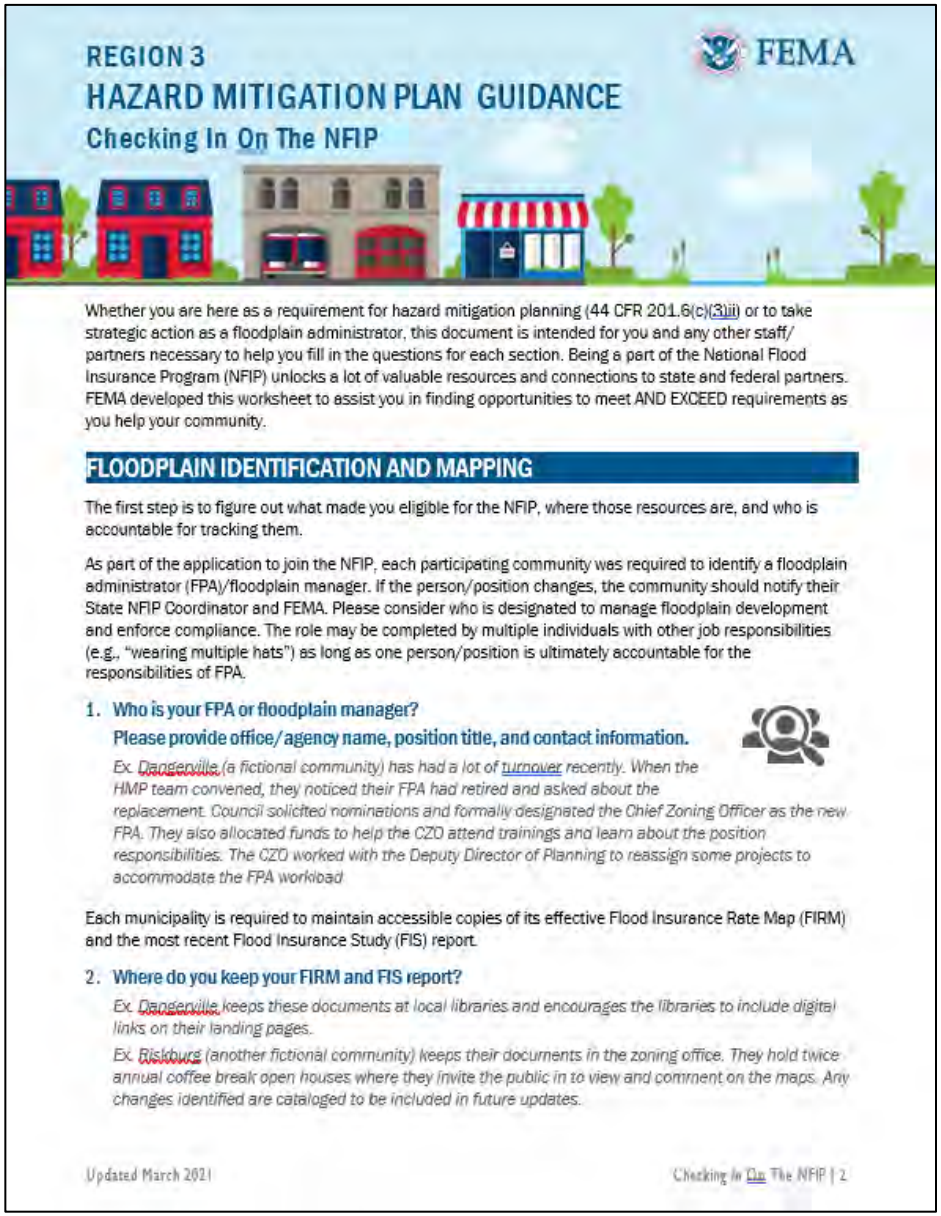
Community Capability Assessment Worksheet | 1

Word Document:

✓ Checking In On The NFIP

- Collects information on
  - Floodplain Identification and Mapping
  - Floodplain Management
  - Flood Insurance
- Will be emailed to municipalities after this meeting.
- Municipalities only:

  Return to Steve Hoffman by August 7.



REGION 3

FEMA

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP

Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(i)) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. **Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?**
   Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

   Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. **Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?**

   Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

   Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

Updated March 2021

Checking In On The NFIP | 2

Mitigation Strategy

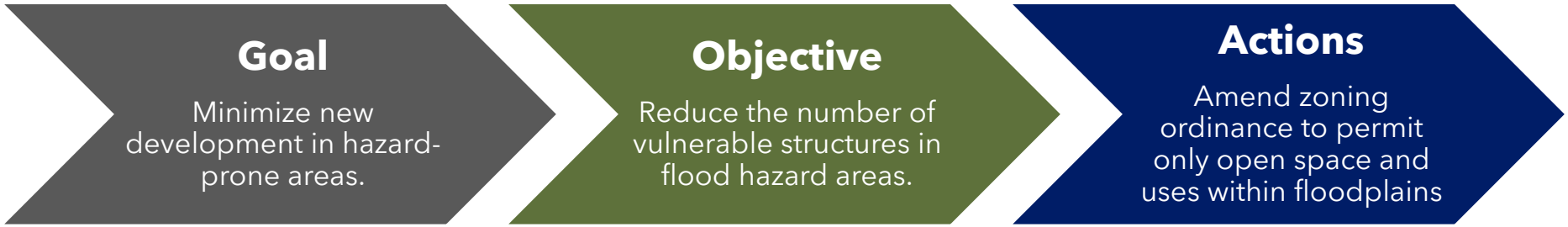
- Goals and Objectives
- Progress Report on 2020 Mitigation Strategy
- Mitigation Techniques
- Mitigation Action Plan and Projects






Mitigation Strategy

- **Goals:** General guidelines that describe what your community would like to achieve.
- **Objectives:** Define strategies that must be implemented to achieve the identified goal.
- **Actions:** The specific activities a community will take to reduce or eliminate risks.



Mitigation Strategy

Assess Capabilities

- Planning and Regulatory
- Administrative and Financial

Review Risk Assessment and Develop Problem Statements

- Hazards

Review Status of Previously Identified Mitigation Actions

- Per current approved HMP

Identify Alternative Mitigation Actions

- Based on all preceding steps

Mitigation Strategy

- Identify and analyze a complete range of specific mitigation actions addressing each goal/objective or problem statement.
- Develop preferred alternatives for implementation based on engineering feasibility, local capabilities, funding availability, etc.



New Guidance: Focus on a comprehensive range of actions. Actions should consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations.

Mitigation Strategy

- Identify and analyze a complete range of specific mitigation actions addressing each goal/objective or problem statement.
- Develop preferred alternatives for implementation based on engineering feasibility, local capabilities, funding availability, etc.



New Guidance: Focus on a comprehensive range of actions. Actions should consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations.



New Guidance: Each plan participant must identify one or more mitigation actions the participant(s) intends to implement for each hazard addressed in the risk assessment. Countywide actions, applicable to all participating jurisdictions, will satisfy this requirement.

Mitigation Strategy

- Do any previously identified mitigation actions address current problem statements?
- For incomplete actions, the plan must state if it is still relevant to the updated plan.
- Celebrate mitigation successes by documenting them in the HMP update.
- Implementation and Setting Priorities



New Guidance: Required mitigation action status updates are included in new Element E: Plan Update.

Mitigation Strategy

- Each municipality must have at least one mitigation action per each hazard they identify as being a risk.
- There must be at least one mitigation action for each hazard profiled.
- Actions for stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged.
- Mitigation actions should be realistic and sustainable, but may also be aspirational (i.e., a place to capture great ideas).
- 2020 Cumberland MJHMP: **62 Actions**



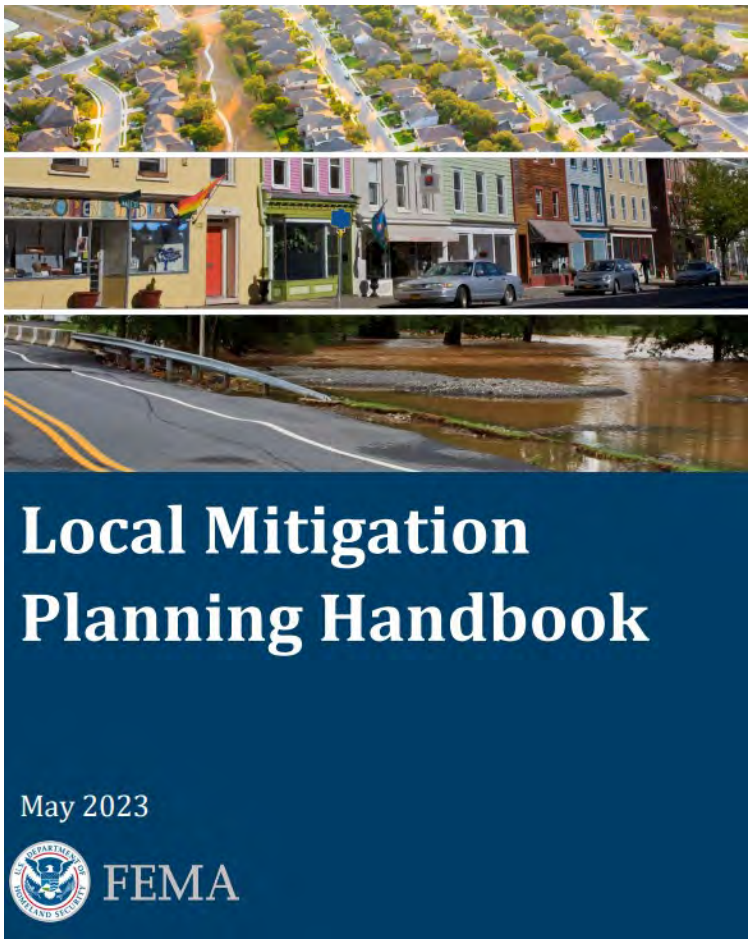



Mitigation Strategy

Update Approach:

- Document existing mitigation actions and identify new ones.
- Assess hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions as they relate to reducing loss of life and property from natural and human-made hazards.

Mitigation Techniques



- FEMA mitigation planning guidance identifies four mitigation techniques:
  - Plans and Regulations.
  - Structure and Infrastructure Projects.
  - Natural Systems Protection.
  - Education and Awareness Programs.
- Download from FEMA.gov.

Sample Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Technique	Action
Local Plans and Regulations	Ensure integration of vulnerabilities into local, regional, and countywide comprehensive planning processes.
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Relocate a section of main waterline currently in an area vulnerable to flooding and transportation accidents.
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Provide alternate power sources for every building with essential or critical functions.
Natural Systems Protection	Coordinate to conduct prescribed burns as necessary to reduce wildfire risk.
Education and Awareness Programs	Identify senior independent living, extended care, and hospice care residential living facilities and provide targeted information about evacuation and sheltering resources.

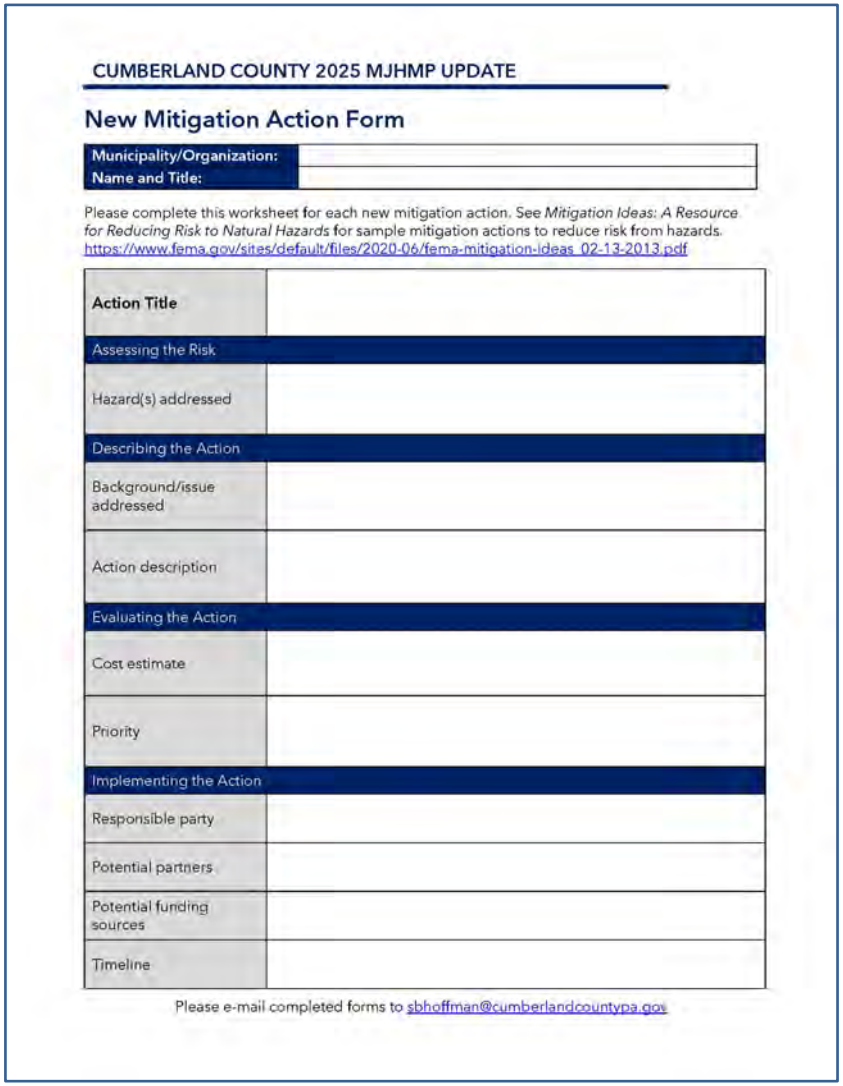
Historic Property Mitigation

Historical Resources

- Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Considerations include:
  - Integrity of location
  - Design, setting, feeling, and association
  - Materials and workmanship
- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to patterns of history, significant persons, or distinct historical periods and methods of construction.
- Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history

New Action Identification

- Determine additional actions based on current risk, vulnerability, and mitigation goals
- Develop actions for new hazards (if any)
- Return to Steve Hoffman by September 23.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY 2025 MJHMP UPDATE

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	
Name and Title:	

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	
Action description	
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	
Priority	
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	
Potential partners	
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	

Please e-mail completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Schedule and Meetings

We're Here

Meeting/Milestone	Proposed Date
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination Meeting	May 13, 2024
Planning Team Kick-off Meeting *(one hybrid)*	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meeting *(one hybrid)*	July 22, 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshop *(one hybrid)*	September 9, 2024
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings *(one hybrid)*	Early January 2025
30-day Public Comment Period	Early February 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Late February2025
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late March 2025
Receive FEMA APA	NLT December 16, 2025

Next Steps and Action Items

- Provide photographs of disaster events
- Complete Forms
  - **Municipalities, Stakeholders, & Public**
    - Public Survey (SurveyMonkey) – by July 31
  - **Municipalities & Stakeholders**
    - Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk Worksheet & Jurisdictional Hazard Risk Ranking Form (SurveyMonkey) – by July 31
    - Community LifeLines (SurveyMonkey) – by July 31
    - New Mitigation Action Form (Word Document) – by September 23
  - **Municipalities**
    - Capability Assessment Survey (Word Document) – by August 7
    - NFIP Survey (Word Document) – by August 7

Project Website



https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Questions and Comments

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2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Risk Assessment and Mitigation Solutions Meeting Notes

July 22nd, 2024

The following notes are intended to supplement the meeting presentation and the sign-in sheet (attached).

1. Welcome and Introductions

Facilitator: Troy Truax, AICP, Project Manager, Michael Baker International

A hybrid meeting was held to discuss risk assessment and mitigation solutions for the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Update. Troy Truax, a hazard mitigation planning consultant and project manager with Michael Baker International, welcomed the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team) and asked participants to submit their name via Microsoft Teams chat or by signing the sign-in sheet to confirm their attendance. The sign-in sheet is attached with signatures for attendees who attended in-person and virtually (denoted "attended virtually via Teams").

2. Project Overview

An overview of the 2025 HMP Update project was provided. Hazard mitigation was defined as long-term and sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to human life or property. The purpose of a mitigation plan is to lay out a framework for assessing potential hazards, and to discuss strategies to reduce risk. The plan also allows the county, its communities, and stakeholders, such as authorities and school districts, to be eligible to apply for certain pre- and post-disaster grant funding, if they have participated in the Update and have a project in the plan. The HMP components were reviewed; this includes the community profile, planning process, risk assessment, capability assessment, mitigation strategy, and plan maintenance.

3. Recap of Kick-off Meeting (June 4, 2024)

An overview of the previous kick-off meeting that occurred on June 4, 2024, was provided. The previous meeting discussed the 2025 MJHMP planning process and requirements, hazards and risks identified in the 2020 MJHMP, the roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committee and Planning Team, and participation and community engagement opportunities. As well as reviewed mitigation techniques.

Furthermore, the responses received to date for the previously sent out surveys were reviewed. The Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk, which evaluated changes in risk for the hazards profiled in 2020, has received 32 responses, 21 municipalities and 11 other, since July 11.

The increased risk perceived most often was for utility interruption, drought, and transportation accidents. No hazards have been added or removed and the rankings will be calculated when more responses are received.

The second survey discussed was the Identification of Community Lifelines, which has had 16 responses, 13 municipalities and 3 others, as of July 11. This survey identifies lifelines present within the community and asks for the organization name, owner, and address. All important components needed to eventually map these lifelines. Community Lifelines include:

A. Safety and Security
B. Food, Hydration, Shelter
C. Health and Medical
D. Energy
E. Communications
F. Transportation
G. Hazardous Materials
H. Water Systems

The final survey mentioned was the online public survey, which has had 34 responses as of July 11. Troy asked municipal representatives to post this survey on their respective municipal websites and social media outlets and mentioned that the QR code to the survey will be provided via Steve Hoffman follow-up email communication. It's very important for the community be a part of the process. Links to each survey are provided on the Cumberland County website. It was recommended by the Carlisle Borough Fire Chief that the public survey reminder should be sent to the attention of municipal managers. Troy acknowledged and agreed with this recommendation.

4. Risk Assessment Overview & Hazard Identification

The Risk Assessment includes a description of the HMP Update process, hazard identification, identified hazard profiles, hazard rankings, and a vulnerability assessment. Each identified hazard profile includes location and extent, range of magnitude, past occurrence, future occurrence, and a vulnerability assessment.

The Planning Team reviewed the list of identified hazards and rankings from the 2020 HMP (see below). It was mentioned that hazard risk is dynamic and may have changed over the years, and risk assessment forms (via SurveyMonkey) will include opportunities to discuss this. Troy noted that the impacts of climate change must be considered for each natural hazard profile. Red is for high risk, orange is medium risk, and yellow is minimal risk. All the hazards identified are important, however, the most time and resources should be placed into the most prominent hazards. No new hazards to be added or removed as of right now. The rank hazard formula was briefly reviewed as well.

Table 4.5-2: Ranking results by hazard for Cumberland County using the Risk Factor methodology.						
Hazard	**Risk Assessment Category**					**Risk Factor (RF)**
Natural(N) Or Human-Made(M)	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	
Winter Storm (N)	3.4	1.9	3.3	2	2.8	**2.7**
Transportation Accident (M)	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.6	1.4	**2.4**
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter (N)	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.8	**2.3**
Utility Interruption (M)	2.7	1.6	2.4	3.4	1.9	**2.3**
Tornado, Windstorm (N)	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.3	**2.2**
Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam (N)	2.5	1.7	2	2.4	2.8	**2.2**
Environmental Hazard (M)	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	**2.1**
Subsidence, Sinkhole (N)	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.3	**2.0**
Drought (N)	2	1.3	2.4	1.1	3.7	**2.0**
Pandemic (N)	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.4	**1.6**
Terrorism (M)	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.9	**1.5**
Wildfire (N)	1.7	1	1.3	2.6	1.3	**1.5**
Nuclear Incident (M)	1	1.3	1.9	2	1.9	**1.5**
Earthquake (N)	1	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.8	**1.4**
Urban Fire and Explosion (M)	1.7	1	1	2.4	1.1	**1.4**
Civil Disturbance (M)	1.3	1	1.2	2.3	1.1	**1.3**
Dam Failure (M)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	**0.8**

Along with this, Troy discussed the need to include repetitive loss (RL) and severe repetitive loss (SRL) into the analysis Troy confirmed that RL and SRL data has been obtained from FEMA for Cumberland County and that Michael Baker is working with the Cumberland County GIS Department on integrating this data into the flood hazard risk and vulnerability analysis.

Troy further discussed that the plan must describe the jurisdiction's vulnerability and community impacts from the identified hazards. Troy emphasized the importance to include

current and future assets and the risk that makes them susceptible to damage from the identified hazards. These assets include:

- People (including undeserved communities and socially vulnerable populations),
- Structures (including facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure)
- Systems (including networks and capabilities)
- Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
- Activities that have value to the community

A. High Hazard Potential Dams

Troy discussed High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPDs), the risk prioritization methodology (see below), and the dam risk prioritization calculation (which is probability x (impact + complexity)) involved with HHPDs. Troy encouraged everyone to think about all dams within Cumberland County and outside of the county's jurisdiction, such the Letterkenny Dam in Franklin County. He also mentioned that HHPDs owners are eligible for specific funding related to HHPDs.

Low Priority	The dam is not considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP or a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE.
Medium Priority	The dam is considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP but is not considered a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE. - OR – The dam is considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP and is considered a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE, and receives a Dam Risk Prioritization score of less than 17.
High Priority	The dam is considered a "high-hazard" dam by PA DEP and is considered a "high-hazard potential" dam by the USACE, and receives a Dam Risk Prioritization score of 17 or more.

B. Capability Assessment

It is important to assess each community's ability to implement mitigation as part of the HMP Update process. A brief overview of the type of information in the capability assessment was provided, which includes an evaluation of planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, and financial capabilities, as well as participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

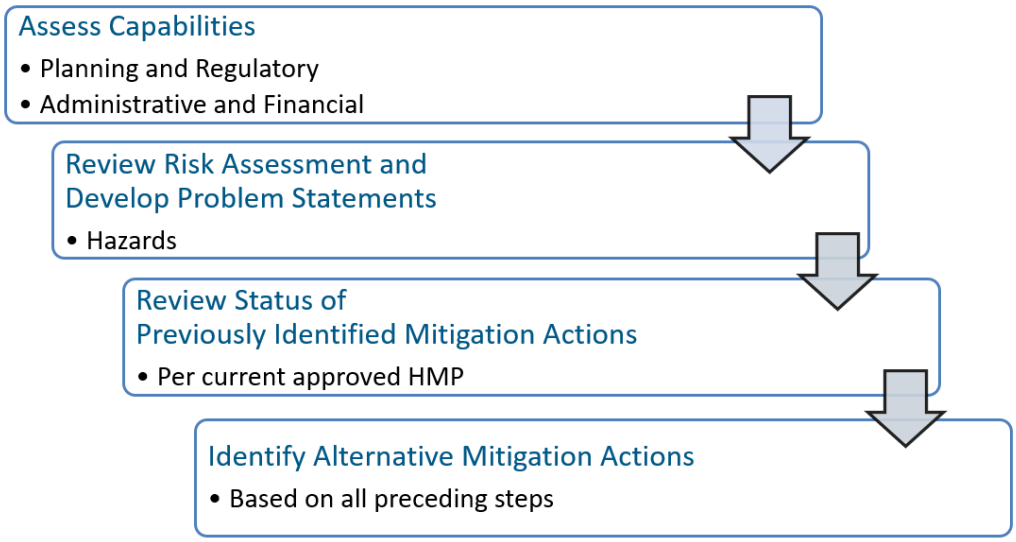
C. Related Forms

Two forms will be sent to the municipalities after the meeting, the Community Capability Assessment and Checking In On The NFIP forms. These forms must be returned by August 7,

2024, and should only be completed by the municipalities. The Community Capability Assessment inventories capabilities related to Planning and Regulatory (comprehensive plan, ordinances, etc,), Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach. While Checking In On The NFIP collects information on floodplain identification and mapping, floodplain management, and flood insurance.

5. Mitigation Strategy

It was explained that the mitigation strategy is comprised of goals, objectives, and mitigation actions. Each participating jurisdiction must have at least one mitigation action per hazard they identify as a risk. Actions led by other stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged. All actions should be realistic and lead to sustainable risk reduction but can also be aspirational. Troy encouraged attendees to include projects that they have been eager to implement even if they have not yet identified funding for it, or to include projects that they are currently working on, assuming they are ongoing/continuing.



Mitigation Strategy includes identify and analyze a complete range of specific mitigation actions addressing each goal/objective or problem statement. Develop preferred alternatives for implementation based on engineering feasibility, local capabilities, funding availability, etc. Troy also pointed out that its important for actions to consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations, as mentioned previously when discussing the vulnerability assessment.

Furthermore, it was briefly explained that mitigation action status updates are required. For incomplete actions, the plan must state if it is still relevant to the updated plan and mitigation successes should be documented in the 2025 HMP update.

A description of the four main types of mitigation techniques was provided to the Planning Team with an explanation of how the mitigation strategy update will be conducted. The four main techniques are Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection, and Education and Awareness.

A brief explanation of historic property mitigation was provided, which includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Historic resources are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to patterns of history, significant persons, or distinct historical periods and methods of construction.

Troy also went over the New Action Identification form, stating we don't need extremely in-depth information (like a complete engineering plan), basic information is sufficient. This form determines additional actions based on current risk, vulnerability, and mitigation goals and develop actions for new hazards (if any). The form must be returned to Steve H. by September 23, 2024.

6. Next Steps and Action Items

The tentative project schedule and key milestones shown below were provided and reviewed. Troy pointed out the change of schedule from the kick-off meeting. The initial public review meeting was set to be around November/December; however, it's been pushed back to January to avoid impacts that the holidays have on availability.

Task	Dates
Meeting with PEMA and FEMA	May 13, 2024
Kick-Off Meeting	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meeting	July 22, 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshops	September 9, 2024
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings	Early January 2025
30-day Public Comment Period	Early February 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Late February 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late March 2025
Receive FEMA Approval Pending Adoption	NLT December 16, 2025

The next steps for the Planning Team include providing photographs of disaster events and completing forms.

- Municipalities, Stakeholders, & Public
  - Public Survey (SurveyMonkey) – by July 31
- Municipalities & Stakeholders
  - Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk Worksheet & Jurisdictional Hazard Risk Ranking Form (SurveyMonkey) – by July 31
  - Community LifeLines (SurveyMonkey) – by July 31
  - New Mitigation Action Form (Word Document) – by September 23
- Municipalities
  - Capability Assessment Survey (Word Document) – by August 7

- NFIP Survey (Word Document) – by August 7

The Steering Committee will send out the two Mitigation Action Form examples, the meeting summary, the survey links/forms, and the PowerPoint to everyone following this meeting. Municipal managers will receive a separate email with only the survey links so they're able to send it easily to others.

7. Q&A

A participant asked if the links could be sent out separately to managers to push out. Troy agreed that this is an excellent idea.

A participant asked what buyout means, Troy promptly explained that if a property continues to be damaged by flooding repeatedly and needs to use insurance due to property damage, the government can buy your property from you at market value instead.

A participant asked if the DCNR is being included with high potential dams since Laurel Lake is considered a high hazard. Troy responded with yes. Carlisle Water Intake was also noted as being a class C dam. Troy also further clarified that the dam information will be within its own separate appendix since it's considered sensitive information that will not be available to the public.

A NAVICP representative mentioned that they can't discuss everything capability wise and won't be able to complete the Community Capability Assessment form. Troy reassured them that they would still receive credit for coming to this meeting and filling out the other forms.

Steve H. asked if photographs should be included. Troy mentioned that if someone has photographs of any hazards from within the past 5 years to please provide them.

A South Mountain Partnership representative asked if the July survey dates could be pushed back since they weren't able to attend the June 4 kick-off meeting. Troy mentioned that the surveys will be left open until mid-August for anyone who has yet to complete them. Troy also mentioned that the August 7th date can be pushed back as well if needed. As an action item, Steve H. will be sending out documents and links to the surveys/forms to municipality managers after this meeting occurred.

An East Pennsboro Twp. representative asked if the team will be sharing an example mitigation action form. Troy said yes, and that we will be discussing this topic later in the meeting. Also, a copy of the example mitigation action forms will be distributed by Steve H. following today's meeting.

The Cumberland County DPS Director asked what time the September Mitigation Strategy meeting will be since it coincides with the Western Cumberland Count COG meeting. Troy and the collective group decided to make the next meeting 10am to 12pm to avoid the afternoon COG meeting on September 9th.

8. Discussion

For the discussion, Troy review two Mitigation Action Form examples. The first was a PSU project example in Centre County, while the second was a culvert example from Cumberland County. Troy discussed the different sections that need to be completed.

The meeting ended at 3:30 PM.

Questions? Comments?

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Welt, Angela

From: Hoffman, Steve B. <sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 4, 2024 1:51 PM
Cc: Stoner, Kirk D.; Shaulis, Justin A.; Norris, Joshua; Parsons, Michele A.; Garner, Claudia J.; Szabo, Ernest; Matt McCullough; Truax, Troy D; Welt, Angela; Cohick, Jessica L.; Nicole Deary; Janet Anderson; Jeff Palm; Wendy Kipe; george; wpbladen@adamscountypa.gov; Robert Forbes; Kurt O'Rourke; Randy O'Donnell; Robert Kough; rhshively; cfisher@dauphincounty.gov; BJ Shughart; Owen, Erik; Radford, Mari; mkseville@franklincountypa.gov; Doug Gochenaur; Randall Pryor; Charles Gipe; Holl, David; jimlwrfrankford@gmail.com; Richie Price; Nate Wardle; Edwin Beam; Karen Lowry; Jim Hoerner; jonathan.guseman@noaa.gov; Samuel Phillips; Edwin Erlsten; Edwin Chamberlin; Robert Barrick; Taylor Griffiths; Shawn McCullough; thomas.a.braithwaite4.mil@army.mil; rthen@pa.gov; rfultz@perryco.org; David Lindenmuth; Cindy Watson; Bill Brown; mnevil@sctfpa.org; esadmin@smiddleton.com; Dan Burkett; Larry Hinkle; Valerian Curd; ufranktwp@kuhncom.net; Dan Grimes; WRJames@yorkcountypa.gov; bkempf@morethanshelter.org; Aging and Community Services; Children & Youth; Strite, Annie L.; weibleyw@diakon.org; information@maranatha-carlisle.org; cheyser@pa.gov; rlbarvinchack@franklincountypa.gov; smickalonis@pennstatehealth.psu.edu; EWitwer@projectSHAREpa.org; Scott Shewell; Joseph.Smith@USE.salvationarmy.org; Rebecca.Smith@USE.salvationarmy.org; hessfw@upmc.edu; melinda.rosario@redcross.org; andrew.goodolf@redcross.org; bking@claremontnursing.com; ShaunCooney@centralpenn.edu; lasatera@dickinson.edu; acoffey@messiah.edu; mrdominick@ship.edu; jcjohnson@ship.edu; Mary Kuna; belinda@newlifecommunity.us; jlester@abf.com; tthrasher@abf.com; steve_zyla@acmd.com; mikef@adamsec.coop; chadt@adamsec.coop; Drew.stewart@adm.com; adam.ritchey@adm.com; randy.macko@retailbusinessservices.com; wwevodau@advancelocal.com; jjones@advancelocal.com; jjones@aeroenergy.com; RJARCY@AEROENERGY.COM; steve.hammond@ahlstrohm-munksjo.com; piper.stulley@ahlstrom-munksjo.com; beresc@airproducts.com; domingm8@airproducts.com; tom.hanus@airgas.com; chandler.eaby@airgas.com; jshawks@amazon.com; scott.bentz@amerigas.com; craig.stoudt@ames.com; scott.ressler@ames.com; steve.koncar@ames.com; jeff.paris@andersenlogistics.com; brian.bebyn@applegreen.com; sstover@applied.com; DLS@AQUA-SPECIALISTS.COM; thagenbuch@arborchem.com; kcutchall@arborchem.com; Deb@Ashcombe.com; jim@ashcombe.com; bhoar@athome.com; jeremy.mcgrue@att.com; rs2715@att.com; thenry@atlasroofing.com; jstansbury@atlasroofing.com; markm@bluediamondpoolservices.com; panderson@bergeys.com; chuddleson@bestvetsolutions.com; jpoulsen@beyond.com; christopher.flom@grupobimbo.com; bpeters@bjs.com; tinap@bluebeacon.com; JMCKENZIE@CARLISLEPA.ORG; jack.moorman@brightspeed.com; sfinotti@masonite.com; wyost@bwi-distribution.com; dhollobaugh@pa.gov; tony.young1@michelin.com; james_fluck@cargill.com; mstofko@henry.com; jshearer@carlislepa.org; mkenny@carlislepa.org; smersinger@carlislepetroleum.com; jheimbaugh@carlislepa.org; gshank1717@comcast.net; justin.ivy@carlisleccm.com; environmental@carmax.com; ehs@tbccorp.com; lincoln.romain@lumen.com; Jeffrey.kling@cevalogistics.com; nlandis@chewy.com; scott.karriker@cjlogisticsamerica.com; jprice@clevelandbrothers.com; clouseaccounting@comcast.net; mail@coltplumbing.com; tammy_jumper@comcast.com; countrymanorwest@gspmanagement.com;

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Subject: EXTERNAL: Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #3

Attachments: Cumb - RAMS Mtg - Agenda_09SEP2024.pdf; Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #3

EXTERNAL EMAIL

Good afternoon!

Thank you to those of you that are planning to attend the Hazard Mitigation Plan meeting scheduled for September 9 at 10:00AM. For your information, I have attached an agenda. Also, for those of you that haven't accepted the meeting invitation, I have attached the calendar invitation and other information.

We will be discussing mitigation actions and projects that may be eligible for funding. Please come prepared to discuss experiences, projects and share ideas.

Thank you! We look forward to seeing you on September 9 at 10:00AM.

Steven B. Hoffman
Planning Department | Manager
Office: 717-240-6537
310 Allen Road . Suite 101 . Carlisle . PA 17013
sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

- *Please CLICK HERE to see all official plan review and ordinance review comments. In addition, this link includes the plan submission process, fee schedule and recording process.*

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2025 Cumberland County MJHMP Update
Mitigation Solutions Meeting Agenda

September 9, 2024

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Recap of Risk Assessment Meeting (July 22, 2024)
3. Participation Updates
4. Risk Assessment Overview & Hazard Identification
5. Mitigation Strategy
6. Next Steps and Action Items

Be sure to visit the project website:
https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Be sure to complete the surveys:

Hazards Forms - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPUpdate2026

Community LifeLines Form - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CommunityLifelines

Public Survey - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HMPupdateCumberland

Questions? Comments?

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2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

MS MEETING SEPTEMBER 9, 2024

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Allen, Terri		Norfolk Southern - Enola Locomotive Terminal	Terri.Allen@nscorp.com		
Alloway, Jodie		Shiremanstown Borough	ShireBoroughZoning@gmail.com		
Ames, Sarah		Schneider Electric Mechanicsburg	sarah.ames@se.com		
Anderson, Elwood		Cresline Plastic Co Inc	eanderso@cresline.com		
Anderson, Janet	Executive Director	Cumberland Area Economic Development Corporation (CAEDC)	janet@cumberlandbusiness.com		
Anderson, Patrick		Bergeys Truck Center	panderson@bergeys.com		
Anorve-Andress, Katherine		Land O'Lakes - Carlisle	kanorveandress@landolakes.com		
Armold, Dawn	Secretary/Treasurer & EMC	Upper Frankford Township	ufranktwp@kuhncom.net		Attended virtually via Zoom
Armstrong, Susan		Carlisle Borough	sarmstrong@carlislepa.org		
Aversano, Farrah		First Energy Consultants DBA FM Oppel	faversano@firstenergyconsultants.com		
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Baker, Scott		FedEx Ground Package System Inc.	1028575@fedex.com		
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Bakley, Tom		United Parcel Service	tbakleyjr@ups.com		
Barrick, Larry	Township Manager	West Pennsboro Township	lbarrick@wptwp.org	243-8220	L Barrick
Barrick, Robert	Local EMC	Newville Borough	barrickrlemc@gmail.com		
Batzel, Tim		GXO Logistics Conair	timothy.batzel@gxo.com		
Beale, Jason	Executive Director	Central PA Conservancy	jbeale@centralpaconservancy.org		

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Bebyn, Brian		Applegreen Blue Mountain	brian.bebyn@applegreen.com		
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Bentz, Scott		Amerigas Propane	scott.bentz@amerigas.com		
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Bladen, Warren	Director	Adams County Dept. of Emergency Services	wpbladen@adamscountypa.gov		
Blatchley, Carolyn		Cumberland County Library System	librarywebmaster@cumberlandcountylibraries.org		
Blevins, Michelle	Assistant Manager	PA Dept of Natural Resources	mblevins@pa.gov		
Bohannon, Chad		World Energy Harrisburg, LLC	cbohannon@worldenergy.net		
Book, George	President & CEO	West Shore Chamber of Commerce	george@wschamber.org		
Bower, Lance		Ross Distribution Center - East Coast	Lance.Bower@ros.com		
Boyer, Jennifer	Community Development Director	Upper Allen Township	jboyer@uatwp.org		
Bradley, Bob		DHL Supply Chain-SCJ Carlisle	bob.bradley@dhl.com		
Braithwaite, Thomas	Staff Sergeant	PA National Guard	thomas.a.braithwaite4.mil@army.mil		
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Brath, Phillip		Shiremanstown Borough	phillip.brath@Gibson-thomas.com		
Brown, June		Geodis	june.brown@geodis.com		

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Brown, Bill	Local EMC	Silver Spring Twp	wbrown@sstwp.org		Attended virtually via Zoom
Broyles, Samuel		NAPA Transportation Mechanicsburg	samuel.broyles@napatran.com		
Bruhn, Justin	Assistant Principal	Cumberland Perry Area Vo-Tech	jbruhn@cpavts.org		
Bundy, William		Veyer #5910	william.bundy@veyerlogistics.com		
Burkett, Dan	Local EMC	South Newton Twp	chief0049@yahoo.com		
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Canelo, Henry		Moran Logistics	henry.canelo@moranlogistics.com		
Cardillo, Fred		Senex Explosives Inc.	fcardillo@earthlink.net		
Carlson, Dan		YRC, Inc (135)	daniel.carlson@myyellow.com		
Carpenter, Mark	ZONING OFFICER	Middlesex Township	MCARPENTER@MIDDLESEXTWP.COM	717-249-4409	Mark Carpenter
Casiano, Rogelio		Skyline Steel, LLC	rogelio.casiano@nucorskyline.com		
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Chamberlain, Joseph	Maintenance Manager	Newell Brands	joseph.chamberlain@newellco.com	717-462-2809	
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Clark, Cassie		Sam's Club #4994	cassie.clark@walmart.com		
Clark, Joe	Safety Supervisor	Lift Inc.	jclark@liftincorporated.com		

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Connor, Matt		The Home Depot Distribution Center #5123	matthew_e_connor@homedepot.com		
Cook, Jim		R. F. Fager Co.	jcook@rffager.com		
Cooney, Shaun	Director	Central Penn College	ShaunCooney@centralpenn.edu		
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Coston, Kevin		Carroll's LLC dba NTW #3210	ehs@tbccorp.com		
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Crawford, Cortellia		The Home Depot Store #4149	cortellia_c_crawford@homedepot.com		
Crouch, Michael		Sunbelt Rental PC 189	pcm189@sunbeltrentals.com		
Cupp, Karen		Mt Holly Springs Quarry - Pennsy	karen.cupp@pennsysupply.com		
Curd, Valerian	Local EMC	Upper Allen Twp	vcurd@uatwp.org	717-766-0756	Valerian Curd
Cutchall, Koby		Arborchem Products	kcutchall@arborchem.com		
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Czarnecki, Lindsay		DHL Supply Chain - HON	lindsay.czarnecki@dhl.com		
Damschorder, James		Ashcombe Farm & Greenhouses	jim@ashcombe.com		
Day, Tom	Vice Chair Planning Pamela Still	Mt. Holly Springs Borough	tday@mhsboro.com		Pamela Still for Tom Day
Deary, Nicole	President & CEO	Carlisle Chamber of Commerce	ndeary@carlislechamber.org		
Deberardinis, Ralph		White Cap Ltd.	ralph.deberardinis@whitecap.com		

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NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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Forbes, Robert	Local EMC	Camp Hill Borough	wigspop43@gmail.com	717-462-3760	
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Garner, Claudia	Deputy Director - Administration	Cumberland County Dept. of Public Safety	cjgarner@cumberlandcountypa.gov	717-218-2911	Attended virtually via Zoom
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NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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Gipe, Charles	Local EMC	Lemoyne & Wormlesburg Boroughs	chefcharlie@comcast.net		
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NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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Serfass, Joshua		GXO Logistics Building 44 / GXO Logistics - Pepsi Carlisle PA	joshua.serfass@gxo.com		
Seville, Mary Kay	Deputy Director	Franklin County Dept. of Emergency Services	mkseville@franklincountypa.gov		
Sexton, Howard		Knight Transportation	howard.sexton@knighttrans.com		
Shafer, Kathrynne	Vice President for Operations	Messiah University	kshafer@messiah.edu		
Shank, Gary		Carlisle Swim Club	gshank1717@comcast.net		
Sharpe, Jason		JLG Industries, Inc. - Shippensburg	jmsharpe@jlg.com		
Shaulis, Justin	Planning Coordinator	Cumberland County Dept. of Public Safety	jashaulis@cumberlandcountypa.gov	717-218-2914	Attended virtually via Zoom
Shaw, Robert		Colt Plumbing Company	mail@coltplumbing.com		
Shearer, Deborah		Ashcombe Farm & Greenhouses	Deb@Ashcombe.com		
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NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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Shively, Robert	Director / Local EMC	Cumberland County Dept. of Public Safety / Upper Mifflin Twp	rhshively@cumberlandcountypa.gov	717-218-2902	
Shughart, BJ	Local EMC	Dickinson Twp	bshughart@gmail.com		
Shull, Ben		East Pennsboro Township	bshull@eastpennsboro.net		
Shull, Brian	Supervisor of School Safety	South Middleton School District	bshull@smsd.us		
Sieger, John		Sheetz #191	jsieger@sheetz.com		
Simon, Michael	Manufacturing Engineer	Acuity Brands	michael.simon@acuitybrands.com		
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NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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Sweeney, Jarrett		South Middleton Township	jsweeney@smiddleton.com		
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Walton, Craig		Veritiv Mechanicsburg	craig.walton@veritivcorp.com		
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NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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2025 Cumberland County MJHMP Update

Risk Assessment and Mitigation Solutions Meeting

September 9, 2024

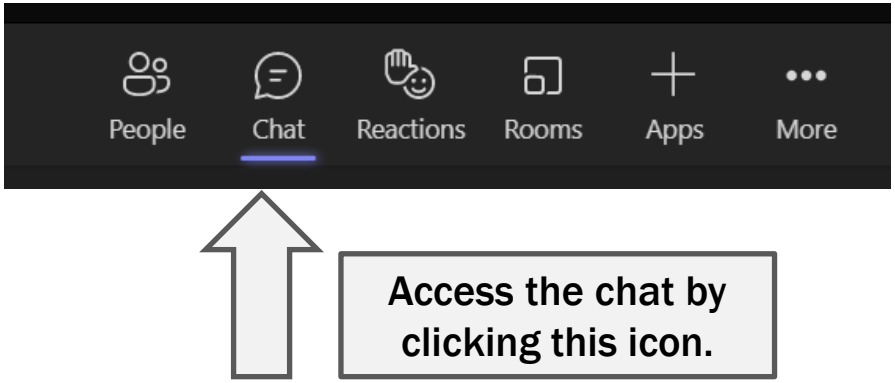
This Meeting is Being Recorded



- This meeting is being recorded for documentation purposes.
- By staying in this meeting, you are giving consent to being recorded.
- If you do not consent to being recorded, please leave the meeting and contact the host separately.
- You can choose to self-identify or not when asking questions or providing feedback.

Webinar Logistics

- All attendees are currently muted to reduce background noise.
- Submit your questions <u>at any time</u> during the presentation by:
  1. Using the Teams "Chat" **<u>or</u>**
  2. Coming off mute during the Q&A at the end of the meeting.



Let Us Know You Are Here

- Please submit your name, title, and agency or organization by using the Teams “Chat”



Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Recap of RAMS Meeting (July 22, 2024)
- Mitigation Strategy
- Next Steps and Action Items

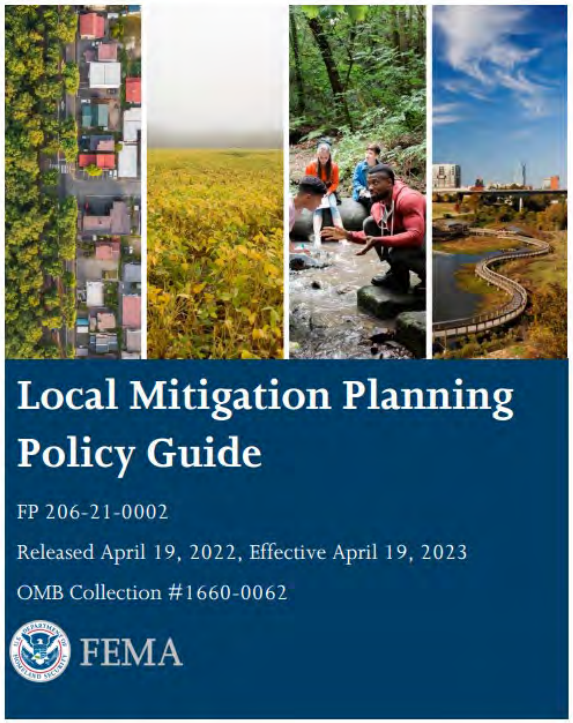


Project Overview

- Federally-mandated 5-year update to the 2020 Cumberland County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP)
- Serves as the HMP for all 33 municipalities…provided that they participate and adopt the plan
- Participation and plan adoption is a pre-requisite to be eligible for certain hazard mitigation assistance funds
- Participation is not just limited to municipalities, all stakeholders seeking funding must participate
- Current 2020 Plan expires in December 2025

Project Priorities

- Complying with FEMA's April 2023 Policy Guide.
  - Incorporate equity considerations in the planning process.
  - Enhance the discussion of future conditions and climate change throughout the plan.
- Conducting an inclusive process.
- Continuing to capture integrated efforts across the county.



What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.



What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- A community-driven, living document that jurisdictions and planning partners use to reduce their vulnerability to hazards.
- It guides risk-informed decision making at the county level.
- An approved and adopted plan provides access to mitigation grants.






HMP Components

- Community Profile
- Planning Process
- Risk Assessment
- Capability Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Maintenance



July 22nd RAMS Meeting Recap



- Discussed the 2025 MJHMP planning process and requirements
- Discussed risk assessment and hazard identification
- Discussed mitigation strategies and techniques
- Discussed important forms/surveys that municipalities and stakeholders need to complete

Participation Updates

Completion of Required Forms and Surveys

SurveyMonkey:

- ✓ Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk
- ✓ Risk Ranking Evaluation

- 51 responses received as of Sep. 4
  - 26 municipalities participating
- Evaluated changes in risk for the hazards profiled in 2020
  - Increased risk perceived most often for utility interruption, drought, and transportation accidents
- Considered +/- hazards
  - No hazards added or removed based on initial responses
- Ranked the hazards
  - Rankings to be calculated when more responses are received

* 6. Risk Assessment Category - Probability

Using the definition of PROBABILITY, apply a value of 1-4, or select not applicable (N/A) for each identified hazard

PROBABILITY: indicates how frequently the listed event occurs each year in your municipality:

N/A **The hazard does not impact my municipality**

1 **Unlikely** - less than 1% chance each year

2 **Possible** - between 1% and 49% chance each year

3 **Likely** - 50% to 90% chance each year

4 **Highly likely** - greater than 90% chance each year

	N/A	1	2	3	4
Civil Disturbance	○	○	○	○	○
Dam Failure	○	○	○	○	○
Drought	○	○	○	○	○
Earthquake	○	○	○	○	○
Environmental Hazards	○	○	○	○	○
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	○	○	○	○	○
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	○	○	○	○	○
Nuclear incidents	○	○	○	○	○
Pandemic	○	○	○	○	○
Subsidence & sinkholes	○	○	○	○	○
Terrorism	○	○	○	○	○
Tornado, wind storm	○	○	○	○	○
Transportation accidents	○	○	○	○	○
Urban fire	○	○	○	○	○
Utility interruption	○	○	○	○	○
Wildfire	○	○	○	○	○
Winter storm	○	○	○	○	○

SurveyMonkey:

✓ Identification of Community LifeLines

- 22 responses received as of Sep. 4
  - 18 municipalities have participated
  - 3 other
- Identifies LifeLines
  - Organization name
  - Owner
  - Address



SurveyMonkey:

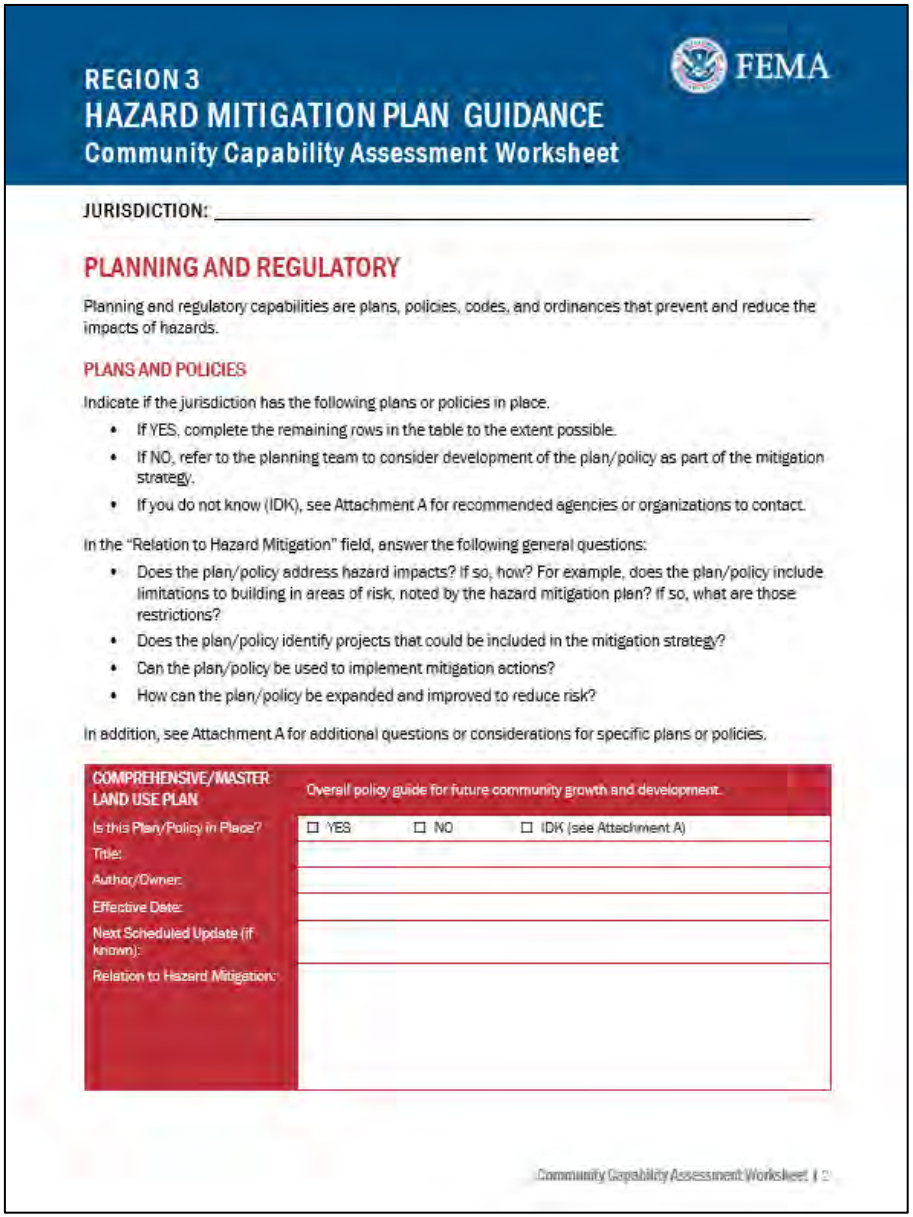
✓ Public Survey

- 104 responses received as of Sep. 4
  - 97 live or own property in the county
  - 38 work in the county
  - 6 visit the county or travel through for other reasons
- Example questions
  - How familiar are you with the MJHMP?
  - Do you have flood insurance?
  - Provide email address if you would like to attend the MJHMP public meeting.
- Example answers
  - In the event of a natural disaster, how do you get most of your up-to-date information?
    - Ranked in order: internet news (74%), television (71%), text alerts (68%), radio (53%), Facebook/social media (47%), word of mouth (21%), and newspaper (0%)

Word Document:

✓ Community Capability Assessment

- Inventories capabilities
  - Planning and Regulatory
  - Administrative and Technical
  - Financial
  - Education and Outreach
- Will be emailed to municipalities after this meeting.
- Municipalities only: Return to Steve Hoffman by August 7.



REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

FEMA

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

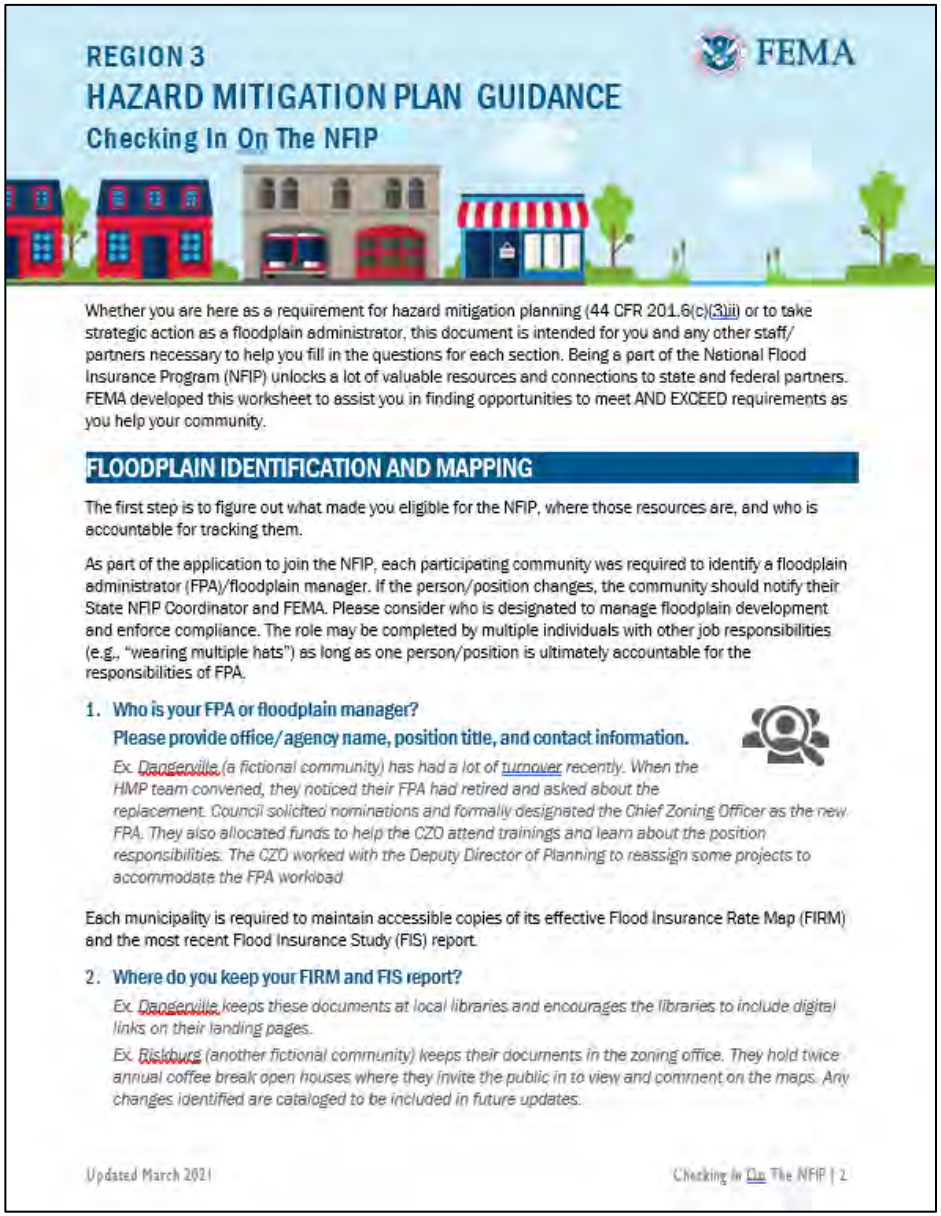
COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet | 1

Word Document:

✓ Checking In On The NFIP

- Collects information on
  - Floodplain Identification and Mapping
  - Floodplain Management
  - Flood Insurance
- Will be emailed to municipalities after this meeting.
- Municipalities only: Return to Steve Hoffman by August 7.



REGION 3

FEMA

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP

Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(i)) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. **Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?**
   Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

   Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. **Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?**

   Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

   Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

Updated March 2021

Checking In On The NFIP | 2

Mitigation Strategy

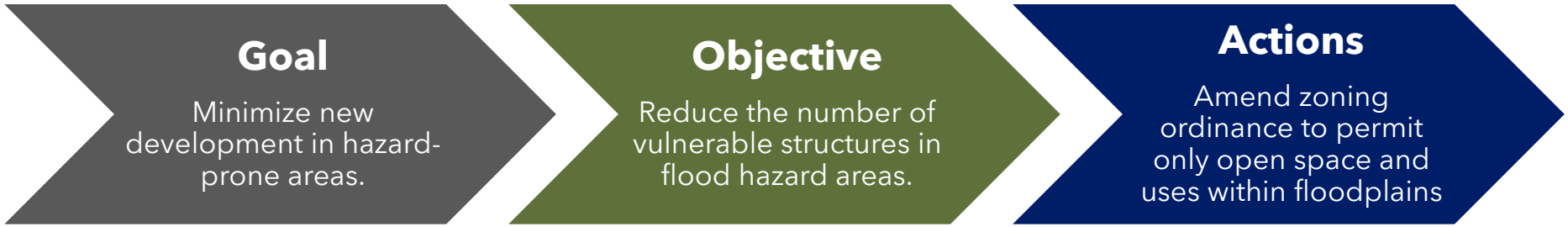
- Goals and Objectives
- Progress Report on 2020 Mitigation Strategy
- Mitigation Techniques
- Mitigation Action Plan and Projects






Mitigation Strategy

- **Goals:** General guidelines that describe what your community would like to achieve.
- **Objectives:** Define strategies that must be implemented to achieve the identified goal.
- **Actions:** The specific activities a community will take to reduce or eliminate risks.



Mitigation Strategy

Assess Capabilities

- Planning and Regulatory
- Administrative and Financial

Review Risk Assessment and Develop Problem Statements

- Hazards

Review Status of Previously Identified Mitigation Actions

- Per current approved HMP

Identify Alternative Mitigation Actions

- Based on all preceding steps

Mitigation Strategy

- Identify and analyze a complete range of specific mitigation actions addressing each goal/objective or problem statement.
- Develop preferred alternatives for implementation based on engineering feasibility, local capabilities, funding availability, etc.



New Guidance: Focus on a comprehensive range of actions. Actions should consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations.

Mitigation Strategy

- Identify and analyze a complete range of specific mitigation actions addressing each goal/objective or problem statement.
- Develop preferred alternatives for implementation based on engineering feasibility, local capabilities, funding availability, etc.



New Guidance: Focus on a comprehensive range of actions. Actions should consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations.



New Guidance: Each plan participant must identify one or more mitigation actions the participant(s) intends to implement for each hazard addressed in the risk assessment. Countywide actions, applicable to all participating jurisdictions, will satisfy this requirement.

Mitigation Strategy

- Do any previously identified mitigation actions address current problem statements?
- For incomplete actions, the plan must state if it is still relevant to the updated plan.
- Celebrate mitigation successes by documenting them in the HMP update.
- Implementation and Setting Priorities



New Guidance: Required mitigation action status updates are included in new Element E: Plan Update.

Mitigation Strategy

- Each municipality must have at least one mitigation action per each hazard they identify as being a risk.
- There must be at least one mitigation action for each hazard profiled.
- Actions for stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged.
- Mitigation actions should be realistic and sustainable, but may also be aspirational (i.e., a place to capture great ideas).
- 2020 Cumberland MJHMP: **62 Actions**



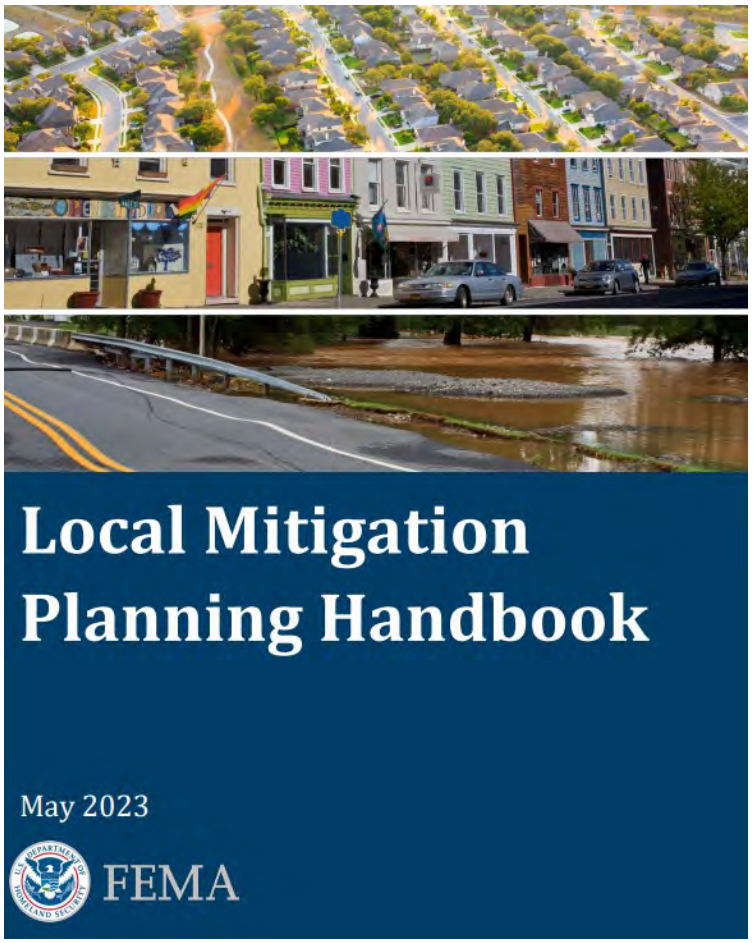



Mitigation Strategy

Update Approach:

- Document existing mitigation actions and identify new ones.
- Assess hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions as they relate to reducing loss of life and property from natural and human-made hazards.

Mitigation Techniques



- FEMA mitigation planning guidance identifies four mitigation techniques:
  - Plans and Regulations.
  - Structure and Infrastructure Projects.
  - Natural Systems Protection.
  - Education and Awareness Programs.
- Download from FEMA.gov.

Sample Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Technique	Action
Local Plans and Regulations	Ensure integration of vulnerabilities into local, regional, and countywide comprehensive planning processes.
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Relocate a section of main waterline currently in an area vulnerable to flooding and transportation accidents.
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Provide alternate power sources for every building with essential or critical functions.
Natural Systems Protection	Coordinate to conduct prescribed burns as necessary to reduce wildfire risk.
Education and Awareness Programs	Identify senior independent living, extended care, and hospice care residential living facilities and provide targeted information about evacuation and sheltering resources.

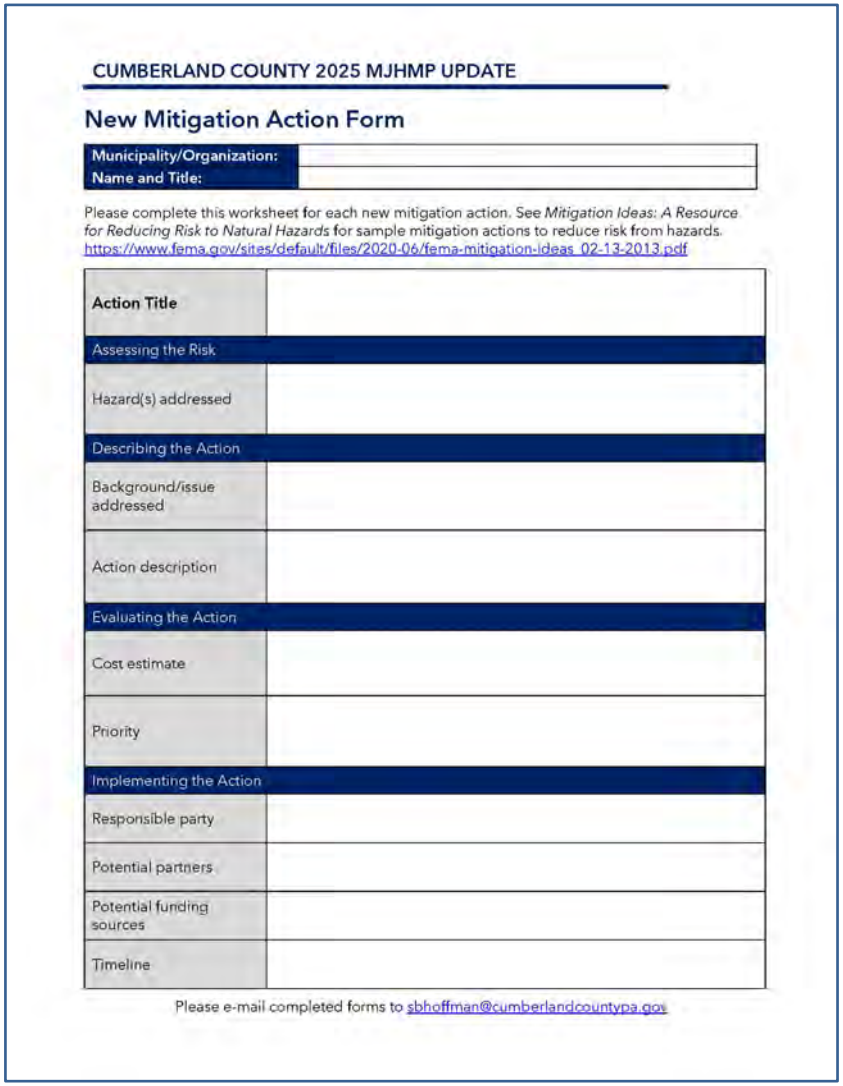
Historic Property Mitigation

Historical Resources

- Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Considerations include:
  - Integrity of location
  - Design, setting, feeling, and association
  - Materials and workmanship
- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to patterns of history, significant persons, or distinct historical periods and methods of construction.
- Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history

New Action Identification

- Determine additional actions based on current risk, vulnerability, and mitigation goals
- Develop actions for new hazards (if any)
- Return to Steve Hoffman by September 23.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY 2025 MJHMP UPDATE

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	
Name and Title:	

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	
Action description	
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	
Priority	
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	
Potential partners	
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	

Please e-mail completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Schedule and Meetings



Meeting/Milestone	Proposed Date
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination Meeting	May 13, 2024
Planning Team Kick-off Meeting *(one hybrid)*	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meeting *(one hybrid)*	July 22, 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshop *(one hybrid)*	September 9, 2024
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings *(one hybrid)*	Early January 2025
30-day Public Comment Period	Early February 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Late February2025
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late March 2025
Receive FEMA APA	NLT December 16, 2025

Next Steps and Action Items

- Provide photographs of disaster events
- Complete Forms
  - **Municipalities & Stakeholders**
    - New Mitigation Action Form (Word Document) – by September 23

Project Website



https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Questions and Comments

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2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Mitigation Solutions Meeting Notes

September 9, 2024

The following notes are intended to supplement the meeting presentation and the sign-in sheet (attached).

1. Welcome and Introductions

Facilitator: Troy Truax, AICP, Project Manager, Michael Baker International

A hybrid meeting was held to discuss mitigation solutions for the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Update. Troy Truax, a hazard mitigation planning consultant and project manager with Michael Baker International, welcomed the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team) and asked participants to submit their name via Zooms chat or by signing the sign-in sheet to confirm their attendance. Furthermore, those online were asked to speak their name, title, and organization they were representing for the transcript. The sign-in sheet is attached with signatures for attendees who attended in-person and virtually (denoted "attended virtually via Zoom").

2. Project Overview

An overview of the 2025 HMP Update project was provided. Hazard mitigation was defined as long-term and sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to human life or property. The purpose of a mitigation plan is to lay out a framework for assessing potential hazards, and to discuss strategies to reduce risk. The plan also allows the county, its communities, and stakeholders, such as authorities and school districts, to be eligible to apply for certain pre- and post-disaster grant funding, if they have participated in the Update and have a project in the plan. The HMP components were reviewed; this includes the community profile, planning process, risk assessment, capability assessment, mitigation strategy, and plan maintenance.

Troy discussed the importance in including minority or environmental justice populations within the new update. As well as to include floodplain ordinance strategies, any project successes regarding hazard mitigation or flood mitigation.

3. Recap of Risk Assessment and Mitigation Solutions Meeting (July 22, 2024)

An overview of the previous risk assessment and mitigation solutions (RAMS) meeting that occurred on July 22, 2024, was provided. The previous meeting discussed the 2025 MJHMP planning process and requirements, risk assessment, hazard identification, mitigation strategies and techniques, and highlighted the important forms/surveys that municipalities and stakeholders need to complete.

4. Participation Updates

An update was provided regarding the participation received from municipalities and stakeholders for the surveys/forms previously sent out.

The Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk, which evaluated changes in risk for the hazards profiled in 2020, has received 51 responses, 26 of which were municipalities as of September 4th. The increased risk perceived most often was for utility interruption, drought, and transportation accidents. No hazards have been added or removed and the rankings will be calculated when more responses are received.

The second survey discussed was the Identification of Community Lifelines, which has had 22 responses, 18 municipalities (2 staff members from the same municipality filled it out) and 3 others, as of September 4th. This survey identifies lifelines present within the community and asks for the organization name, owner, and address. All important components needed to eventually map these lifelines. Community Lifelines include:

A. Safety and Security
B. Food, Hydration, Shelter
C. Health and Medical
D. Energy
E. Communications
F. Transportation
G. Hazardous Materials
H. Water Systems

The final survey mentioned was the online public survey, which has had 104 responses as of September 4th. Of the 104 responses, 97 live or own property in the county, 38 work in the county, and 6 visit the county or travel through for other reasons.

Troy mentioned the survey will be kept open for longer and that the survey will be continuously sent out. Troy asked municipal representatives to post this survey on their respective municipal websites and social media outlets and mentioned that the QR code to the survey will be provided via Steve Hoffman follow-up email communication. It's very important for the community be a part of the process. Links to each survey are provided on the Cumberland County website.

5. Risk Assessment

A brief overview of the Risk Assessment portion of the HMP was discussed. Each identified hazard profile includes location and extent, range of magnitude, past occurrence, future occurrence, a vulnerability assessment and climate change impacts (natural hazards).

6. Capability Assessment

It is important to assess each community's ability to implement mitigation as part of the HMP Update process. A brief overview of the type of information in the capability assessment was provided, which includes an evaluation of planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, and

financial capabilities, education and outreach, as well as participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

A. Related Forms

The Community Capability Assessment inventories capabilities related to Planning and Regulatory (comprehensive plan, ordinances, etc.), Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach. This was sent out only to the municipalities, however, only 1 municipality has returned the form as of September 4th. This form was supposed to be completed by August 7th, but the date has been pushed back to September 30th.

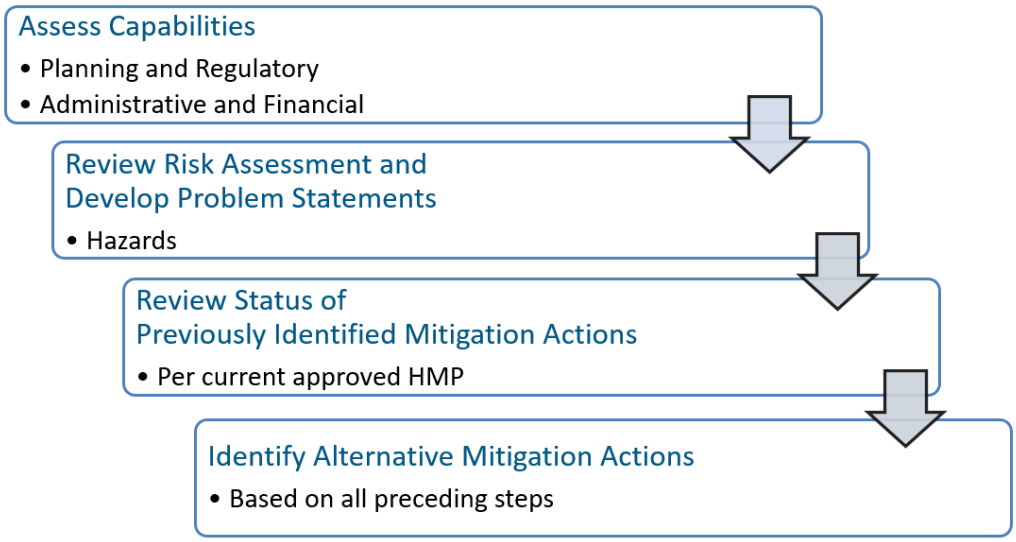
The second form reviewed was the Checking In On The NFIP form, which collects information on floodplain identification and mapping, floodplain management, and flood insurance. This form was also sent out to only municipalities, however, only 1 municipality has returned the form as of September 4th. This form was supposed to be completed by August 7th, but the date has been pushed back to September 30th.

Troy stressed how important it is for the municipalities to complete these forms. The County might be able to complete it for them instead, however, for credit the municipalities should be the ones completing the forms themselves. Steve Hoffman from the Cumberland County Planning Department has been communicating with the municipalities on their need to participate and he'll continue to do so to ensure these, and other requisite forms are completed and submitted in a timely manner.

7. Mitigation Strategy

It was explained that the mitigation strategy is comprised of goals, objectives, and mitigation actions. Troy mentioned the main thing we need from everyone is the actions in the plan. Each participating jurisdiction must have at least one mitigation action per hazard they identify as a risk. There must be at least one mitigation action for each hazard profiled. Actions led by other stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged. All actions should be realistic and lead to sustainable risk reduction but can also be aspirational. The current plan specifies 62 total mitigation actions that need to be reviewed and confirmed for the 2025 plan update. Steve H. confirmed that he has communicated a list of the currently identified hazards out to the municipalities to have them confirm the status of their respective actions.

Troy encouraged attendees to include projects that they have been eager to implement even if they have not yet identified funding for it, or to include projects that they are currently working on, assuming they are ongoing/continuing. Troy went over the graphic below.



Mitigation Strategy includes identify and analyze a complete range of specific mitigation actions addressing each goal/objective or problem statement (in this case, goals in the plan). Develop preferred alternatives for implementation based on engineering feasibility, local capabilities, funding availability, etc. Troy explained the new guidances below.

New Guidance: Focus on a comprehensive range of actions. Actions should consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations.

New Guidance: Each plan participant must identify one or more mitigation actions the participant(s) intends to implement for each hazard addressed in the risk assessment. Countywide actions, applicable to all participating jurisdictions, will satisfy this requirement.

Furthermore, it was briefly explained that mitigation action status updates are required. For incomplete actions, the plan must state if it is still relevant to the updated plan and mitigation successes should be documented in the 2025 HMP update. Existing actions can be included from the previous plan. Troy stressed the need to include photos of any projects, this includes completed projects, since 2020. A good example given was the Camp Hill Borough MS4 stream bank restoration project. This along with other hazard mitigation related projects may be considered for inclusion in the plan along with those listed in the current plan that are still relevant for the 2025 update. Troy also indicated that ongoing projects / activities such as annual culvert cleanouts for roadway flood and erosion protection are encouraged to be included, or plan implementation, floodplain ordinance administration and enforcement are acceptable.

A description of the four main types of mitigation techniques was provided to the Planning Team with an explanation of how the mitigation strategy update will be conducted. The four main techniques are Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural

Systems Protection, and Education and Awareness. Sample mitigation actions were reviewed (see below).

Mitigation Technique	Action
Local Plans and Regulations	Ensure integration of vulnerabilities into local, regional, and countywide comprehensive planning processes.
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Relocate a section of main waterline currently in an area vulnerable to flooding and transportation accidents.
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Provide alternate power sources for every building with essential or critical functions.
Natural Systems Protection	Coordinate to conduct prescribed burns as necessary to reduce wildfire risk.
Education and Awareness Programs	Identify senior independent living, extended care, and hospice care residential living facilities and provide targeted information about evacuation and sheltering resources.

A brief explanation of historic property mitigation was provided, which includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Historic resources are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to patterns of history, significant persons, or distinct historical periods and methods of construction.

Troy also went over the New Action Identification form, stating we don't need extremely in-depth information (like a complete engineering plan), basic information is sufficient. This form determines additional actions based on current risk, vulnerability, and mitigation goals and develop actions for new hazards (if any). The form must be returned to Steve H. by September 30th, 2024. Troy went over a brief example of filling one out, such as installing a new generator at a municipality building, which would be for the hazard of utility interruption. Steve H. stated that since this new action mitigation form was filled out, and the information was included in the plan, that means its potentially eligible for mitigation funding from PEMA/FEMA in the future.

8. Q&A / Discussion

A participant asked for confirmation of the total number of surveys that must be completed. Troy clarified that there are a total of 6 surveys/forms, this includes three surveys and three forms.

A participant asked if cybersecurity would count as a hazard. Troy agreed that cybersecurity absolutely counts as a hazard.

A participant from Mount Holly asked if getting a new brush truck would count as a new action mitigation. Troy explained it would since it's a relevant hazard (wildfire) and further reviewed how the form would be filled out then.

A participant asked about clean energy projects. Troy mentioned that clean energy projects are perfect since its tied to Climate Change.

A participant asked about water and wastewater projects with monitoring systems for wastewater since they've been hacked recently. Troy said it would count.

A participant asked about backup battery units for traffic signals. Troy said it's a great idea, it would help with fire and police safety as well as traffic safety and can be tied into storms. There are multiple hazards that could be addressed with it.

A participant asked what would NOT be an eligible mitigation action. Troy explained (as an example) that a dump truck wouldn't count since you're using it for all the municipality functions rather than a specific mitigation for a hazard. A brush truck would be required for a wildfire, but a dump truck is too broad. Troy mentioned adding solar panels to municipality buildings would count since it's a climate action project. Anything with green infrastructure and green technology is great and will most likely receive mitigation funding for it.

A participant asked if the dump truck could be used for snow. Troy said if its specialized equipment for snow removal then yes, but a dump truck is too broad.

A participant from Carlisle asked for more clarity regarding historic property mitigation. Troy clarified that if a historic property was in a floodplain and had repetitive loss, then you can put a project in for floodproofing the property to avoid damage.

Kirk asked if Troy could touch on what happens after. Troy explained that if you had a big infrastructure project you might be going after a DHS-FEMA BRIC grant, so a benefit-cost analysis must be conducted. The project has to show the cost of the project coupled with the benefits and the benefits must outweigh the costs. If the ratio doesn't meet the standards, then you can't get funding for it. A lot of work must be put in for FEMA funding.

Ernie Szabo (from PEMA) put in the zooms chat the letter of intent, which is a one-page document that will tell you if the application is worth the effort or not for FEMA funding. He also advised not putting an action in the plan that you know will never receive funding. This will help avoid wasting time and resources. Troy and Ernie encouraged everyone to look at the letter of intent before submitting a mitigation action.

9. Next Steps and Action Items

The tentative project schedule and key milestones shown below were provided and reviewed. Troy pointed out the change of schedule, the public review meeting has been pushed back to January to avoid impacts that the holidays have on availability.

Task	Dates
Meeting with PEMA and FEMA	May 13, 2024
Kick-Off Meeting	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meeting	July 22, 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshops	September 9, 2024
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings	Early January 2025
30-day Public Comment Period	Early February 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Late February 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late March 2025
Receive FEMA Approval Pending Adoption	NLT December 16, 2025

The next steps for the Planning Team include providing photographs of disaster events and completing forms.

- Municipalities & Stakeholders
  - Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk Worksheet & Jurisdictional Hazard Risk Ranking Form (SurveyMonkey) – by September 30th
  - New Mitigation Action Form (Word Document) – by September 30th
- Municipalities
  - Capability Assessment Survey (Word Document) – by September 30th
  - NFIP Survey (Word Document) – by September 30th

The Steering Committee will send out the meeting summary, the survey links/forms, and the PowerPoint to everyone following this meeting.

The meeting ended at 11:30 AM.

Questions? Comments?

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From: Truax, Troy D
To: lthompson@mechanicsburgpa.org
Cc: Hoffman, Steve B.
Subject: Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Date: Monday, September 16, 2024 8:12:10 AM
Importance: High

Good morning, Layne,

Michael Baker International is assisting Cumberland County with preparing the 5-year update to the county's 2020 Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) that all 33 municipalities have adopted including Mechanicsburg Borough.

Since this past June, the county has conducted three stakeholder meetings to engage municipalities and other key stakeholders in the 5-year update planning process.

Our records indicate that Mechanicsburg Borough has not participated in any of these meetings and we want to make sure the Borough has the opportunity to do so as required.

Steve Hoffman and I would like to schedule a 1-hour virtual meeting with you and other Borough representatives that you deem necessary to the discussion.

We'd like to schedule this meeting over the next 2 – 3 weeks so please let us know if you have a preferable time of the day that we may consider.

Thank you for your attention to our request and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Troy D. Truax, AICP | Associate Vice President and Planning Director
4431 N. Front Street, 2nd Floor | Harrisburg, PA 17110-1709 | [O] 717-213-6241 | [M] (717) 512-8326
troy.truax@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

2025 Cumberland County MJHMP Update
Mechanicsburg Borough Stakeholder Meeting Agenda

October 8, 2024

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Project Overview
3. Participation & Engagement
4. Risk Assessment Overview & Hazard Identification
5. Mitigation Strategy
6. Next Steps and Action Items

Be sure to visit the project website at:
https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Questions? Comments?

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2025 Cumberland County MJHMP Update

Mechanicsburg Borough Meeting

October 8, 2024

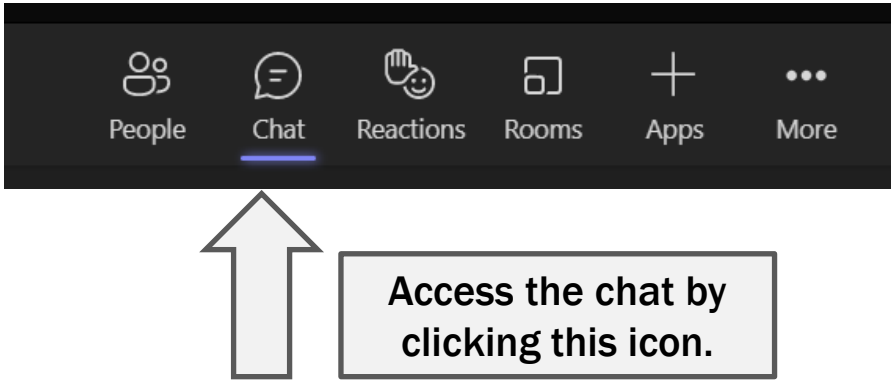
This Meeting is Being Recorded



- This meeting is being recorded for documentation purposes.
- By staying in this meeting, you are giving consent to being recorded.
- If you do not consent to being recorded, please leave the meeting and contact the host separately.
- You can choose to self-identify or not when asking questions or providing feedback.

Webinar Logistics

- All attendees are currently muted to reduce background noise.
- Submit your questions <u>at any time</u> during the presentation by:
  1. Using the Teams "Chat" **<u>or</u>**
  2. Coming off mute during the Q&A at the end of the meeting.



Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Project Overview
- Risk Assessment Overview & Hazard Identification
- Mitigation Strategy
- Next Steps and Action Items

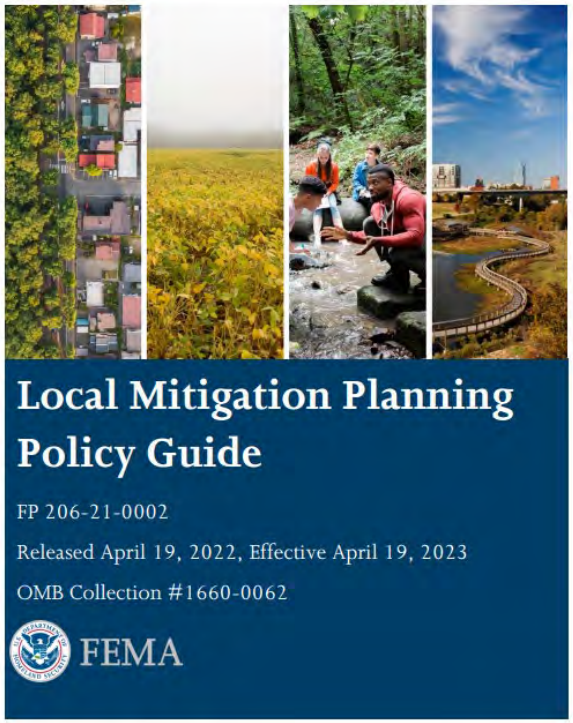


Project Overview

- Federally-mandated 5-year update to the 2020 Cumberland County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP)
- Serves as the HMP for all 33 municipalities…provided that they participate and adopt the plan
- Participation and plan adoption is a pre-requisite to be eligible for certain hazard mitigation assistance funds
- Participation is not just limited to municipalities, all stakeholders seeking funding must participate
- Current 2020 Plan expires in December 2025

Project Priorities

- Complying with FEMA's April 2023 Policy Guide.
  - Incorporate equity considerations in the planning process.
  - Enhance the discussion of future conditions and climate change throughout the plan.
- Conducting an inclusive process.
- Continuing to capture integrated efforts across the county.



What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.



What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- A community-driven, living document that jurisdictions and planning partners use to reduce their vulnerability to hazards.
- It guides risk-informed decision making at the county level.
- An approved and adopted plan provides access to mitigation grants.



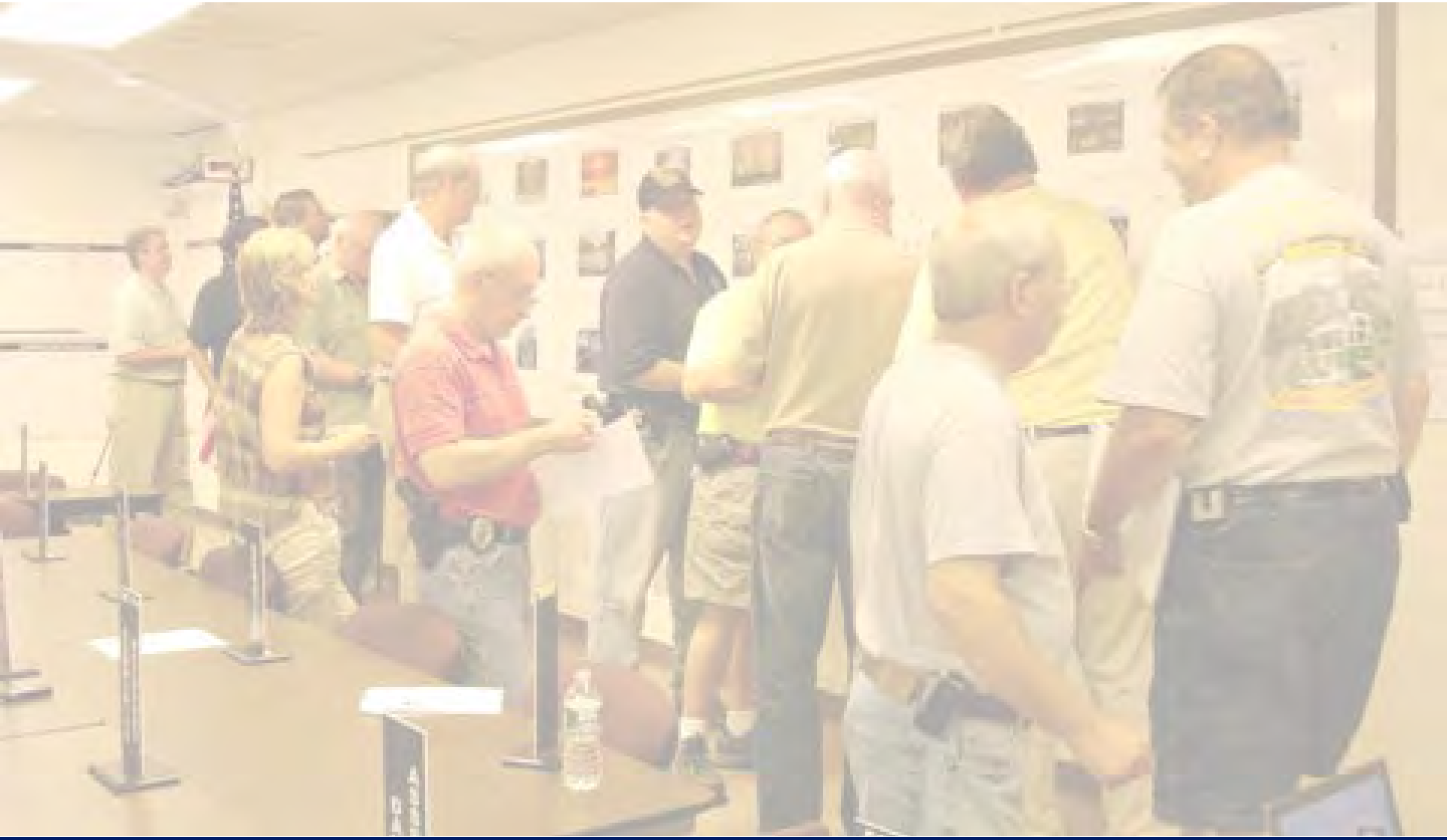



HMP Components

- Community Profile
- Planning Process
- Risk Assessment
- Capability Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Maintenance



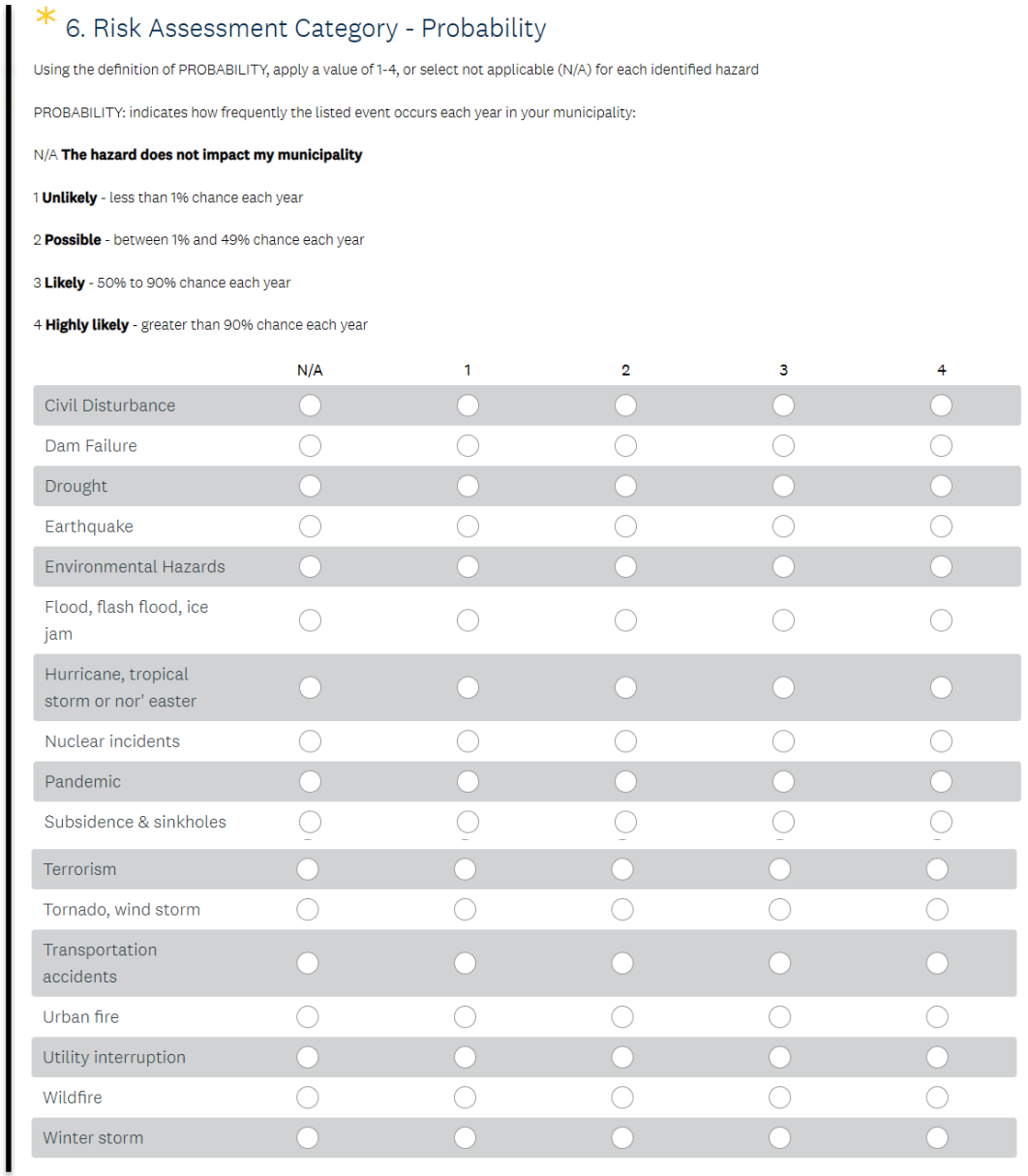
Participation and Engagement



SurveyMonkey:

- ✓ Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk
- ✓ Risk Ranking Evaluation

- 59 responses received as of Oct. 7
  - 33 municipalities participating
  - Mechanicsburg Borough completed on 9/5/2024
  - Evaluated changes in risk for the hazards profiled in 2020
  - Increased risk perceived most often for utility interruption, drought, and transportation accidents
- Considered +/- hazards
  - No hazards added or removed based on initial responses
- Ranked the hazards
  - Rankings to be calculated when more responses are received



* 6. Risk Assessment Category - Probability

Using the definition of PROBABILITY, apply a value of 1-4, or select not applicable (N/A) for each identified hazard

PROBABILITY: indicates how frequently the listed event occurs each year in your municipality:

N/A **The hazard does not impact my municipality**

1 **Unlikely** - less than 1% chance each year

2 **Possible** - between 1% and 49% chance each year

3 **Likely** - 50% to 90% chance each year

4 **Highly likely** - greater than 90% chance each year

	N/A	1	2	3	4
Civil Disturbance	○	○	○	○	○
Dam Failure	○	○	○	○	○
Drought	○	○	○	○	○
Earthquake	○	○	○	○	○
Environmental Hazards	○	○	○	○	○
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	○	○	○	○	○
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	○	○	○	○	○
Nuclear incidents	○	○	○	○	○
Pandemic	○	○	○	○	○
Subsidence & sinkholes	○	○	○	○	○
Terrorism	○	○	○	○	○
Tornado, wind storm	○	○	○	○	○
Transportation accidents	○	○	○	○	○
Urban fire	○	○	○	○	○
Utility interruption	○	○	○	○	○
Wildfire	○	○	○	○	○
Winter storm	○	○	○	○	○

SurveyMonkey:

✓ Identification of Community LifeLines

- 29 responses received as of Oct. 7
  - 22 municipalities have participated (Including Mechanicsburg!)
- Identifies LifeLines
  - Organization name
  - Owner
  - Address



SurveyMonkey:

✓ Public Survey

- 113 responses received as of Oct. 7
  - 105 live or own property in the county
  - 43 work in the county
  - 7 visit the county or travel through for other reasons
- Example questions
  - How familiar are you with the MJHMP?
  - Do you have flood insurance?
  - Provide email address if you would like to attend the MJHMP public meeting.
- Example answers
  - In the event of a natural disaster, how do you get most of your up-to-date information?
    - Ranked in order: internet news (68%), text alerts (63%), television (58%), Facebook/social media (48%), radio (45%), word of mouth (29%), and newspaper (4%)

Risk Assessment

- Identify Hazards.
- Full hazard profile includes:
  - Location and extent.
  - Range of magnitude.
  - Past occurrence.
  - Future occurrence.
  - Vulnerability assessment.
  - Climate Change Impacts (Natural Hazards)



Hazard Profiles

- Location and Extent
  - *Where* does the hazard happen?
- Range of Magnitude
  - How *minor or major* might the event be?
- Past Occurrence
  - *When and where* has the event happened in the past?
- Future Occurrence
  - *How likely* is it that the event will happen in the future?
- Vulnerability Assessment
  - What *people, structures, and critical facilities* are at risk?

2020 Hazard Rankings

Ranking results by hazard for Cumberland County using the Risk Factor methodology.						
Hazard	**Risk Assessment Category**					**Risk Factor (RF)**
Natural(N) Or Human-Made(M)	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	
Winter Storm (N)	3.4	1.9	3.3	2	2.8	**2.7**
Transportation Accident (M)	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.6	1.4	**2.4**
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter (N)	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.8	**2.3**
Utility Interruption (M)	2.7	1.6	2.4	3.4	1.9	**2.3**
Tornado, Wind Storm (N)	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.3	**2.2**
Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam (N)	2.5	1.7	2	2.4	2.8	**2.2**
Environmental Hazard (M)	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	**2.1**
Subsidence, Sinkhole (N)	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.3	**2.0**
Drought (N)	2	1.3	2.4	1.1	3.7	**2.0**
Pandemic (N)	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.4	**1.6**
Terrorism (M)	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.9	**1.5**
Wildfire (N)	1.7	1	1.3	2.6	1.3	**1.5**
Nuclear Incident (M)	1	1.3	1.9	2	1.9	**1.5**
Earthquake (N)	1	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.8	**1.4**
Urban Fire and Explosion (M)	1.7	1	1	2.4	1.1	**1.4**
Civil Disturbance (M)	1.3	1	1.2	2.3	1.1	**1.3**
Dam Failure (M)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	**0.8**

Rank Hazards

- Standardized method to rank risks
- Done on a Countywide basis

Risk Factor Value =
[(Probability x .30) + (Impact x .30) +
(Spatial Extent x .20) + (Warning Time x .10) +
(Duration x .10)]

Risk Assessment

Element B: Risk Assessment Requirements

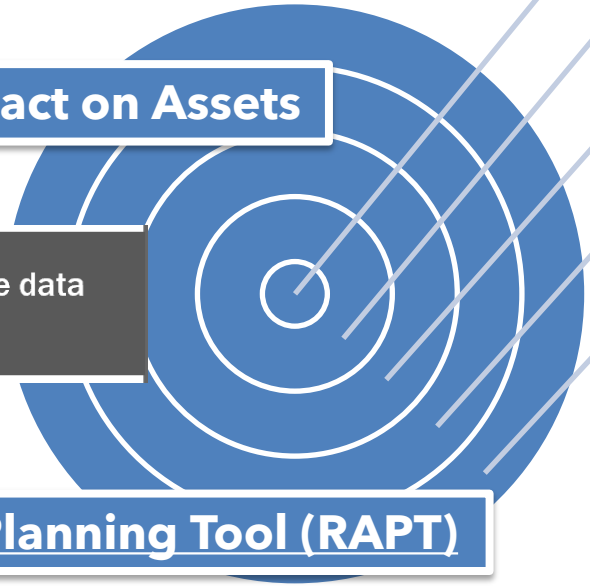
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Does the plan also include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

B2. Does the plan include a summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards? Does this summary also address NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

B2-a. The plan must describe the vulnerability of each participant to the identified hazards. The description must include current and future assets (including people) and the risk that makes them susceptible to damage from the identified hazards.

Vulnerability and Impact on Assets

New Guidance: The plan must include data for Severe RL and RL properties.



- **People (including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations**
- **Structures (including facilities, lifelines and critical infrastructure)**
- **Systems (including networks and capabilities)**
- **Natural, historic, and cultural resources**
- **Activities that have value to the community.**

FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)

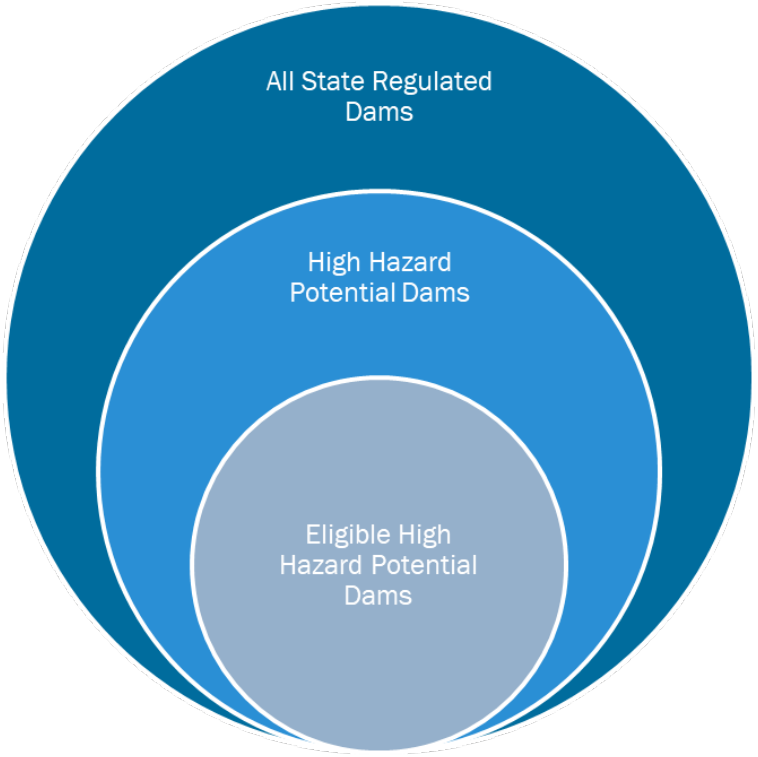
High Hazard Potential Dams

HHPD1: Did the plan describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information for HHPDs?

HHPD2: Did the plan address HHPDs in the risk assessment?

HHPD3: Did the plan include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from HHPDs?

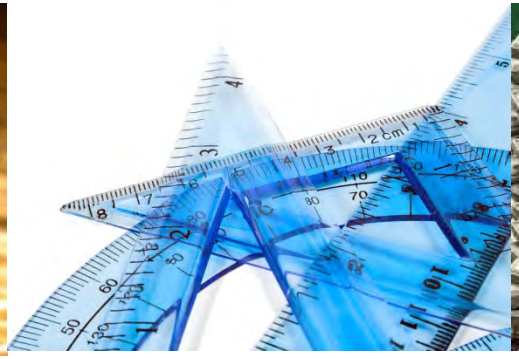
HHPD4: Did the plan include actions that address HHPDs, and prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from HHPDs?



Capability Assessment

- Planning and Regulatory.
- Administrative and Technical.
- Financial.
- Education and Outreach.
- Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Plan Integration.





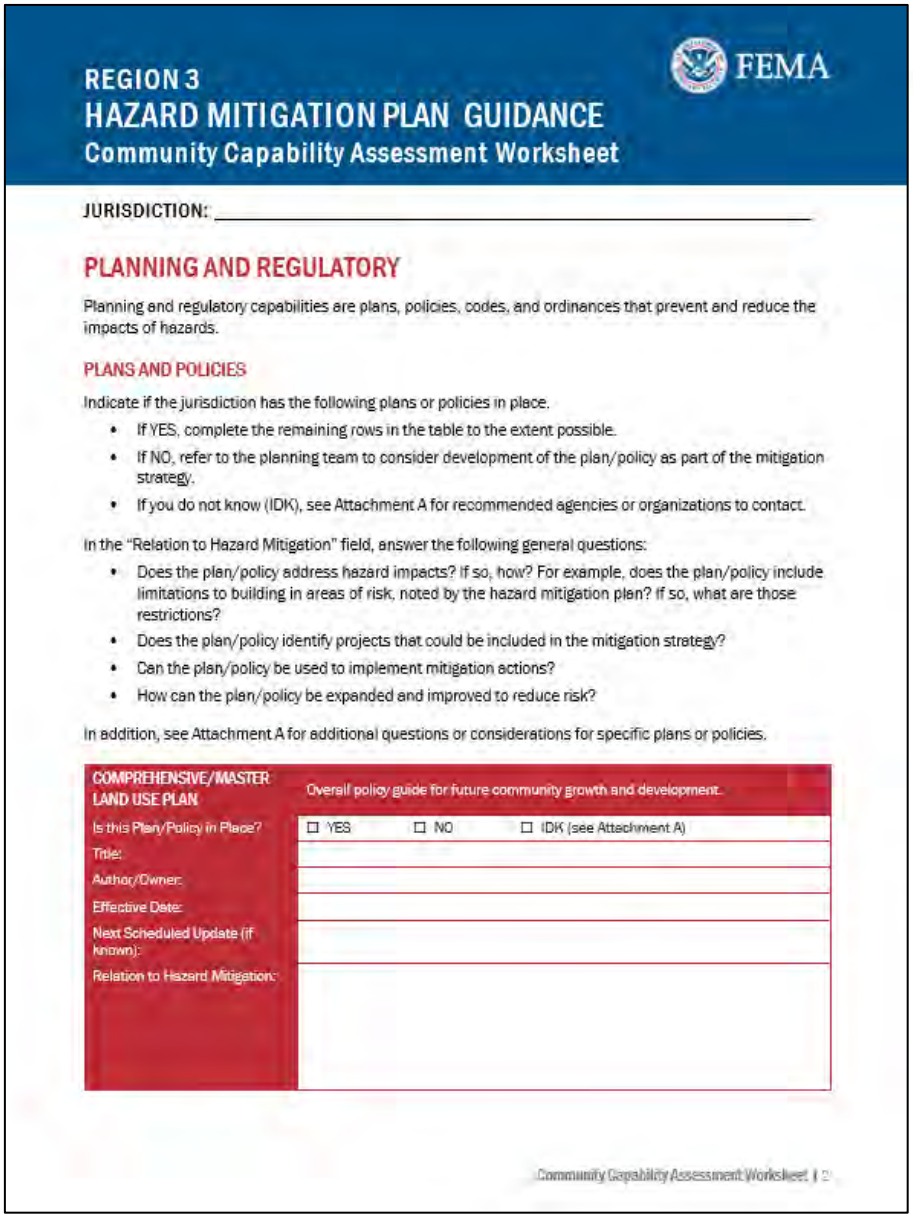

Word Document:

✓ Community Capability Assessment

- Inventories capabilities
  - Planning and Regulatory
  - Administrative and Technical
  - Financial
  - Education and Outreach
- Municipalities only:

  Return to Steve Hoffman by

  October 31st



REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

FEMA

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

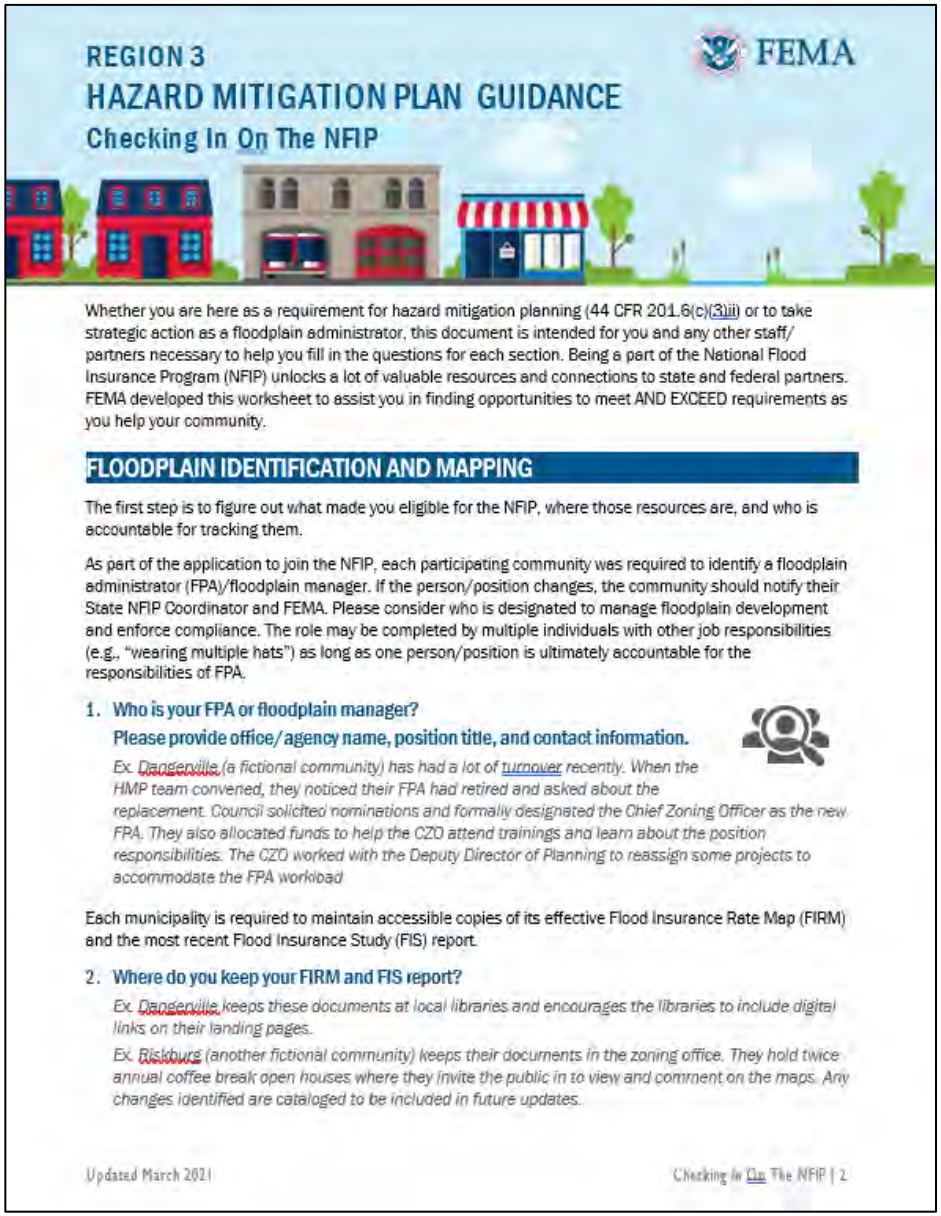
Community Capability Assessment Worksheet | 1

Word Document:

✓ Checking In On The NFIP

- Collects information on
  - Floodplain Identification and Mapping
  - Floodplain Management
  - Flood Insurance
- Municipalities only:

  Return to Steve Hoffman by October 31st.



REGION 3

FEMA

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP

Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(i)) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. **Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?**
   Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

   Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. **Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?**

   Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

   Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

Updated March 2021

Checking In On The NFIP | 2

Mitigation Strategy

- Goals and Objectives
- Progress Report on 2020 Mitigation Strategy
- Mitigation Techniques
- Mitigation Action Plan and Projects






Mitigation Strategy

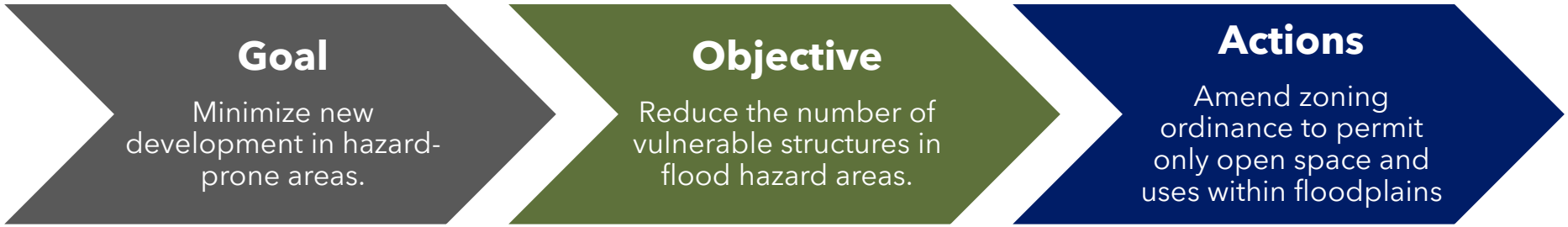
- Each municipality must have at least one mitigation action per each hazard they identify as being a risk.
- There must be at least one mitigation action for each hazard profiled.
- Actions for stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged.
- Mitigation actions should be realistic and sustainable, but may also be aspirational (i.e., a place to capture great ideas).
- 2020 Cumberland MJHMP: **62 Actions**



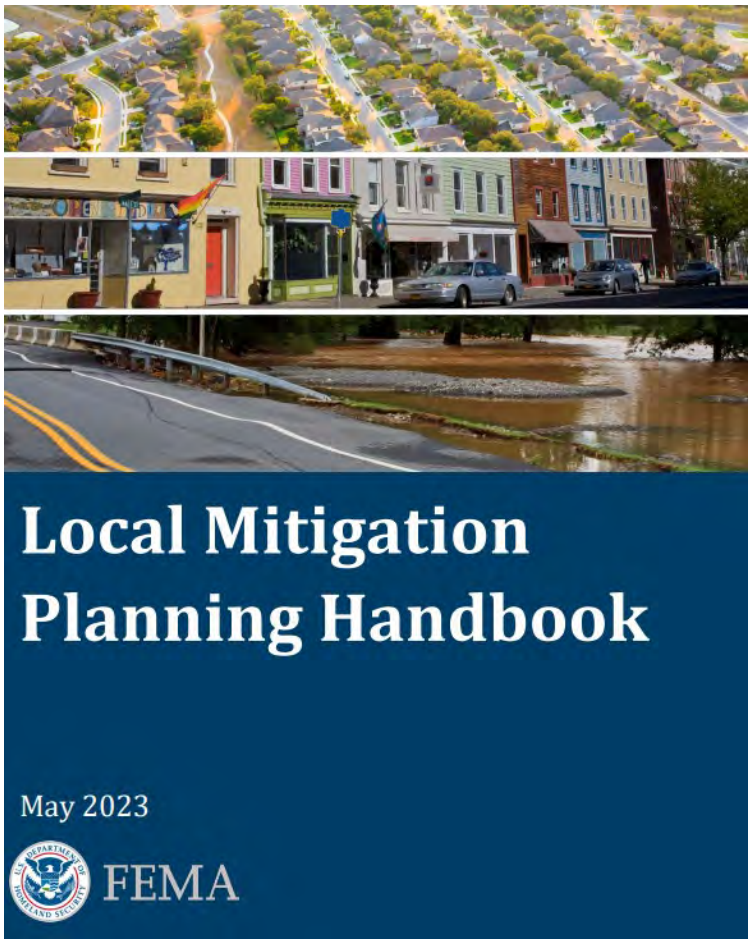



Mitigation Strategy

- **Goals:** General guidelines that describe what your community would like to achieve.
- **Objectives:** Define strategies that must be implemented to achieve the identified goal.
- **Actions:** The specific activities a community will take to reduce or eliminate risks.



Mitigation Techniques



- FEMA mitigation planning guidance identifies four mitigation techniques:
  - Plans and Regulations.
  - Structure and Infrastructure Projects.
  - Natural Systems Protection.
  - Education and Awareness Programs.
- Download from FEMA.gov.

Mitigation Strategy

- Identify and analyze a complete range of specific mitigation actions addressing each goal/objective or problem statement.
- Develop preferred alternatives for implementation based on engineering feasibility, local capabilities, funding availability, etc.



New Guidance: Focus on a comprehensive range of actions. Actions should consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations.



New Guidance: Each plan participant must identify one or more mitigation actions the participant(s) intends to implement for each hazard addressed in the risk assessment. Countywide actions, applicable to all participating jurisdictions, will satisfy this requirement.

Mitigation Strategy

Update Approach:

- Document existing mitigation actions and identify new ones.
- Assess hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions as they relate to reducing loss of life and property from natural and human-made hazards.

Sample Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Technique	Action
Local Plans and Regulations	Ensure integration of vulnerabilities into local, regional, and countywide comprehensive planning processes.
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Relocate a section of main waterline currently in an area vulnerable to flooding and transportation accidents.
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Provide alternate power sources for every building with essential or critical functions.
Natural Systems Protection	Coordinate to conduct prescribed burns as necessary to reduce wildfire risk.
Education and Awareness Programs	Identify senior independent living, extended care, and hospice care residential living facilities and provide targeted information about evacuation and sheltering resources.

Historic Property Mitigation

Historical Resources

- Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Considerations include:
  - Integrity of location
  - Design, setting, feeling, and association
  - Materials and workmanship
- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to patterns of history, significant persons, or distinct historical periods and methods of construction.
- Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history

Table 6.2-1: Goal #1: Reduce potential injury, death, and damage to community assets due to natural and human hazards threatening Cumberland County.

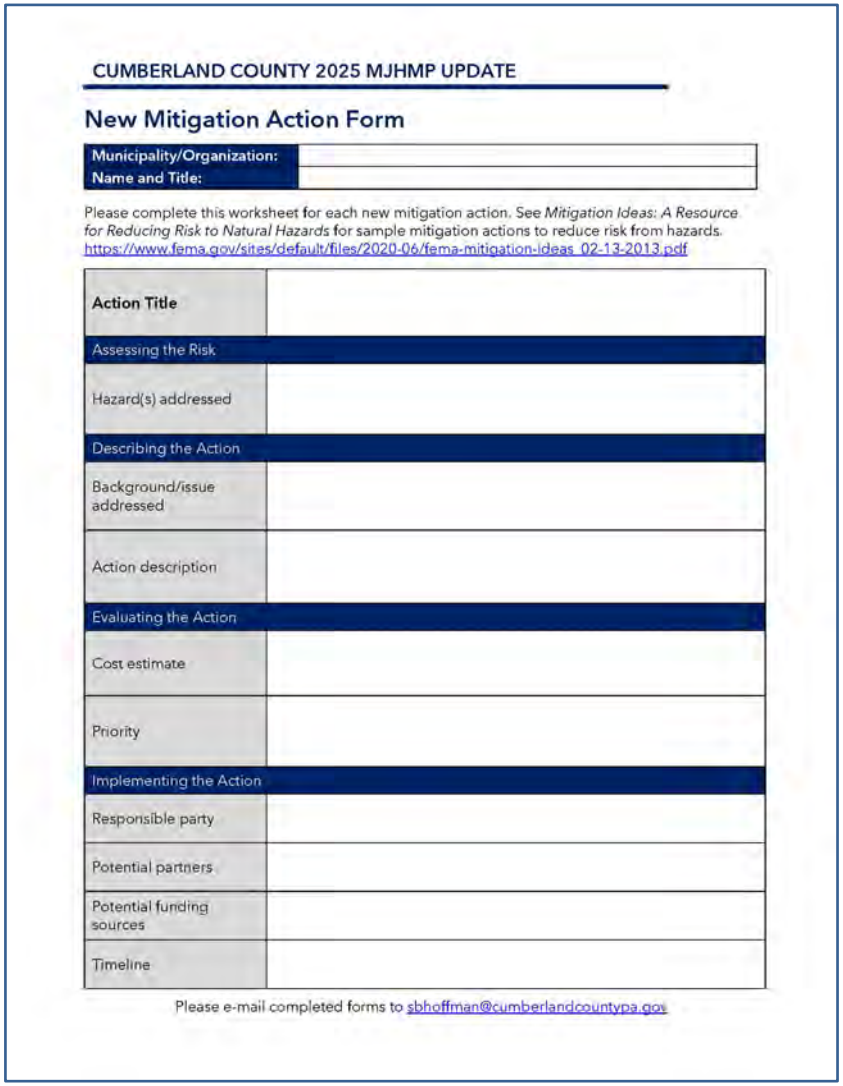
Objective	Action Items	Community	Category	Lead Agency /Department	Cost
Develop advanced preparations for potential civil disturbance incidents.	1. Evaluate requests to use county facilities for public gatherings and coordinate with law enforcement as needed to secure events.	Cumberland County, All municipalities	• Structure and Infrastructure • Education and Awareness	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety	County staff time.
	2. Partner with Lower Allen Township, the PSP, and the Camp Hill Prison to keep emergency response plans current.	Cumberland County, Lower Allen, Upper Allen, Mechanicsburg, Shiremanstown, Hampden, Camp Hill, Lemoyne, York County	• Local Plans and Regulations • Education and Awareness	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety	County staff time.
Reduce the impacts of drought through capital investments and enhanced planning.	3. Support municipal efforts to fund investments in water and stormwater collection and delivery systems.	Cumberland County, All municipalities	• Natural Systems Protection • Education and Awareness	Cumberland County Planning Department	County staff time.
	4. Integrate green infrastructure concepts into municipal zoning and subdivision ordinances.	Cumberland County, All municipalities	• Local Plans and Regulations • Structure and Infrastructure • Natural Systems Protection • Education and Awareness	Cumberland County Planning Department	TBD, depending upon extent of update.
	5. Develop a water supply study in coordination with the Susquehanna River Basin Commission and county municipalities.	Cumberland County, All municipalities	• Local Plans and Regulations • Structure and Infrastructure	Cumberland County Planning Department	$50K-$100K

Table 6.2-1: Goal #1: Reduce potential injury, death, and damage to community assets due to natural and human hazards threatening Cumberland County.

Objective	Action Items	Community	Category	Lead Agency /Department	Cost
land use and capital investment.	9. Maintain 100% municipal participation in the NFIP.	Cumberland County, All municipalities	• Local Plans and Regulations • Education and Awareness	Cumberland County Planning Department	TBD, dependent upon level of municipal compliance work.
	10. Conduct outreach to municipalities and owners of RLP and SRLP to inform them of buyout options, elevation and mitigation reconstruction strategies.	Cumberland County, Camp Hill, Carlisle, Cooke, Dickinson, East Pennsboro, Hampden, Hopewell, Lemoyne, Lower Allen, Lower Frankford, Lower Mifflin, Mechanicsburg, Middlesex, Monroe, Mount Holly Springs, New Cumberland, Newburg, Newville, North Middleton, North Newton, Penn, Shippensburg Township, Shippensburg Borough, Shiremanstown, Silver Spring, South Middleton, South Newton, Southampton, Upper Allen, Upper Frankford, Upper Mifflin, West Pennsboro, and Wormleysburg	• Education and Awareness	Cumberland County Planning Department	County staff time.

New Action Identification

- Determine additional actions based on current risk, vulnerability, and mitigation goals
- Develop actions for new hazards (if any)
- Return to Steve Hoffman by October 31st.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY 2025 MJHMP UPDATE

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	
Name and Title:	

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	
Action description	
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	
Priority	
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	
Potential partners	
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	

Please e-mail completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Schedule and Meetings

Meeting/Milestone	Proposed Date
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination Meeting	May 13, 2024
Planning Team Kick-off Meeting *(one hybrid)*	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meeting *(one hybrid)*	July 22, 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshop *(one hybrid)*	September 9, 2024
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings *(one hybrid)*	Early January 2025
30-day Public Comment Period	Early February 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Late February2025
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late March 2025
Receive FEMA APA	NLT December 16, 2025

Next Steps and Action Items

- Provide photographs of disaster events
- Complete Forms
  - **Municipalities, Stakeholders, & Public**
    - Public Survey (SurveyMonkey) – by October 31st.
  - **Municipalities & Stakeholders**
    - Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk Worksheet & Jurisdictional Hazard Risk Ranking Form (SurveyMonkey) – by October 31st.
    - New Mitigation Action Form (Word Document) – by October 31st.
  - **Municipalities**
    - Capability Assessment Survey (Word Document) – by October 31st.
    - NFIP Survey (Word Document) – by October 31st.

Project Website



https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Questions and Comments

Steven B. Hoffman
Planning Department | Manager
Office: 717-240-6537
310 Allen Road, Suite 101, Carlisle, PA 17013
sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Mechanicsburg Borough Meeting Notes

October 8th, 2024

The following notes are intended to supplement the meeting presentation (attached).

1. Welcome and Introductions

Facilitator: Troy Truax, AICP, Project Manager, Michael Baker International

A virtual meeting was conducted with the Borough of Mechanicsburg to provide a project overview and to discuss risk assessment and mitigation solutions for the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Update. Troy Truax, a hazard mitigation planning consultant and project manager with Michael Baker International, welcomed the participants, including:

- Steve Hoffman (Manager, Cumberland County Planning Department)
- Angela Bard Welt (Environmental Planner, Michael Baker International)
- Layne Thompson (Manager, Mechanicsburg Borough)
- Curtis Huey (Wastewater Treatment Plant Superintendent, Mechanicsburg Borough)
- Gary Neff (Police Chief, Mechanicsburg Borough)
- Christian Lehr (Public Works Manager, Mechanicsburg Borough)

2. Project Overview

An overview of the 2025 HMP Update project was provided. Hazard mitigation was defined as long-term and sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to human life or property. The purpose of a mitigation plan is to lay out a framework for assessing potential hazards, and to discuss strategies to reduce risk. The plan also allows the county, its communities, and stakeholders, such as authorities and school districts, to be eligible to apply for certain pre- and post-disaster grant funding, if they have participated in the Update and have a project in the plan. The HMP components were reviewed; this includes the community profile, planning process, risk assessment, capability assessment, mitigation strategy, and plan maintenance.

3. Participation and Engagement

The responses received to date for the previously sent out surveys were reviewed. Mechanicsburg Borough completed the Evaluation of Identified Hazards and Risk, the Risk Ranking Evaluation, and the Identification of Community LifeLines (all provided via SurveyMonkey).

The final survey mentioned was the online public survey, which has had 113 responses as of October 7. Troy asked the Mechanicsburg Borough representatives to post this survey on their municipal website and social media outlets.

Additionally, Steve asked for the Borough to provide photographs of past disaster events in their municipality.

4. Risk Assessment Overview & Hazard Identification

The Risk Assessment includes a description of the HMP Update process, hazard identification, identified hazard profiles, hazard rankings, and a vulnerability assessment. Each identified hazard profile includes location and extent, range of magnitude, past occurrence, future occurrence, and a vulnerability assessment.

Troy provided an overview of the list of identified hazards and rankings from the 2020 HMP (see below). It was mentioned that hazard risk is dynamic and may have changed over the years, and risk assessment forms (via SurveyMonkey) will include opportunities to discuss this. Troy noted that the impacts of climate change must be considered for each natural hazard profile. Red is for high risk, orange is medium risk, and yellow is minimal risk. All the hazards identified are important, however, the most time and resources should be placed into the most prominent hazards. No new hazards are anticipated to be added or removed. The rank hazard formula was briefly reviewed as well.

Table 4.5-2: Ranking results by hazard for Cumberland County using the Risk Factor methodology.

Hazard	Risk Assessment Category					Risk Factor (RF)
Natural(N) Or Human-Made(M)	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	
Winter Storm (N)	3.4	1.9	3.3	2	2.8	**2.7**
Transportation Accident (M)	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.6	1.4	**2.4**
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter (N)	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.8	**2.3**
Utility Interruption (M)	2.7	1.6	2.4	3.4	1.9	**2.3**
Tornado, Windstorm (N)	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.3	**2.2**
Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam (N)	2.5	1.7	2	2.4	2.8	**2.2**
Environmental Hazard (M)	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	**2.1**
Subsidence, Sinkhole (N)	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.3	**2.0**
Drought (N)	2	1.3	2.4	1.1	3.7	**2.0**

Table 4.5-2: Ranking results by hazard for Cumberland County using the Risk Factor methodology.						
Hazard	**Risk Assessment Category**					**Risk Factor (RF)**
Natural(N) Or Human-Made(M)	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	
Pandemic (N)	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.4	**1.6**
Terrorism (M)	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.9	**1.5**
Wildfire (N)	1.7	1	1.3	2.6	1.3	**1.5**
Nuclear Incident (M)	1	1.3	1.9	2	1.9	**1.5**
Earthquake (N)	1	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.8	**1.4**
Urban Fire and Explosion (M)	1.7	1	1	2.4	1.1	**1.4**
Civil Disturbance (M)	1.3	1	1.2	2.3	1.1	**1.3**
Dam Failure (M)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	**0.8**

Troy further discussed that the plan must describe the jurisdiction's vulnerability and community impacts from the identified hazards. Troy emphasized the importance to include current and future assets and the risk that makes them susceptible to damage from the identified hazards. These assets include:

- People (including undeserved communities and socially vulnerable populations),
- Structures (including facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure)
- Systems (including networks and capabilities)
- Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
- Activities that have value to the community

A. High Hazard Potential Dams

Mechanicsburg Borough staff confirmed that there are no High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPDs) in or in the immediate vicinity of the Borough.

B. Capability Assessment

It is important to assess each community's ability to implement mitigation as part of the HMP Update process. A brief overview of the type of information in the capability assessment was provided, which includes an evaluation of planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, and financial capabilities, as well as participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Mechanicsburg Borough has a municipal authority to collect stormwater fees (not sewer).

C. Related Forms

Troy reminded the Borough of Mechanicsburg officials to please populate the Community Capability Assessment and the Checking In On The NFIP forms.

5. Mitigation Strategy

It was explained that the mitigation strategy is comprised of goals, objectives, and mitigation actions. Each participating jurisdiction must have at least one mitigation action per hazard they identify as a risk. Actions led by other stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged. All actions should be realistic and lead to sustainable risk reduction but can also be aspirational. Troy encouraged attendees to include projects that they have been eager to implement even if they have not yet identified funding for it, or to include projects that they are currently working on, assuming they are ongoing/continuing.

Troy also pointed out that it is important for actions to consider underserved and socially vulnerable populations, as mentioned previously when discussing the vulnerability assessment.

Furthermore, it was briefly explained that mitigation action status updates are required. For incomplete actions, the plan must state if it is still relevant to the updated plan and mitigation successes should be documented in the 2025 HMP update. Steve confirmed that Mechanicsburg Borough has already provided updates on their 2020 actions.

A description of the four main types of mitigation techniques was provided with an explanation of how the mitigation strategy update will be conducted. The four main techniques are Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection, and Education and Awareness.

A brief explanation of historic property mitigation was provided, which includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Historic resources are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to patterns of history, significant persons, or distinct historical periods and methods of construction.

Troy encouraged the attendees to populate one or more New Action Identification forms. It was suggested that an action form could be completed to maintain the Borough's online registry for assistance in an emergency; this also goes back to the point about underserved populations. Mechanicsburg Borough is a MS4 community, so the community outreach that they conduct, or other aspects of MS4 compliance, could be entered as new actions. Additionally, the historic district in the borough could be considered in the new mitigation actions.

Troy noted that actions can also be added after plan adoption, via plan amendment.

6. Next Steps and Action Items

The tentative project schedule and key milestones shown below were provided and reviewed.

Task	Dates
Meeting with PEMA and FEMA	May 13, 2024
Kick-Off Meeting	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meeting	July 22, 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshops	September 9, 2024
Draft Plan Review Public Meetings	Early January 2025
30-day Public Comment Period	Early February 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to PEMA	Late February 2025
Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	Late March 2025
Receive FEMA Approval Pending Adoption	NLT December 16, 2025

The next steps for Mechanicsburg Borough include:

- completing forms
    - Capability Assessment Survey (Word Document) – by October 31
    - NFIP Survey (Word Document) – by October 31
    - New Mitigation Action Form (Word Document) – by October 31
- posting the public survey to the Borough website and social media outlets
- providing photographs of disaster events since 2020
- providing Mechanicsburg Borough's Climate Action Plan to Steve for integration into the HMP

Angela will provide the meeting presentation and the meeting notes to the attendees.

Questions? Comments?

Steven B. Hoffman
Planning Department | Manager
Office: 717-240-6537
310 Allen Road, Suite 101, Carlisle, PA 17013
sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

From: Petrillo, Victoria
To: Luke Arnold; Truax, Troy D
Cc: Hoffman, Steve B.
Subject: HMP Discussion with Mechanicsburg
Start: Wednesday, October 23, 2024 9:00:00 AM
End: Wednesday, October 23, 2024 9:30:00 AM
Location: Microsoft Teams Meeting

_____

Microsoft Teams Need help? <https://aka.ms/JoinTeamsMeeting?omkt=en-US>

Join the meeting now <https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_M2RkOTg5MjMtMjNlNS00ODBkLTk0ZDAtZDQxNzgzYWI4NDFk%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%224e1ee3db-4df6-4142-b7b9-bec15f171ca4%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%222ad1eac4-8268-4857-a27c-c2eae9535ce3%22%7d>

Meeting ID: 222 100 463 831

Passcode: XGBTd8

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Dial in by phone

+1 412-634-6334,,121079753# <tel:+14126346334,,121079753> United States, Elizabeth

Find a local number <https://dialin.teams.microsoft.com/acddf4cc-ae11-4ec5-ab52-a7338248c8d6?id=121079753>

Phone conference ID: 121 079 753#

Join on a video conferencing device

Tenant key: mbakerintl@m.webex.com

Video ID: 112 569 946 0

More info <https://www.webex.com/msteams?confid=1125699460&tenantkey=mbakerintl&domain=m.webex.com>

For organizers: Meeting options <https://teams.microsoft.com/meetingOptions/?organizerId=2ad1eac4-8268-4857-a27c-c2eae9535ce3&tenantId=4e1ee3db-4df6-4142-b7b9-bec15f171ca4&threadId=19_meeting_M2RkOTg5MjMtMjNlNS00ODBkLTk0ZDAtZDQxNzgzYWI4NDFk@thread.v2&messageId=0&language=en-US> | Reset dial-in PIN <https://dialin.teams.microsoft.com/usp/pstnconferencing>

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Mechanicsburg Borough MJHMP Meeting

Project: Cumberland County HMP Update **Date:** 23 October 2024

Participants:

Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization	E-Mail
Arnold	Luke	Environmental Programs Coordinator	Mechanicsburg Borough	larnold@mechanicsburgpa.org
Hoffman	Steve	Planning Department Manager	Cumberland County	sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov
Truax	Troy	Planning Director	MBI	troy.truax@mbakerintl.com
Petrillo	Victoria	Environmental Associate	MBI	victoria.petrillo@mbakerintl.com

Location: Microsoft Teams Call

Discussion Summary:

- Introductions were given for all members present.
- Luke Arnold asked what required documents or paperwork they need to submit for Mechanicsburg Borough.
- Troy shared his screen to show the meeting notes from last meeting with Mechanicsburg Borough. He discussed the three forms that Mechanicsburg will need to submit. Troy showed and reviewed the Community Capability Assessment, Checking in on the NFIP Form, and the New Mitigation Action Form.
    - The Community Capability Assessment inventories capabilities related to Planning and Regulatory (comprehensive plan, ordinances, etc,), Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach. The form provides a brief overview for each section and then questions to be filled out.
    - Checking in on the NFIP form provides a lot of explanation throughout the text with questions throughout. The form collects information on floodplain identification and mapping, floodplain management, and flood insurance.
    - The New Mitigation Action form can be aspirational. Any new plans, policies, or projects can be filled out here.
- Troy mentioned that there is a public survey that the Borough should post to their website and any social media. Steve will provide the public survey to Layne at the Borough. We will keep the public survey open for a little bit longer.
- So far Mechanicsburg Borough has completed the Risk Assessment Survey and the Community Lifelines Survey.
- The Borough should also send us any photographs regarding hazards, such as flooding or snowstorms, or completed projects.
- Troy explained that Mechanicsburg participated in one meeting already from the beginning of October and this meeting counts as a second one. The minimum requirements have been met then.
- Troy said to try and stick with submitting the forms by October 31st, however, if Mechanicsburg needs an additional week, we will give them an extra week.

From: McCullough, Matthew
To: Hoffman, Steve R.; Truax, Troy D
Cc: Szabo, Ernest; Klick, Derin A.; Holt, Angela; Petrillo, Victoria; Norris, Joshua
Subject: EXTERNAL: RE: Cumberland County HMP - HHPD
Start: Tuesday, October 22, 2024 10:00:00 AM
End: Tuesday, October 22, 2024 11:00:00 AM
Location: Zoom
Attachments: ~WRD0000?.jpg

Join ZoomGov Meeting

https://fema.zoomgov.com/j/1606491149?pwd=SlBZcc29QlG4RlQqgpLAPmNlkOQzdIvo.1 <https://nam11.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Ffema.zoomgov.com%2Fj%2F1606491149%3Fpwd%3DSlBZcc29QlG4RlQqgpLAPmNlkOQzdIvo.1&data=05%7C02%7CVictoria.Petrillo%40mbakerintl.com%7C3f0e7a4c5c2f64f01a115e0fdcd0b6f26b6%7Cdc4e1ee3dbdd0641d267b9bec15f171ca%7C0%7C0%7C638623501734330631%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3dfeyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=TZzHuuuBC1ApE6c9qBxIoo4g5%2B0DAdmdZ0ieL3Rc%3D&reserved=0>

Meeting ID: 160 649 1149

Passcode: 1234

One tap mobile

+16692545252,,1606491149# US (San Jose)

+16469641167,,1606491149# US (US Spanish Line)

Dial by your location

• +1 669 254 5252 US (San Jose)

• +1 646 964 1167 US (US Spanish Line)

• +1 646 828 7666 US (New York)

• +1 551 285 1373 US (New Jersey)

• +1 669 216 1590 US (San Jose)

• +1 415 449 4000 US (US Spanish Line)

Meeting ID: 160 649 1149

Find your local number: https://fema.zoomgov.com/u/acGJKaWvEH

Join by SIP

• 1606491149@sip.zoomgov.com

Join by H.323

• 161.199.138.10 (US West)

• 161.199.136.10 (US East)

Meeting ID: 160 649 1149

Passcode: 1234

From: Hoffman, Steve R. <dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 19, 2024 9:33 AM
To: Truax, Troy D <Troy.Truax@mbakerintl.com>; McCullough, Matthew <Matthew.McCullough@fema.dhs.gov>
Cc: Szabo, Ernest <ernzabo@pa.gov>; Klick, Derin A. <dklick@cumberlandcountypa.gov>; Holt, Angela <AWelt@mbakerintl.com>; Petrillo, Victoria <Victoria.Petrillo@mbakerintl.com>; Norris, Joshua <joshua.norris@fema.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: RE: Cumberland County HMP - HHPD

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of DHS. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize and/or trust the sender. Please select the Phish Alert Report button on the top right of your screen to report this email if it is unsolicited or suspicious in nature.

I'm good on 10/22 until 2:00 and on 10/24 from 11-2.

Steve Hoffman

Cumberland County Planning Department | Manager

telephone: 717.240.6537

dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov <mailto:dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov>

* Please CLICK HERE <https://nam11.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ccpa.net%2F4889%2FSubdivision-Land-Development&data=05%7C02%7CVictoria.Petrillo%40mbakerintl.com%7C3f0e7a4c5c2f64f01a115e0fdcd0b6f26b6%7Cdc4e1ee3dbdd0641d267b9bec15f171ca%7C0%7C0%7C638623501734325036%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3dfeyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=3eWyOKoMmnK5%2FuVLF3BnNLLHaGrVH8dTTggkq47y%3D&reserved=0> to see all official plan review and ordinance review comments. In addition, this link includes the plan submission process, fee schedule and recording process.

From: Truax, Troy D <Troy.Truax@mbakerintl.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 19, 2024 9:04 AM
To: Matt McCullough <Matthew.McCullough@fema.dhs.gov>; Hoffman, Steve R. <dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov>
Cc: Szabo, Ernest <ernzabo@pa.gov>; Klick, Derin A. <dklick@cumberlandcountypa.gov>; Welt, Angela <AWelt@mbakerintl.com>; Petrillo, Victoria <Victoria.Petrillo@mbakerintl.com>; Norris, Joshua <joshua.norris@fema.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: RE: Cumberland County HMP - HHPD

*** IMTO Security Warning ***

The following is an external email. Please exercise caution before viewing attachments, clicking links, or responding.

Hi, Matt,

The 10/22 and 10/24 dates and times work for me.

Thank you,

Troy D. Truax, AICP | Associate Vice President and Planning Director
4431 N. Front Street, 2nd Floor | Harrisburg, PA 17110-1709 | [O] 717-213-6241 | [M] (717) 512-8326
troy.truax@mbakerintl.com <mailto:troy.truax@mbakerintl.com> | www.mbakerintl.com <https://www.mbakerintl.com/>

From: McCullough, Matthew <Matthew.McCullough@fema.dhs.gov <mailto:Matthew.McCullough@fema.dhs.gov> >
Sent: Thursday, September 19, 2024 8:28 AM
To: Hoffman, Steve R. <dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov <mailto:dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov> >; Truax, Troy D <Troy.Truax@mbakerintl.com <mailto:Troy.Truax@mbakerintl.com> >
Cc: Szabo, Ernest <ernzabo@pa.gov <mailto:ernzabo@pa.gov> >; Klick, Derin A. <dklick@cumberlandcountypa.gov <mailto:dklick@cumberlandcountypa.gov> >; Welt, Angela <AWelt@mbakerintl.com <mailto:AWelt@mbakerintl.com> >; Petrillo, Victoria <Victoria.Petrillo@mbakerintl.com <mailto:Victoria.Petrillo@mbakerintl.com> >; Norris, Joshua <joshua.norris@fema.dhs.gov <mailto:joshua.norris@fema.dhs.gov> >
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: RE: Cumberland County HMP - HHPD

All,

Ernie has advised me that we are ok to schedule without him. I will provide a summary for him after the meeting.

Given that the 15th does not work for Steve. Do any of the following dates/times still work for everyone:

* 10/22/2024: Between 9:00 am – 4:00 pm
* 10/24/2024: Between 11:00 am – 2:00 pm

Thanks, Matt

Matthew McCullough

Community Planner

FEMA Region III

615 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia, PA 19106

Cell: (215) 268-2144

From: Hoffman, Steve R. <dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov <mailto:dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov> >
Sent: Thursday, September 19, 2024 7:15 AM
To: Truax, Troy D <Troy.Truax@mbakerintl.com <mailto:Troy.Truax@mbakerintl.com> >; McCullough, Matthew <Matthew.McCullough@fema.dhs.gov <mailto:Matthew.McCullough@fema.dhs.gov> >
Cc: Szabo, Ernest <ernzabo@pa.gov <mailto:ernzabo@pa.gov> >; Klick, Derin A. <dklick@cumberlandcountypa.gov <mailto:dklick@cumberlandcountypa.gov> >; Welt, Angela <AWelt@mbakerintl.com <mailto:AWelt@mbakerintl.com> >; Petrillo, Victoria <Victoria.Petrillo@mbakerintl.com <mailto:Victoria.Petrillo@mbakerintl.com> >; Norris, Joshua <joshua.norris@fema.dhs.gov <mailto:joshua.norris@fema.dhs.gov> >
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: RE: Cumberland County HMP - HHPD

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of DHS. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize and/or trust the sender. Please select the Phish Alert Report button on the top right of your screen to report this email if it is unsolicited or suspicious in nature.

I am not available on October 15 because of the PPA conference in Erie.

Steve Hoffman

Cumberland County Planning Department | Manager

telephone: 717.240.6537

dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov <mailto:dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov>

* Please CLICK HERE <https://nam11.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ccpa.net%2F4889%2FSubdivision-Land-Development&data=05%7C02%7CVictoria.Petrillo%40mbakerintl.com%7C3f0e7a4c5c2f64f01a115e0fdcd0b6f26b6%7Cdc4e1ee3dbdd0641d267b9bec15f171ca%7C0%7C0%7C638623501734368681%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3dfeyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=GMNKFU6B2Xdnh3ml6GosVaxeIM5Xkc7dt9dnu7N01M%3D&reserved=0> to see all official plan review and ordinance review comments. In addition, this link includes the plan submission process, fee schedule and recording process.

From: Truax, Troy D <Troy.Truax@mbakerintl.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 18, 2024 6:01 PM
To: Matt McCullough <Matthew.McCullough@fema.dhs.gov <mailto:Matthew.McCullough@fema.dhs.gov> >
Cc: Hoffman, Steve R. <dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov <mailto:dhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov> >; Szabo, Ernest <ernzabo@pa.gov <mailto:ernzabo@pa.gov> >; Klick, Derin A. <dklick@cumberlandcountypa.gov <mailto:dklick@cumberlandcountypa.gov> >; Welt, Angela <AWelt@mbakerintl.com <mailto:AWelt@mbakerintl.com> >; Petrillo, Victoria <Victoria.Petrillo@mbakerintl.com <mailto:Victoria.Petrillo@mbakerintl.com> >; Norris, Joshua <joshua.norris@fema.dhs.gov <mailto:joshua.norris@fema.dhs.gov> >
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: RE: Cumberland County HMP - HHPD

*** IMTO Security Warning ***

The following is an external email. Please exercise caution before viewing attachments, clicking links, or responding.

Hello, Matt,

Based on Ernie's response, I can make October 15th work on my end during the APA PA Chapter Annual Conference in Erie.

Thank you for coordinating.

Troy D. Truax, AICP | Associate Vice President and Planning Director
4431 N. Front Street, 2nd Floor | Harrisburg, PA 17110-1709 | [O] 717-213-6241 | [M] (717) 512-8326
troy.truax@mbakerintl.com <mailto:troy.truax@mbakerintl.com> | www.mbakerintl.com <https://www.mbakerintl.com/>

CUMBERLAND COUNTY 2025 MJHMP UPDATE
High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Meeting Notes

October 22, 2024

1. Introductions

Facilitator: Matthew McCullough, Community Planner, FEMA Region III

This meeting was held virtually via Zoom to discuss High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) in the Cumberland County 2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Update.

These notes reflect discussion additional to the meeting presentation.

Below is the list of meeting attendees.

Virtual Meeting Attendance

Name	Title	Organization
Matthew McCullough	Community Planner	FEMA Region III
Joshua Norris	Community Planner, HHPD Oversight	FEMA Region III
Steve Hoffman	Planning Department Manager	Cumberland County
Troy Truax, AICP	Planning Director	Michael Baker International
Victoria Petrillo	Environmental Associate	Michael Baker International

2. Discussion

Troy provided an overview of what has been accomplished thus far regarding HHPDs. Troy has contacted the DEP and obtained a current list of dam structures in Cumberland County. Troy and Steve then compared the dams state classifications (per Chapter 105) and compared these to USACE NID dataset (only 11 of the listed dams are on the NID). Furthermore, they evaluated the dams using the PEMA HHPD Classification System methodology, however, none of the dams' have their inundation areas digitized and it's therefore very difficult to use this methodology to determine the "Impact" or "Complexity" ratings. Based on the Chapter 105 classifications, the dams were assigned A, B, or C, and given a rating of 1-4 based upon the population at risk. Then coded red, yellow, or green based upon the PEMA methodology. These were then cross classified with NID classification. Troy wanted to ensure we had done this correctly.

Troy mentioned that the RAPT Tool will be utilized for critical infrastructure, however, we are not sure how to use that for reference with HHPD or the methodology for PEMA. Joshua Norris explained that the RAPT Tool would focus on the surrounding assets / critical infrastructure that could be at risk if the dam were to fail. Since we don't have the digitized inundation, we can't tell for 100% accuracy who or what will be at risk. Instead, we will need to establish a

buffer zone around the HHPDs and discuss the possible populations / critical infrastructure at risk. Steve asked what the measuring stick would be, such as the 100- or 500-year floodplain downstream of the dams. Joshua replied that the measuring stick would be inundation mapping, however, since we don't have that we shouldn't add in other data sources like the 100- or 500-year floodplain. Instead, we need to establish a 5-mile buffer zone (or whatever distance works best for the dams) and make it clear within the text that this is only a preliminary analysis, as well as add in a mitigation action to further analyze the risk.

Troy asked if the HHPD section should discuss every dam in the County or only the ones with the highest risk, the four dams in red and yellow on the spreadsheet. Joshua explained that for FEMA purposes, the section needs to include only the dams with highest risk. Those four would be evaluated in the dam's section and would include a buffer zone around them for the analysis of vulnerable populations, community lifelines, etc. Troy mentioned that one mitigation action item would be to get, at least the four dams with the highest risk, inundations digitized. Joshua agreed to include this, as it's a crucial to show that we don't have the data currently to fully address our dam risk, but we are taking the next steps to address it.

Matthew asked if we have gotten any feedback from dam owners. Troy said yes, we had one dam owner participate in the public meetings. Steve Hoffman is vital in having direct conversations with dam owners, he has and will continue to help us reach out and record those conversations. These conversations will include what their plans are for improvements and repairs. Steve has done a great job at getting people involved.

Troy mentioned that two out of the four dams are easy to get ahold of since they're state owned. The other two dams are privately owned, but the owners are well known companies. Troy also mentioned that we have coordinated with the DEP to include a follow up email if they have or can share information on the conditions of the dams, since we have no condition ratings on them to complete the analysis on the PEMA ratings.

Troy brought up the recently reconstructed Children's Lake dam, which we might include within the dam section. Millions of dollars were invested for design and reconstruction due to a sinkhole that occurred. Although the Children's Lake dam is not a HHPD, it still would be important or at least a good example to include to show the need / potential of what could happen. The Children's Lake dam was also essential to Boiling Springs and South Middleton Township took the lead on reconstructing the dams.

In the text, we should discuss our shortcomings (lack of inundation) and how we used the methodology provided. Next step is coming up with a buffer zone to replace the inundation area. Then we should use the RAPT Tool to discuss vulnerable populations and infrastructure.

3. RAPT Tool Overview

Joshua Norris provided an overview on how to use the RAPT Tool. He also provided a link on how to incorporate the DSS-WISE results into the RAPT Tool (Integrating DSS-WISE^TM Lite Results into RAPT).

Steps to view critical infrastructure within a buffer of a HHPD:

1) Type in Cumberland County PA into the search bar.
2) Add dam location layer from the Add Data Layer.
3) Set buffer distance in the Incident Analysis Tool, allows for quick identification.
    a. Recommends drawing a point, zoom in to HHPD location, click on the dam, specify buffer zone (use the same buffer for all dams).
4) Results will include a bunch of different categories (mobile homes, hospitals, etc.).
    a. Can download this information as an excel file.
    b. Encourages use of local data.

For Vulnerable Populations

1) Click the Toolbox icon, select the Distance tool under Measurement, click once on the dam then trace out in a straight line until you get to five miles, double click to stop it.
2) The Population Counter tool requires you draw. So, click on the circle, drag out to the five mile marker you made. Pick through the choose an indicator to count, click run, it will then generate your population at risk estimate. POTENTIALLY AT RISK if the Dam were to fail or overtop.

- Steve asked if 5 miles is a good radius. Joshua recommends it, but the distance should realistically be whatever is best for the dams. Just make sure to be consistent throughout.
- Keep everything within the circle. Even if it's a structure that's upstream, it can be at an increased risk of flooding.

The meeting began at 10:00 AM and ended at 10:40 AM.

DCNR-Laurel Lake Dam

Project: Cumberland County HMP Update **Date:** November 6, 2024

Participants:

Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization	E-Mail
Hoffman	Steve	Planning Department Manager	Cumberland County	sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov
Eckman	Corie		Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	ceckman@pa.gov

Method: Telephone Call
(717) 486-7174

Discussion Summary:

- Do you have a current Emergency Action Plan? If not, what is your schedule for updating it? What updates/changes are you anticipating making to the plan and will these have any effect on populations and/or critical infrastructure
    - Have a plan in place
    - No plans to update
- Do you have any plans to improve or repair the dam?
    - Annual inspections performed by senior civil engineer at DCNR (Charles Lutter)
    - No plans to improve or repair the dam
- Are you interested in a high hazard potential dam grant?
    - Not aware of any eligible projects

    https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/rehabilitation-high-hazard-potential-dams
- If yes, can you complete a mitigation action form for the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan update?
- Is your dam's inundation area mapped and if so, is the mapping available in digital (GIS or CAD .dwg) format that can be shared confidentially with the County?
    - Not aware of digitized mapping.

Wolfe Farm Dam, Peters Orchards

Project: Cumberland County HMP Update **Date:** November 6, 2024

Participants:

Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization	E-Mail
Hoffman	Steve	Planning Department Manager	Cumberland County	sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov
Peters	David		Peters Orchard	Steelepeters4@pa.net

Method: Telephone Call
(717) 324-0958

Discussion Summary:

- Do you have a current Emergency Action Plan? If not, what is your schedule for updating it? What updates/changes are you anticipating making to the plan and will these have any effect on populations and/or critical infrastructure
    - There is a plan in place
    - No changes for many years. No changes planned
- Do you have any plans to improve or repair the dam?
    - The valve is open right now, the dam does not hold water except during heavy rain events
    - No plans to repair or use the dam. They use wells for irrigation
    - State does an annual visual inspection. Owner pays an annual fee for the inspection
- Are you interested in a high hazard potential dam grant?
    - No interest except for removal and return the area to orchard. Mr. Peters decided not to complete a project form at this time

  https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/rehabilitation-high-hazard-potential-dams
- If yes, can you complete a mitigation action form for the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan update?
- Is your dam's inundation area mapped and if so, is the mapping available in digital (GIS or CAD .dwg) format that can be shared confidentially with the County?
    - Not available digitally

Lake Oyler-Knouse Foods Dam

Project: Cumberland County HMP Update **Date:** December 13, 2024

Participants:

Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization	E-Mail
Hoffman	Steve	Planning Department Manager	Cumberland County	sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov
Curie	Bussard		Knouse Foods	curie.bussard@knouse.com

Method: Telephone Call
(717) 677-9115 ex. 1281

Discussion Summary:

- Do you have a current Emergency Action Plan? If not, what is your schedule for updating it? What updates/changes are you anticipating making to the plan and will these have any effect on populations and/or critical infrastructure
    - They have an Emergency Action Plan.
    - There is new plan under development.
    - Not sure of the status of the new plan.
- Do you have any plans to improve or repair the dam?
    - No plans to improve or repair the dam.
    - Currently undergoing inspection and engineering review.
- Are you interested in a high hazard potential dam grant?
    - https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/rehabilitation-high-hazard-potential-dams
    - Would be interested in a grant.
- If yes, can you complete a mitigation action form for the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan update?
    - No specific project.
    - Inspections may warrant improvements and a grant.
- Is your dam's inundation area mapped and if so, is the mapping available in digital (GIS or CAD .dwg) format that can be shared confidentially with the County?
    - It is mapped and digital.
    - They are investigating the option of sharing the data.

Opossum Lake Dam-Telephone Record

Project: Cumberland County HMP Update **Date:** December 20, 2024

Participants:

Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization	E-Mail
Hoffman	Steve	Planning Department Manager	Cumberland County	sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov
Woomer	Gerald		Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission	gwoomer@pa.gov

Method: Telephone Call
(814) 472-1901

Discussion Summary:

- Do you have a current Emergency Action Plan? If not, what is your schedule for updating it? What updates/changes are you anticipating making to the plan and will these have any effect on populations and/or critical infrastructure
    - Needs updated every 5 years. Should be scheduled for an update in 2-3 years.
- Do you have any plans to improve or repair the dam?
    - No
- Are you interested in a high hazard potential dam grant?
    - Not aware. Sending PFBC contact information.
    - https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/rehabilitation-high-hazard-potential-dams
- If yes, can you complete a mitigation action form for the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan update?
    - n/a
- Is your dam's inundation area mapped and if so, is the mapping available in digital (GIS or CAD .dwg) format that can be shared confidentially with the County?
    - He thinks they have electronic mapping available at PFBC. Sending PFBC contact information.

Opossum Lake Dam-Telephone Record

Project: Cumberland County HMP Update **Date:** January 3, 2025

Participants:

Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization	E-Mail
Hoffman	Steve	Planning Department Manager	Cumberland County	sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov
Gahagan	Dan	Chief of Dams and Access	PAFBC	

Method: Telephone Call
(814) 470-2803

Discussion Summary:

- Do you have a current Emergency Action Plan? If not, what is your schedule for updating it? What updates/changes are you anticipating making to the plan and will these have any effect on populations and/or critical infrastructure
    - Updated started in 2020. Approved by DEP in February of 2022.
- Do you have any plans to improve or repair the dam?
    - No plans
- Are you interested in a high hazard potential dam grant?
    - No interest in a grant.
    - https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety/rehabilitation-high-hazard-potential-dams
- If yes, can you complete a mitigation action form for the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan update?
    - n/a
- Is your dam's inundation area mapped and if so, is the mapping available in digital (GIS or CAD .dwg) format that can be shared confidentially with the County?
    - He will investigate. Not sure.

Petrillo, Victoria

Subject: EXTERNAL: Hazard Mitigation 2025 Update - Public Meeting July 8th
Location: 310 Allen Road, Carlisle, PA 17013 - Conference Room B

Start: Tue 7/8/2025 3:00 PM
End: Tue 7/8/2025 4:00 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Accepted

Organizer: Cohick, Jessica L.

EXTERNAL EMAIL

The Cumberland County Planning Department will hold a public meeting to receive public comment on the County's Draft Five-Year (2026 – 2030) Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is the proposed mitigation plan for the County and its 33 municipalities.

The public meeting will be held at the date, time, and locations specified as follows:

Date: **Wednesday, July 8, 2025**
Times: **3 – 4 PM**
Location: **Cumberland County Planning Department, 310 Allen Road, Carlisle, PA 17013**
Virtual: **Join the meeting now ID:295 861 660 473 4 Passcode: 8P8Tt6HL**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires Cumberland County and its 33 municipalities to have a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan. The purpose of the plan is to identify the natural hazards that impact them, to identify actions and activities to reduce any losses from those hazards, and to establish a coordinated process to implement the plan, taking advantage of a wide range of resources. Mitigation plans must be reviewed and updated every five years and formally adopted by each participating jurisdiction's governing body as part of receiving approval. Approved mitigation plans are a requirement for local governments, including special districts, to be eligible for the projects funded under the HMA and other FEMA programs, including the Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD).

Steve Hoffman
Cumberland County Planning Department | Manager

telephone: 717.240.6537
sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Cohick, Jessica L. <jlcohick@cumberlandcountypa.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 16, 2025 10:23 AM
To: Cohick, Jessica L.; Stoner, Kirk D.; Hoffman, Steve B.
Subject: Hazard Mitigation 2025 Update - Public Meeting July 8th
When: Tuesday, July 8, 2025 3:00 PM-4:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: 310 Allen Road, Carlisle, PA 17013 - Conference Room B

Microsoft Teams [Need help?]

Join the meeting now

Meeting ID: 295 861 660 473 4

Passcode: 8P8Tt6HL

Dial in by phone

+1 929-352-2216,,763793977# United States, New York City

Find a local number

Phone conference ID: 763 793 977#

Join on a video conferencing device

Tenant key: teams@ccpa.onpexip.com

Video ID: 111 421 500 8

More info

For organizers: Meeting options | Reset dial-in PIN

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Public Notice
Cumberland County Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Public Notice is hereby given that the Cumberland County Planning Department will hold a public meeting to receive public comment on the County's Draft Five-Year (2026 – 2030) Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is the proposed mitigation plan for the County and its 33 municipalities.

The public meeting will be held at the date, time, and locations specified as follows:

Date:	Wednesday, July 8, 2025
Times:	3 – 4 PM
Location:	Cumberland County Planning Department, 310 Allen Road, Carlisle, PA 17013
Virtual:	Join the meeting now ID:295 861 660 473 4 Passcode: 8P8Tt6HL

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires Cumberland County and its 33 municipalities to have a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan. The purpose of the plan is to identify the natural hazards that impact them, to identify actions and activities to reduce any losses from those hazards, and to establish a coordinated process to implement the plan, taking advantage of a wide range of resources. Mitigation plans must be reviewed and updated every five years and formally adopted by each participating jurisdiction's governing body as part of receiving approval. Approved mitigation plans are a requirement for local governments, including special districts, to be eligible for the projects funded under the HMA and other FEMA programs, including the Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD).

Copies of the Draft Five-Year (2026 – 2030) Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan are available for public inspection at the Cumberland County Planning Department, 310 Allen Road, Carlisle, PA 17013

The Draft Five-Year (2026 – 2030) Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan may also be viewed on the Cumberland County Planning Department's website at: https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan.

Persons requiring special accommodations should contact Jessica Cohick at 717-240-5362 five business days prior to the public meeting. Telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) users may contact this number by using the Pennsylvania Relay System at 1-800-654-5894.

Written questions or comments on the Draft Five-Year (2026 – 2030) Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan should be addressed to:

Steve Hoffman, Manager
Cumberland County Planning Department
Tel: 717.240.6537
Email: sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Adams, Cory		South Middleton Township	cadams@smiddleton.com		
Alexander, Robert		Old Dominion Freight Line Harrisburg	robert.alexander@odfl.com		
Allen, Terri		Norfolk Southern - Enola Locomotive Terminal	Terri.Allen@nscorp.com		
Alloway, Jodie		Shiremanstown Borough	ShireBoroughZoning@gmail.com		
Ames, Sarah		Schneider Electric Mechanicsburg	sarah.ames@se.com	717-847-8716	
Anderson, Elwood		Cresline Plastic Co Inc	eanderso@cresline.com		
Anderson, Janet	Executive Director	Cumberland Area Economic Development Corporation (CAEDC)	janet@cumberlandbusiness.com		
Anderson, Patrick		Bergeys Truck Center	panderson@bergeys.com		
Anorve-Andress, Katherine		Land O'Lakes - Carlisle	kanorveandress@landolakes.com		
Armold, Dawn	Secretary/Treasurer & EMC	Upper Frankford Township	ufranktwp@kuhncom.net		
Armstrong, Susan		Carlisle Borough	sarmstrong@carlislepa.org		
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✓ Jill Lovett					Virtual
✓ Rebecca Davis			RDavis@latwp.org		Attended Virtual



2025 Cumberland County MJHMP Update

Public Meeting

July 8, 2025

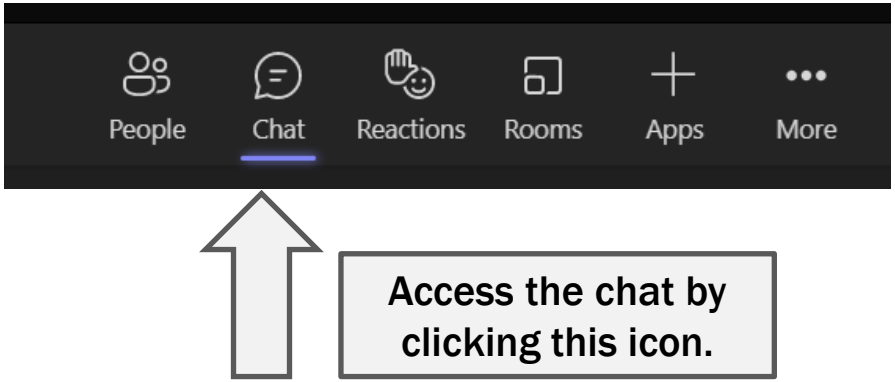
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- By staying in this meeting, you are giving consent to being recorded.
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- You can choose to self-identify or not when asking questions or providing feedback.

Webinar Logistics

- All attendees are currently muted to reduce background noise.
- Submit your questions <u>at any time</u> during the presentation by:
  1. Using the Teams "Chat" **<u>or</u>**
  2. Coming off mute during the Q&A at the end of the meeting.



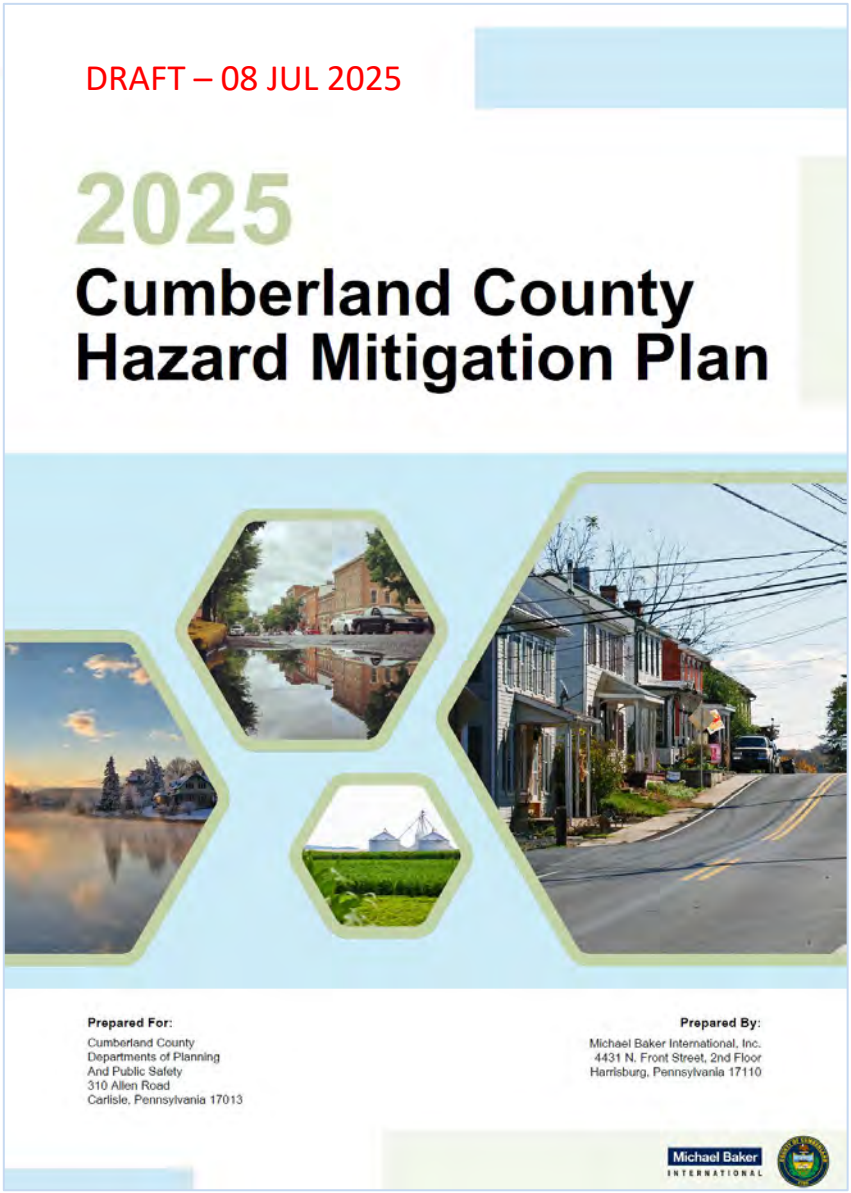
Let Us Know You Are Here

- Please submit your name, title, and agency or organization by using the Teams “Chat”



Agenda

- Project Overview
- Hazard Mitigation Planning Process
- Next Steps and Action Items



Project Overview



Project Overview

- Federally-mandated 5-year update to the 2020 Cumberland County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP)
- Serves as the HMP for all 33 municipalities…provided that they participate and adopt the plan
- Participation and plan adoption is a pre-requisite to be eligible for certain hazard mitigation assistance funds
- Participation is not just limited to municipalities, all stakeholders seeking funding must participate
- Current 2020 Plan expires in January 10, 2026

What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.



What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- A community-driven, living document that jurisdictions and planning partners use to reduce their vulnerability to hazards.
- It guides risk-informed decision making at the county level.
- An approved, adopted mitigation plan is a gateway to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) and High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) grant programs.
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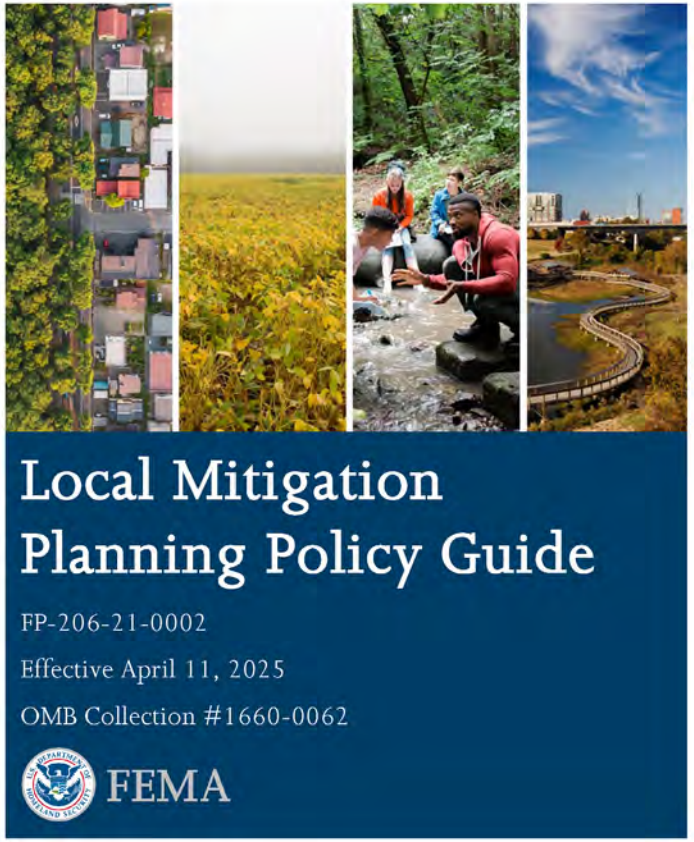



FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs

Eligible Mitigation Activity	HMA Program	
	HMGP	FMA
1.Mitigation Projects	✓	✓
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	✓	✓
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	✓	✓
Structure Elevation	✓	✓
Mitigation Reconstruction	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	✓	✓
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	✓	✓
Generators	✓	
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	✓	✓
Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	✓	
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	✓	✓
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	✓	✓
Safe Room Construction	✓	
Wind Retrofit for One- and Two-Family Residences	✓	
Infrastructure Retrofit	✓	✓
Soil Stabilization	✓	✓
Wildfire Mitigation	✓	
Building Code Adoption		
Partnerships		✓
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	✓	
Project Scoping	✓	✓
5 Percent Initiative Projects	✓	
Aquifer and Storage Recovery	✓	✓
Flood Diversion and Storage	✓	✓
Floodplain and Stream Restoration	✓	✓
Green Infrastructure	✓	✓
Miscellaneous/Other	✓	✓
2.Hazard Mitigation Planning	✓	✓
Planning-Related Activities		✓
3.Technical Assistance		✓
4. Management Costs	✓	✓

Project Priorities

- Complying with FEMA's April 2025 Policy Guide.
  - FEMA's official policy on and interpretation of the applicable statutes and mitigation planning regulations in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201.
  - Provides guidance to local governments to enable local mitigation plans to meet the minimum planning requirements of 44 CFR Part 201.
- 100 percent participation by Cumberland County's 33 municipalities



Hazard Mitigation Planning Process



Timeline

We're Here

Meeting/Milestone	Date
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination Meeting	May 13, 2024
Planning Team Kick-off Meeting	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meeting	July 18, 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshop	September 9, 2024
Draft Plan Development	Sept 2024 – June 2025
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Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	September 2, 2025 (NLT)
Receive FEMA APA Notification	November 2025
Plan Adoption by Municipalities	NLT January 10, 2026

The Steering Committee

Cumberland County Planning Department	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety	Michael Baker International
Kirk Stoner, AICP *County Planning Director*	Justin Shaulis *Planning Coordinator*	Troy Truax, AICP *Project Manager*
Steve Hoffman *County Planning Manager*	Cumberland County Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	Angela Welt, PMP *Lead Planner*
	Justin Smith *GIS Coordinator*	Victoria Petrillo *Planner*

Steering Committee Responsibilities

- Oversee the entire planning process.
- Develop project management procedures.
- Organize the Planning Team.
- Attend, facilitate, and document meetings.
- Update the plan.
- Communicate with the PEMA for assistance and review.
- Submit the plan to PEMA and FEMA for review.



The Planning Team

Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.*	Examples include municipalities, municipal authorities, public works, emergency management, local floodplain administration and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments.
Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	Examples include zoning, planning, community and economic development departments; building officials; planning commissions; or other elected officials.
Neighboring communities.	Examples include adjacent local governments, including special districts, such as those that are affected by similar hazard events, contain critical assets, or share a mitigation action or project that crosses boundaries.
Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	Examples include private utilities or major employers that sustain community lifelines.
Representatives of nonprofit organizations.	Examples include housing, healthcare, or social services agencies.

*Includes participating jurisdictions and additional stakeholders.

Planning Team Responsibilities

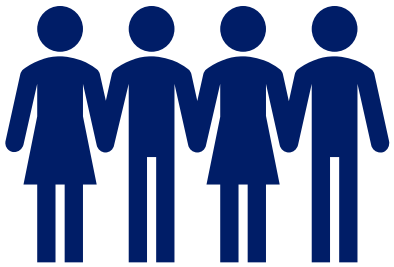
- Attend meetings.*
- Complete surveys and forms.*
- Inform the risk assessment.
- Develop mitigation goals and strategy.
- Develop and review plan drafts.

**Must attend/complete at least one to be able to adopt the plan.*



Public Involvement

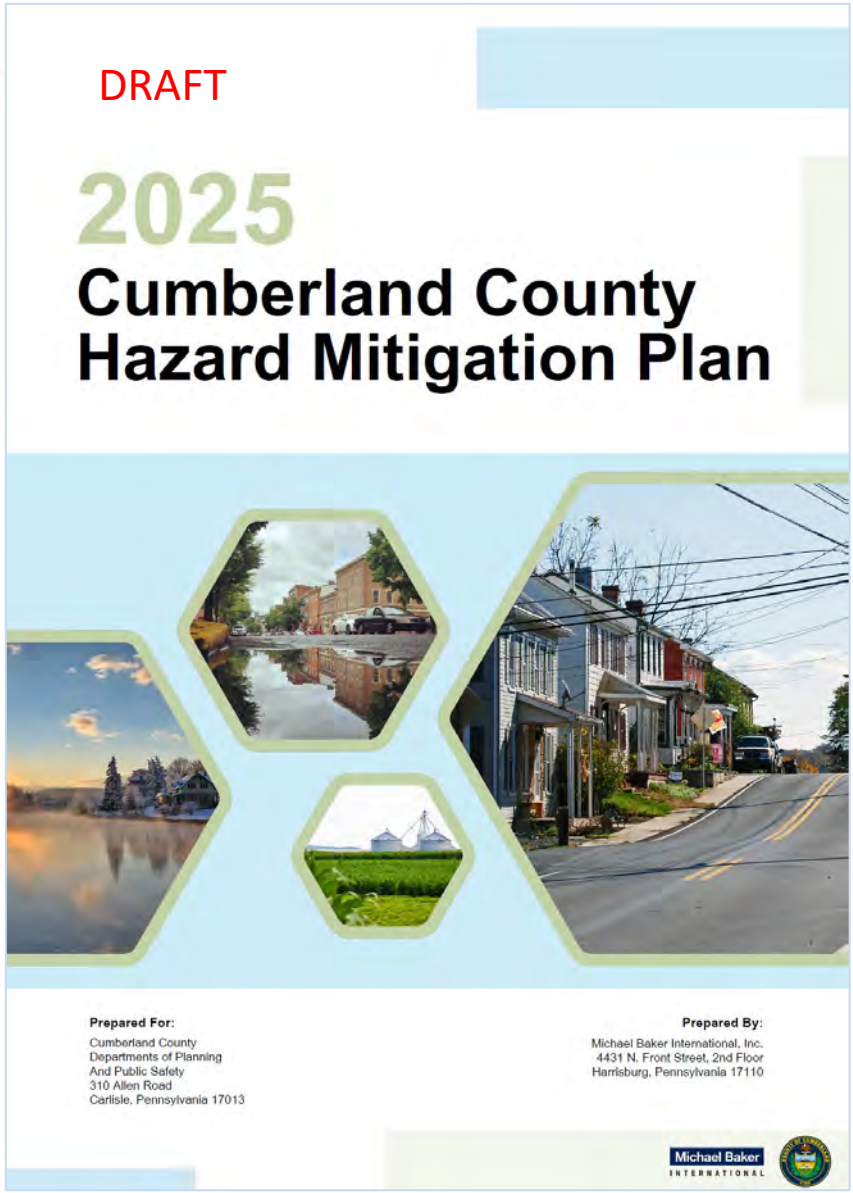
- Public Survey
- Public Meeting (July 8, 2025)
- 30-day Public Comment Period (July 8 – August 7, 2025)



- 122 Survey Responses
- 93.44% of the respondents either own property or live in the county.
- 86.89% of the respondents own their residence.
- 88.52% of the respondents have lived in the county for more than 5 years.
- 46.72% of the respondents are not aware of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Only 4.92% of the respondents live in a designated floodplain area and
- 18.03% are not sure if they live in a floodplain.

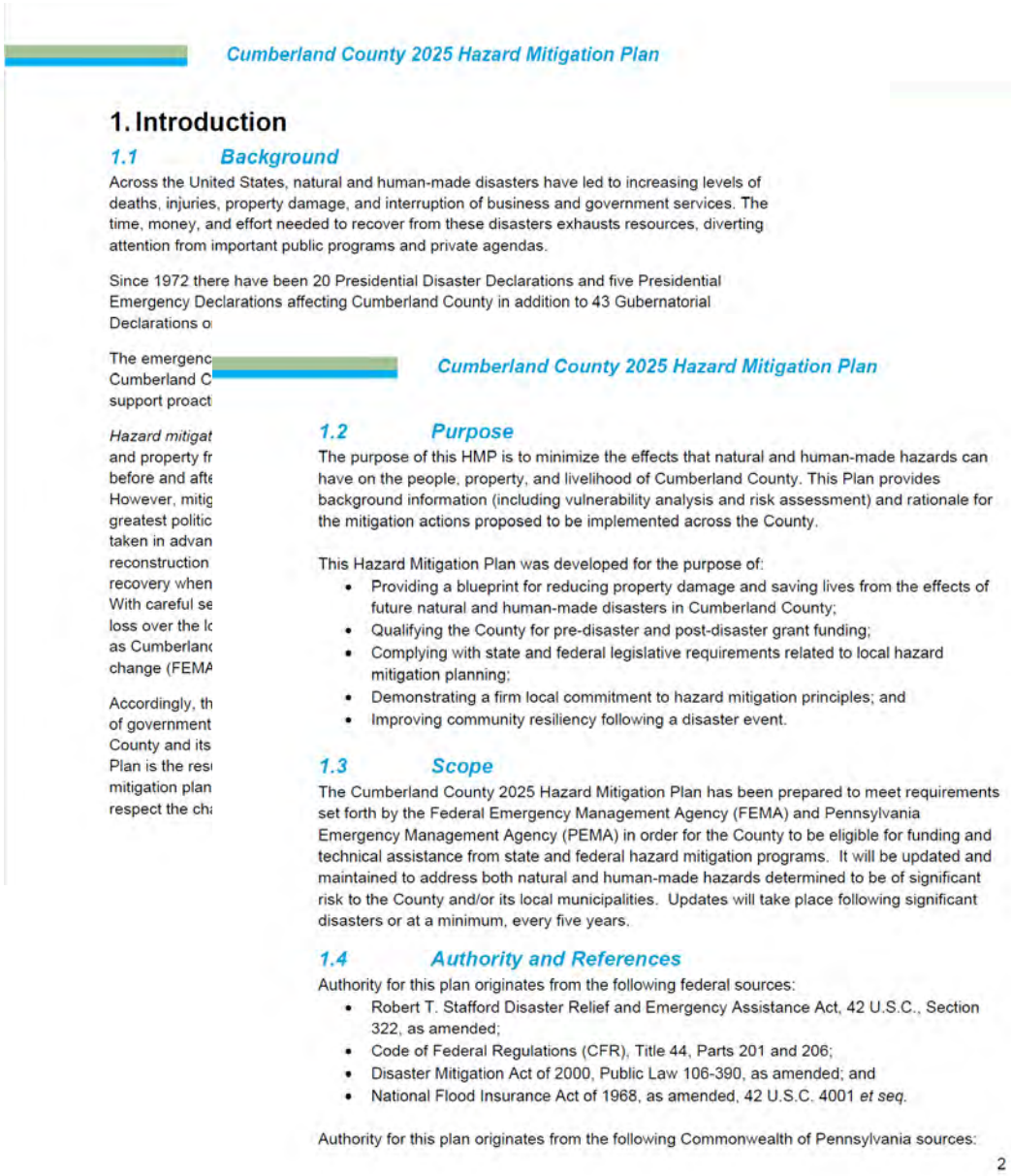
HMP Components

1. Introduction
2. Community Profile
3. Planning Process
4. Risk Assessment
5. Capability Assessment
6. Mitigation Strategy
7. Plan Maintenance
8. Plan Adoption



1. Introduction

- Background
- Purpose
- Scope
- Authority and References



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Across the United States, natural and human-made disasters have led to increasing levels of deaths, injuries, property damage, and interruption of business and government services. The time, money, and effort needed to recover from these disasters exhausts resources, diverting attention from important public programs and private agendas.

Since 1972 there have been 20 Presidential Disaster Declarations and five Presidential Emergency Declarations affecting Cumberland County in addition to 43 Gubernatorial Declarations o

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Cumberland County 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this HMP is to minimize the effects that natural and human-made hazards can have on the people, property, and livelihood of Cumberland County. This Plan provides background information (including vulnerability analysis and risk assessment) and rationale for the mitigation actions proposed to be implemented across the County.

This Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed for the purpose of:

- Providing a blueprint for reducing property damage and saving lives from the effects of future natural and human-made disasters in Cumberland County;
- Qualifying the County for pre-disaster and post-disaster grant funding;
- Complying with state and federal legislative requirements related to local hazard mitigation planning;
- Demonstrating a firm local commitment to hazard mitigation principles; and
- Improving community resiliency following a disaster event.

1.3 Scope

The Cumberland County 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared to meet requirements set forth by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) in order for the County to be eligible for funding and technical assistance from state and federal hazard mitigation programs. It will be updated and maintained to address both natural and human-made hazards determined to be of significant risk to the County and/or its local municipalities. Updates will take place following significant disasters or at a minimum, every five years.

1.4 Authority and References

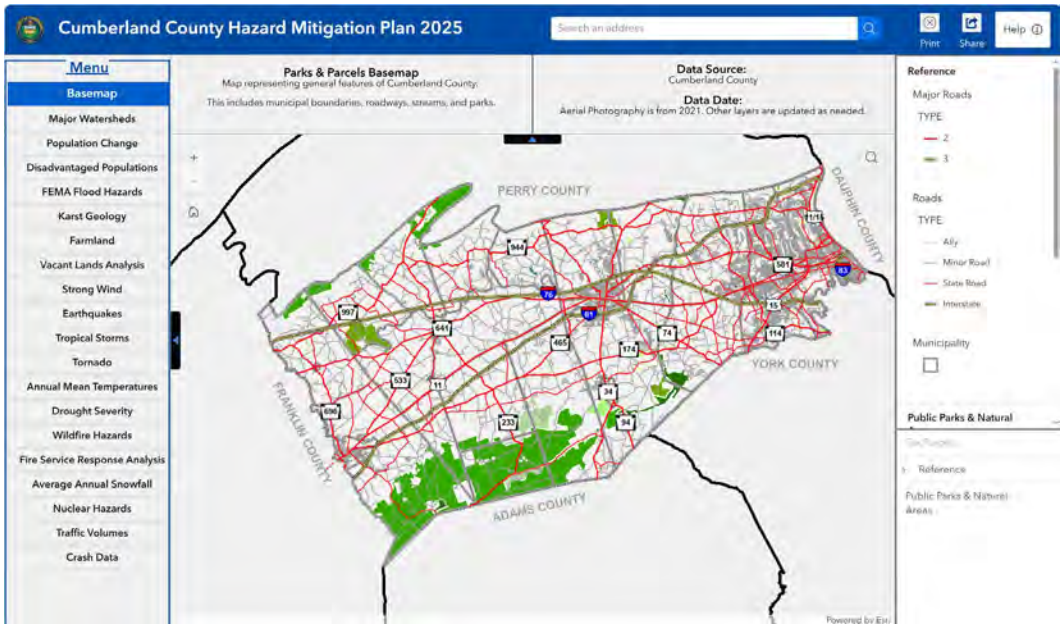
Authority for this plan originates from the following federal sources:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C., Section 322, as amended;
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44, Parts 201 and 206;
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Public Law 106-390, as amended; and
- National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*

Authority for this plan originates from the following Commonwealth of Pennsylvania sources:

2. Community Profile

- Geography and Environment
- Community Facts
- Population and Demographics
- Land Use and Development
- Data Sources and Limitations



3. Planning Process

- Update Process and Participation Summary
- The Planning Team
- Meetings and Documentation
- Public Participation
- Multi-jurisdictional Participation



4. Risk Assessment

- Hazard Identification
- Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability
  - Location and extent.
  - Range of magnitude.
  - Past occurrence.
  - Future occurrence.
  - Vulnerability assessment.
  - Climate Change Impacts (Natural Hazards)



2025 Hazard Rankings

High Risk

Moderate Risk

Low Risk

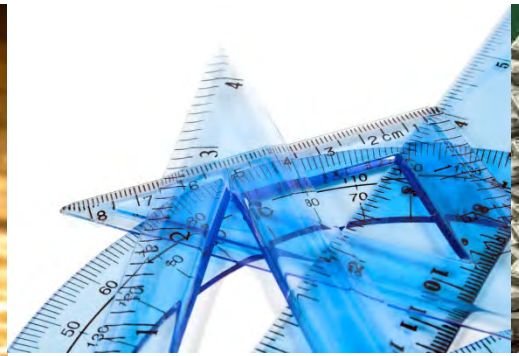
Table 4.5.2-1: Ranking results by hazard for Cumberland County using the Risk Factor methodology.

Hazard Natural(N) Or Human-Made(M)	Risk Assessment Category					Risk Factor (RF)
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	
Winter Storm (N)	3.0	1.9	3.1	1.5	2.6	**2.5**
Utility Interruption (M)	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.5	2.0	**2.4**
Tornado, Wind Storm (N)	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.0	**2.3**
Transportation Accident (M)	2.9	1.8	1.9	3.5	1.5	**2.3**
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter (N)	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.4	**2.1**
Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam (N)	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	**2.0**
Environmental Hazard (M)	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.2	**2.0**
Drought (N)	2.2	1.3	2.4	1.1	3.3	**2.0**
Pandemic (N)	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.9	**1.9**
Subsidence, Sinkhole (N)	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.1	**1.7**
Urban Fire and Explosion (M)	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.3	**1.7**
Extreme Temperature (N)	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.3	**1.7**
Terrorism (M)	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.7	**1.6**
Wildfire (N)	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.3	**1.5**
Earthquake (N)	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.9	1.4	**1.4**
Nuclear Incident (M)	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	**1.2**
Civil Disturbance (M)	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.4	1.0	**1.2**
Dam Failure (M)	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	**0.8**

5. Capability Assessment

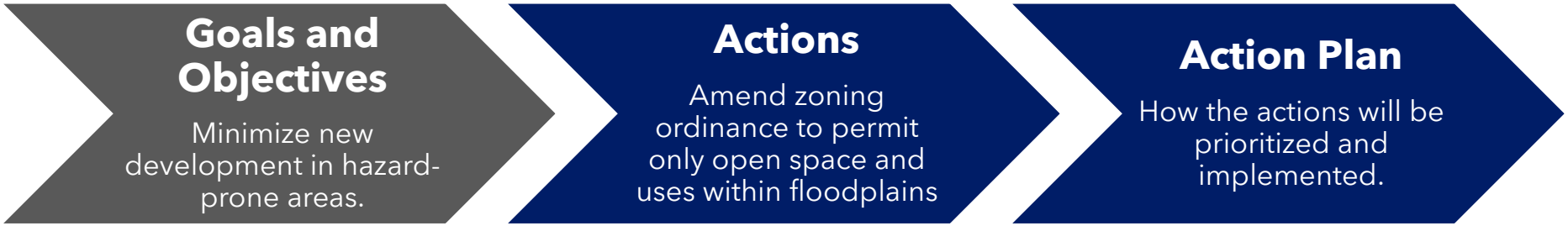
- Planning and Regulatory
  - National Flood Insurance (NFIP) Participation
- Administrative and Technical
- Financial
- Education and Outreach
- Plan Integration






6. Mitigation Strategy

- **Mitigation Goals and Objectives** – Community's long-term vision for addressing hazard risks
- **Mitigation Actions** – Specific strategies to support the mitigation goals
- **Action Plan** – Strategy for prioritizing the actions and their implementation



6. Mitigation Strategy

- **Goal 1:** Reduce potential injury, death, and damage to community assets due to the following natural and human hazards threatening Cumberland County; civil disturbance, drought, flooding, earthquakes, environmental hazards or hazardous materials release, nuclear incidents, pandemics, sinkholes, transportation accidents, terrorism, tornadoes, hurricanes, and windstorms, utility disruption, wildfires, winter storms, and extreme temperatures.

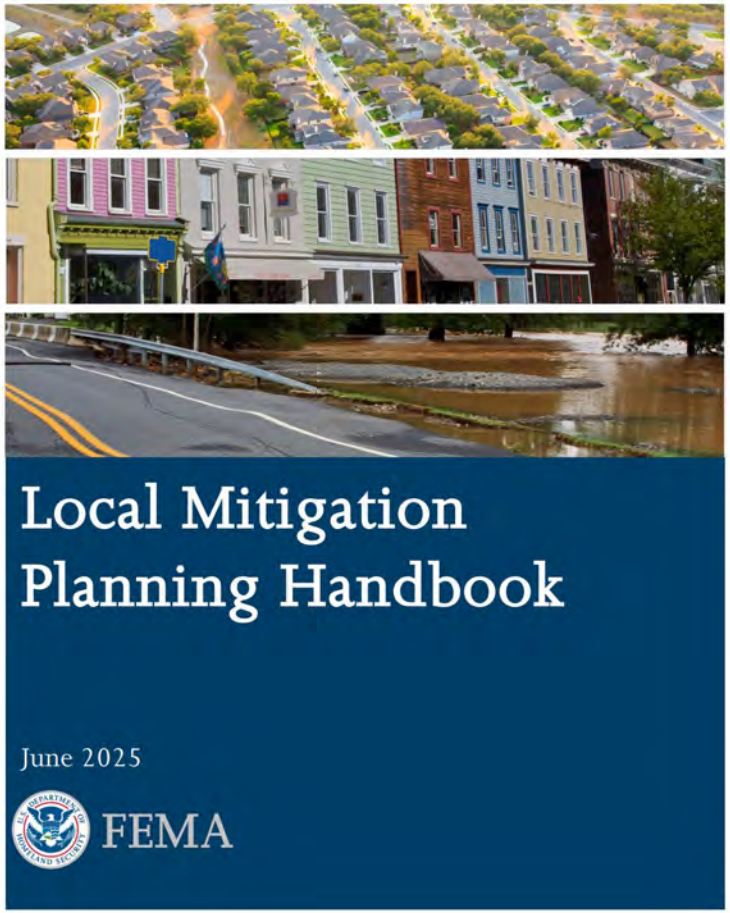
- **Goal 2:** Improve all hazards awareness and response through communication and coordination with residents, governmental agencies, and other hazard mitigation stakeholders.

6. Mitigation Strategy

- **Goal 3:** Improve the implementation of the all hazards mitigation plan.

- **Goal 4:** Reduce the possibility of damage and loss to existing community assets including structures, critical facilities, and infrastructure due to High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD)

Mitigation Techniques



- FEMA mitigation planning guidance identifies four mitigation techniques:
  - Plans and Regulations
  - Structure and Infrastructure Projects
  - Natural Systems Protection
  - Education and Awareness Programs

Mitigation Actions

- Each municipality must have at least one mitigation action per each hazard they identify as being a risk.
- There must be at least one mitigation action for each hazard profiled.
- Actions for stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged.
- Mitigation actions should be realistic and sustainable, but may also be aspirational (i.e., a place to capture great ideas).






7. Plan Maintenance

- Monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan (Annual Reviews).
- Continued public involvement.
- Amendments to Adopted Plan

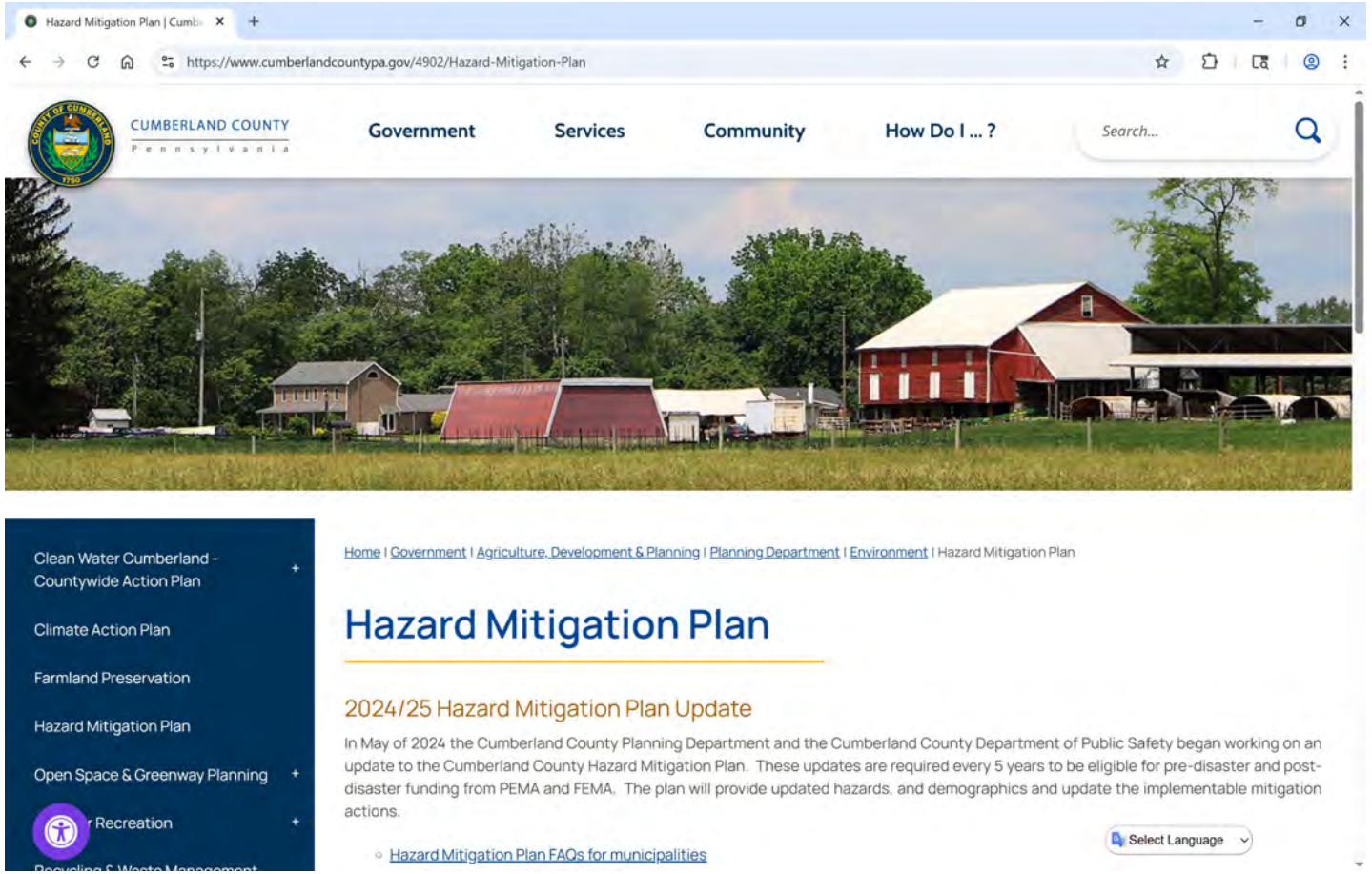


8. Plan Adoption

- Must be adopted by all 33 municipalities once FEMA Approved Pending Adoption (APA) notification is received
- Municipal adoptions must occur by January



Project Website



https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Next Steps and Action Items



Timeline

We're Here

Next Steps

Meeting/Milestone	Date
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination Meeting	May 13, 2024
Planning Team Kick-off Meeting	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meeting	July 18, 2024
Mitigation Strategy Workshop	September 9, 2024
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Draft Plan Submitted to FEMA	September 2, 2025 (NLT)
Receive FEMA APA Notification	November 2025
Plan Adoption by Municipalities	NLT January 10, 2026

Questions?



Questions and Comments

Steven B. Hoffman
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310 Allen Road, Suite 101, Carlisle, PA 17013
sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Public Meeting Notes

July 8, 2025

The following notes are intended to supplement the meeting presentation and the sign-in sheet (attached).

1. Welcome and Introductions

Facilitator: Troy Truax, AICP, Project Manager, Michael Baker International

One meeting was held to kick-off the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Update. Troy Truax, a hazard mitigation planning consultant and project advisor with Michael Baker International, welcomed the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team) and asked participants to submit their name via Microsoft Teams chat or by signing the sign-in sheet to confirm their attendance. The sign-in sheet is attached with signatures for in-person attendees and "attended virtually via Teams" denoted for those who participated via Teams call.

2. Project Overview

An overview of the 2025 HMP Update project was provided. Hazard mitigation was defined as long-term and sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to human life or property. The purpose of a mitigation plan is to lay out a framework for assessing potential hazards, and to discuss strategies to reduce risk. The plan also allows the county, its communities, and stakeholders such as authorities and school districts to be eligible to apply for certain pre- and post-disaster grant funding, if they have participated in the Update and have a project in the plan. Eligible activities under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs were reviewed.

3. Project Priorities and Timeline

Troy discussed how the updated 2025 Cumberland County HMP will follow the Trump administrations April 2025 FEMA's policy guide. This book provides guidance to the local governments to meet the minimum planning requirements. It was noted that all 33 municipalities of Cumberland County participated in the HMP. Furthermore, a timeline was provided detailing the dates of past and upcoming dates of HMP milestones such as when the draft plan will be submitted to PEMA and eventually FEMA.

4. Role and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committee and Planning Team were reviewed. The Steering Committee is responsible for overseeing the planning process, developing the plan draft, and working with the state and FEMA for review and approval. The Planning Team consists of five required stakeholder types, which were presented on screen (see below).

Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities.	Examples include public works, emergency management, local floodplain administration and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments.
Agencies that have the authority to regulate development.	Examples include zoning, planning, community and economic development departments; building officials; planning commissions; or other elected officials.
Neighboring communities.	Examples include adjacent local governments, including special districts, such as those that are affected by similar hazard events, contain critical assets, or share a mitigation action or project that crosses boundaries.
Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations.	Examples include private utilities or major employers that sustain community lifelines.
Representatives of nonprofit organizations.	Examples include housing, healthcare, or social service agencies.

In order to be able to adopt the plan, municipalities are required to attend at least one meeting and fill out at least one form. While those are minimum requirements, municipal engagement throughout the planning process is important to the plan update. Municipal engagement can include attending meetings, completing surveys and forms, informing the risk assessment, developing mitigation goals and strategy, and developing and reviewing plan drafts.

Public participation and engagement are important requirements for obtaining plan approval. The ways the public will be engaged were reviewed, and include public meetings, a public survey, and reviewing the draft plan to provide feedback. The public is an important source of information for the risk assessment and mitigation strategy.

5. Public Involvement

Updated statistics were provided regarding the public survey (see below). The public comment period will be open for 30 days, from July 8 to August 7, 2025. HMP's are extremely important documents that people should be made aware of BEFORE hazards occur.

6. Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

Troy reviewed the components of an HMP: Introduction, Community Profile, Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Capability Assessment, Mitigation Strategy, Plan Maintenance, and Plan Adoption.

a. Introduction

This section provides the background, purpose (why, who it serves, etc.), scope, authority and references.

b. Community Profile

This section defines the geography and environment of the planning area, and it sets the context for the HMP Update. The profile also contains data associated with assessing risk and vulnerability including population, demographics, and land use information. It also discusses data sources and limitations.

c. Planning Process

The planning process section describes the process by which the HMP was evaluated and updated and includes information about the Planning Team, the Steering Committee, and overall participation. It includes documentation of meetings through attendance, outreach, and information provided by attendees.

d. Risk Assessment

The Risk Assessment includes a description of hazard identification, identified hazard profiles, hazard rankings, and a vulnerability assessment. Each identified hazard profile includes location and extent, range of magnitude, past occurrence, future occurrence, a vulnerability assessment, and some discussion of climate change impacts (since it started under previous Biden administration that required this). The Planning Team reviewed the list of identified hazards and rankings from the 2025 HMP (see below). This changes every HMP update depending on what hazards are prominent or not at the time of review.

Table 4.5.2-1: Ranking results by hazard for Cumberland County using the Risk Factor methodology.						
Hazard Natural(N) Or Human-Made(M)	Risk Assessment Category					Risk Factor (RF)
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	
Winter Storm (N)	3.0	1.9	3.1	1.5	2.6	**2.5**
Utility Interruption (M)	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.5	2.0	**2.4**
Tornado, Wind Storm (N)	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.0	**2.3**
Transportation Accident (M)	2.9	1.8	1.9	3.5	1.5	**2.3**
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter (N)	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.4	**2.1**
Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam (N)	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	**2.0**
Environmental Hazard (M)	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.2	**2.0**
Drought (N)	2.2	1.3	2.4	1.1	3.3	**2.0**
Pandemic (N)	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.9	**1.9**
Subsidence, Sinkhole (N)	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.1	**1.7**
Urban Fire and Explosion (M)	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.3	**1.7**
Extreme Temperature (N)	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.3	**1.7**
Terrorism (M)	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.7	**1.6**
Wildfire (N)	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.3	**1.5**
Earthquake (N)	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.9	1.4	**1.4**
Nuclear Incident (M)	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	**1.2**
Civil Disturbance (M)	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.4	1.0	**1.2**
Dam Failure (M)	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	**0.8**

e. Capability Assessment

It is important to assess each community's ability to implement mitigation as part of the HMP Update process. A brief overview of the type of information in the capability assessment was provided, which includes an evaluation of planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, and financial capabilities, education and outreach, as well as participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

f. Mitigation Strategy

It was explained that the mitigation strategy is comprised of goals, objectives, and mitigation actions. Mitigation goals and objectives refers to a community's long-term vision for addressing hazard risks. Mitigation actions are the specific strategies to support the mitigation goals. While the action plan is the strategy for prioritizing the actions and their implementation.

Troy listed and described the 4 main goals included in the 2025 Cumberland County HMP:

- Goal 1: Reduce potential injury, death, and damage to community assets due to the following natural and human hazards threatening Cumberland County; civil disturbance, drought, flooding, earthquakes, environmental hazards or hazardous materials release, nuclear incidents, pandemics, sinkholes, transportation accidents, terrorism, tornadoes, hurricanes, and windstorms, utility disruption, wildfires, winter storms, and extreme temperatures.
- Goal 2: Improve all hazards awareness and response through communication and coordination with residents, governmental agencies, and other hazard mitigation stakeholders.
- Goal 3: Improve the implementation of the all hazards mitigation plan.
- Goal 4: Reduce the possibility of damage and loss to existing community assets including structures, critical facilities, and infrastructure due to High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD).

Furthermore, mitigation techniques were discussed, which includes 4 types: plans and regulations, structure and infrastructure, natural systems protection, and education and awareness programs. Each participating jurisdiction must have at least one mitigation action per hazard they identify as a risk. Actions led by other stakeholder organizations are strongly encouraged. All actions should be realistic and lead to sustainable risk reduction but can also be aspirational.

g. Plan Maintenance

A brief overview of the plan maintenance process was provided and the importance of revisiting the HMP at least once a year was stressed. The HMP is a living document, and it is important that it be maintained and updated throughout its five-year life cycle. This includes consistent public participation.

h. Plan Adoption

Once FEMA's approved pending adoption (APA) notification is received, municipal adoptions must occur by January for all 33 municipalities.

7. Next Steps and Action Items

The tentative project schedule and key milestones shown below were provided and reviewed further. Review comments on the draft plan was highly encouraged, the draft plan can be found at the link here on the project website: https://www.cumberlandcountypa.gov/4902/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan. Municipalities are provided with a month window to review the draft plan. The eventual goal is to submit the complete plan to PEMA in mid-August and then submit to FEMA in early September with the overall goal of plan adoption in January for all municipalities.

Meeting/Milestone	Date
PEMA/FEMA Early Coordination Meeting	May 13, 2024
Planning Team Kick-off Meeting	June 4, 2024
Risk Assessment Summary Meeting	July 18, 2024
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Receive FEMA APA Notification	November 2025
Plan Adoption by Municipalities	NLT January 10, 2026

8. Q&A and Discussion

No questions were asked by in-person or virtual attendees.

The meeting ended at 3:45 PM.

Questions? Comments?

Steven B. Hoffman
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310 Allen Road, Suite 101, Carlisle, PA 17013
sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Petrillo, Victoria

From: McCullough, Matthew <Matthew.McCullough@fema.dhs.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 16, 2025 1:58 PM
To: Szabo, Ernest; Truax, Troy D
Cc: Hoffman, Steve B.; Welt, Angela; Petrillo, Victoria
Subject: EXTERNAL: RE: Draft 2025 Cumberland County HMP Submission

All,
Please use this updated Zoom link for our call today.

Join ZoomGov Meeting
https://fema.zoomgov.com/j/1612228510?pwd=NDeqEa0bUn88Qm4UrK1rNiAmcLOerj.1

Meeting ID: 161 222 8510
Passcode: 1234

One tap mobile
+16692545252,,1612228510# US (San Jose)
+16468287666,,1612228510# US (New York)

Dial by your location
• +1 669 254 5252 US (San Jose)
• +1 646 828 7666 US (New York)
• +1 646 964 1167 US (US Spanish Line)
• +1 669 216 1590 US (San Jose)
• +1 415 449 4000 US (US Spanish Line)
• +1 551 285 1373 US (New Jersey)

Meeting ID: 161 222 8510

Find your local number: https://fema.zoomgov.com/u/ad8jhc11xq

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Join by SIP
• 1612228510@sip.zoomgov.com

Join by H.323
• 161.199.138.10 (US West)
• 161.199.136.10 (US East)

Meeting ID: 161 222 8510

Passcode: 1234

Matt McCullough
Community Planner
DHS/FEMA
Region 3
Mobile: (215) 268-2144

CUMBERLAND COUNTY 2025 MJHMP UPDATE
Final Plan Submission Meeting Notes

October 16, 2025

1. Introductions

Facilitator: Matthew McCullough, Community Planner, FEMA Region III

This meeting was held virtually via Zoom to discuss the submission of the Cumberland County 2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Update.

These notes reflect discussion additional to the meeting presentation.

Below is the list of meeting attendees.

Virtual Meeting Attendance

Name	Title	Organization
Matthew McCullough	Community Planner	FEMA Region III
Steve Hoffman	Planning Department Manager	Cumberland County
Troy Truax, AICP	Planning Director	Michael Baker International
Victoria Petrillo	Environmental Associate	Michael Baker International

2. Discussion

Matt mentioned to include if there are any special districts for grant funding, however, only municipalities participated throughout the HMP update. MBI will double check the actions and participation matrix to ensure no special districts were included. Matt asked us if we have GIS Resources included since the mapping was outstanding. Major props to Cumberland County GIS for great mapping. It was noted that each map is linked to the Cumberland County MJHMP update GIS page, which includes the source and a more interactive web viewing.

Matt reviewed the Element B required revisions, which instead included recommendations moving forward for mostly the County itself. These recommendations are not required and are instead trying to move the plan a step further in the future. A major recommended revision was to further identify and categorize non-residential structures that require critical services for flooding. Similar conservation regarding wildfire data.

Great job identifying knowledge training gaps, the next stage is to start having individuals become certified and offering those trainings. MBI will edit Action 95 under Goal 3 to include offering training. In addition, more information regarding NFIP participating communities is required, such as the adoption of the NFIP minimum floodplain management and the adoption of the latest effective FIRM. MBI will make sure these two pieces of information are included.

Further, Matt wants us to expand the action 8 under Goal 1 to include ALL structures, not only those under RL and SRL designations. A new action to be considered is to include floodproofing actions for non-residential structures. Not required for this plan, however, it is recommended to include in the future. Troy made a wonderful point to include training with the County regarding the different options of wet and dry floodproofing. Matt also recommended including another column with the extended timeframe for completion for each action item as well in Table 6.2-2.

Steve Hoffman confirmed the County has access to building permit data. Matt recommended including this data in the next plan update with where the construction is located and the hazard (i.e., is it in the floodplain? Landslide area? Etc.). No need for this to be included in this update.

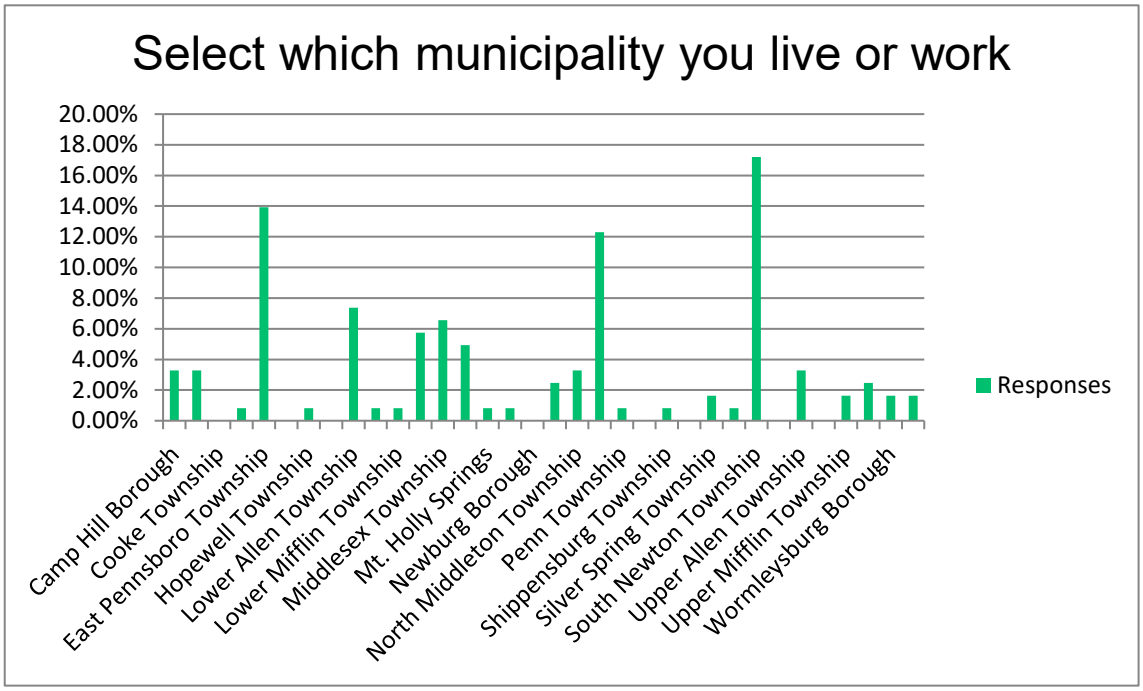
As for dams, Matt mentioned having a breakdown of critical infrastructure by type impacted by dams. Troy explained how the RAPT tool classifies the different types of critical facilities within the Dam area, and the screenshot provides this. Matt mentioned adding better defined parameters, such as the amount of people each critical infrastructure serves. Troy said to add a recommendation in the dam section to determine populations of critical facilities affected by dams. Matt did want us to include an action item regarding rehabiliting and/or removal of the dams. MBI will include this as a general action item with no specific dam in mind.

The meeting began at 2 PM and ended at 2:37 PM.

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Select which municipality you live or work

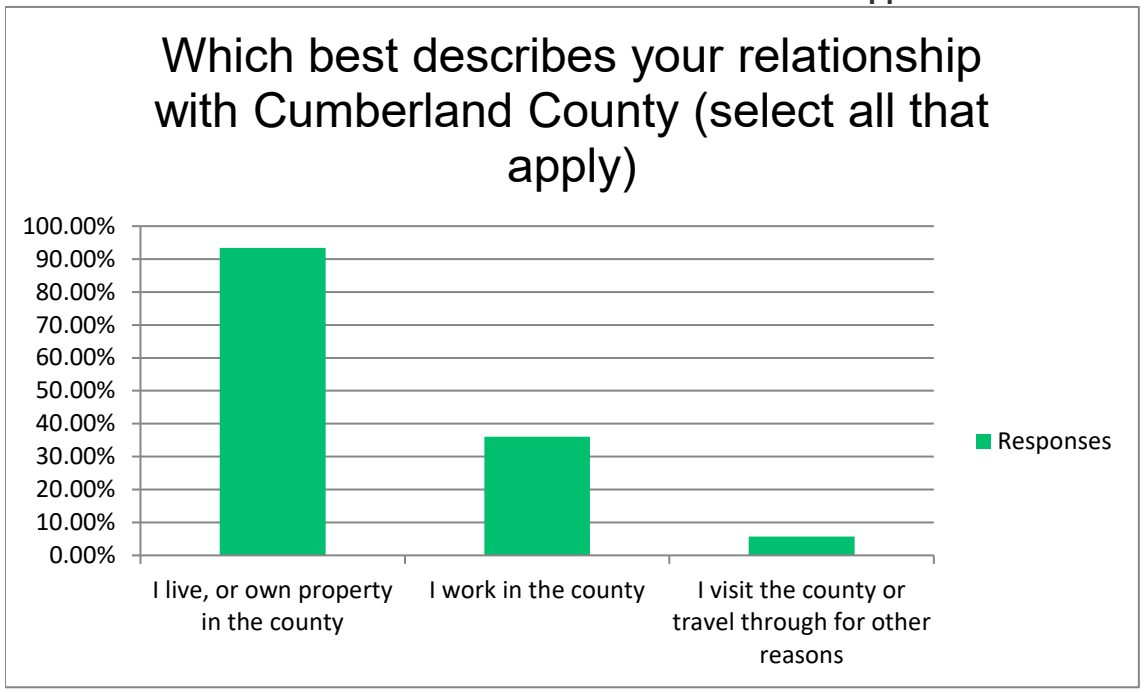
Answer Choices	Responses	
Camp Hill Borough	3.28%	4
Carlisle Borough	3.28%	4
Cooke Township	0.00%	0
Dickinson Township	0.82%	1
East Pennsboro Township	13.93%	17
Hampden Township	0.00%	0
Hopewell Township	0.82%	1
Lemoyne Borough	0.00%	0
Lower Allen Township	7.38%	9
Lower Frankford Township	0.82%	1
Lower Mifflin Township	0.82%	1
Mechanicsburg Borough	5.74%	7
Middlesex Township	6.56%	8
Monroe Township	4.92%	6
Mt. Holly Springs	0.82%	1
New Cumberland Borough	0.82%	1
Newburg Borough	0.00%	0
Newville Borough	2.46%	3
North Middleton Township	3.28%	4
North Newton Township	12.30%	15
Penn Township	0.82%	1
Shippensburg Borough	0.00%	0
Shippensburg Township	0.82%	1
Shiremanstown Borough	0.00%	0
Silver Spring Township	1.64%	2
South Middleton Township	0.82%	1
South Newton Township	17.21%	21
Southampton Township	0.00%	0
Upper Allen Township	3.28%	4
Upper Frankford Township	0.00%	0
Upper Mifflin Township	1.64%	2
West Pennsboro Township	2.46%	3
Wormleysburg Borough	1.64%	2
Other	1.64%	2
	Answered	**122**
	Skipped	**0**


Select which municipality you live or work
20.00%
18.00%
16.00%
14.00%
12.00%
10.00%
8.00%
6.00%
4.00%
2.00%
0.00%
Camp Hill Borough
Cooke Township
East Pennsboro Township
Hopewell Township
Lower Allen Township
Lower Mifflin Township
Middlesex Township
Mt. Holly Springs
Newburg Borough
North Middleton Township
Penn Township
Shippensburg Township
Silver Spring Township
South Newton Township
Upper Allen Township
Upper Mifflin Township
Wormleysburg Borough
Responses

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Which best describes your relationship with Cumberland County (select all that apply)

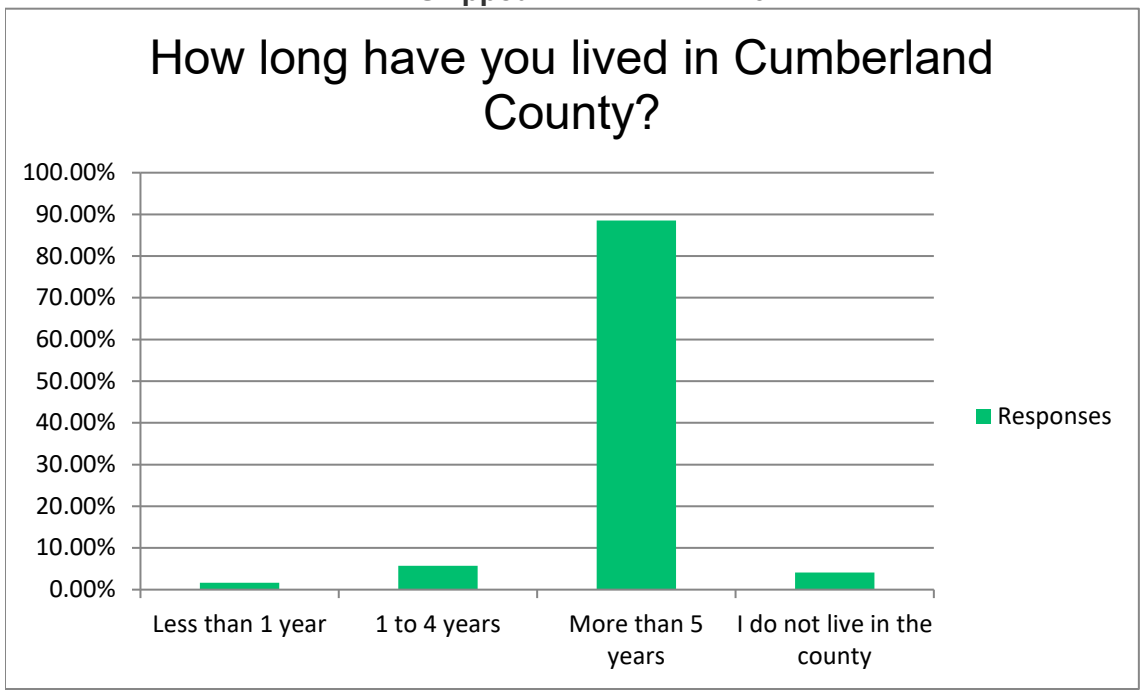
Answer Choices	Responses	
I live, or own property in the county	93.44%	114
I work in the county	36.07%	44
I visit the county or travel through for other reasons	5.74%	7
	Answered	**122**
	Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

How long have you lived in Cumberland County?

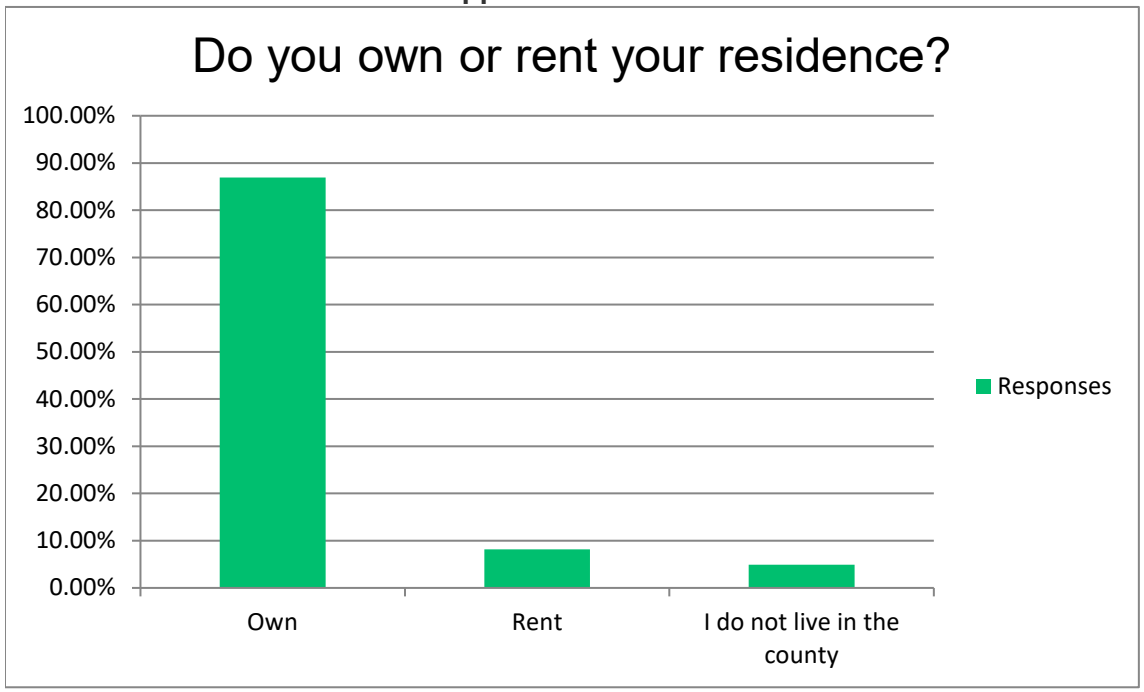
Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 1 year	1.64%	2
1 to 4 years	5.74%	7
More than 5 years	88.52%	108
I do not live in the county	4.10%	5
	Answered	**122**
	Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Do you own or rent your residence?

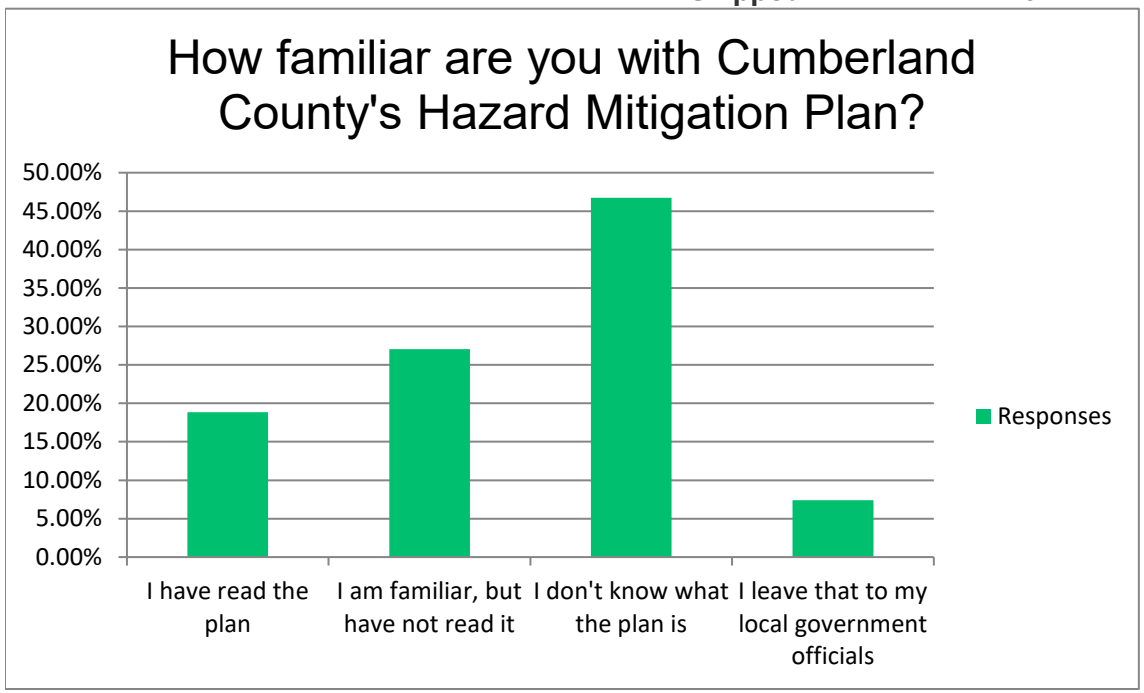
Answer Choices	Responses	
Own	86.89%	106
Rent	8.20%	10
I do not live in the county	4.92%	6
	Answered	**122**
	Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

How familiar are you with Cumberland County's Hazard Mitigation Plan?

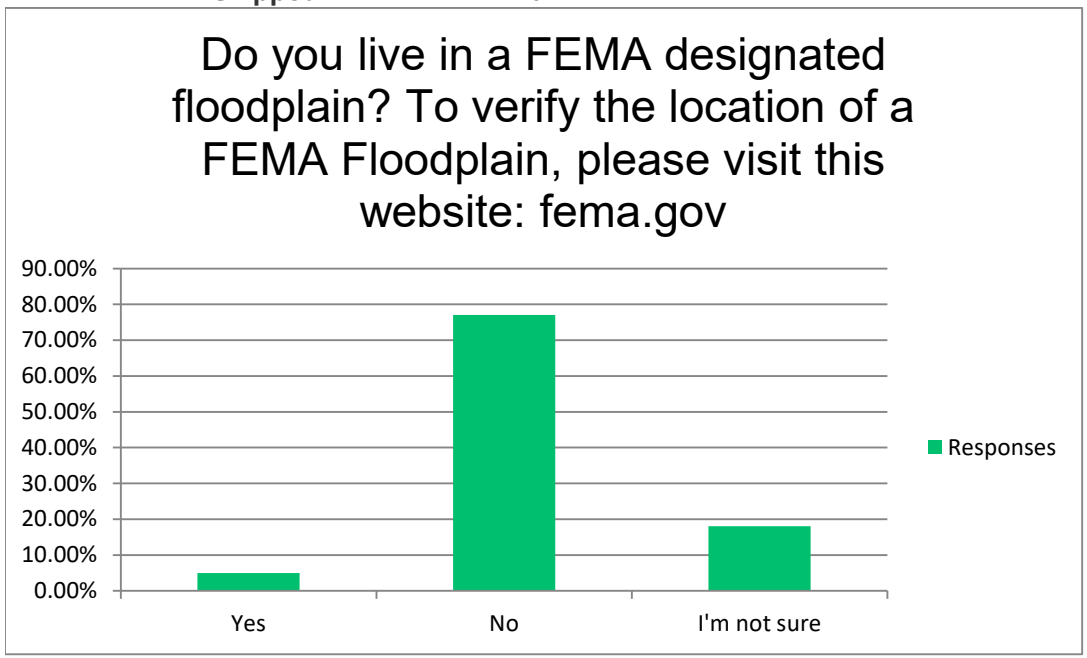
Answer Choices	Responses	
I have read the plan	18.85%	23
I am familiar, but have not read it	27.05%	33
I don't know what the plan is	46.72%	57
I leave that to my local government officials	7.38%	9
	Answered	**122**
	Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Do you live in a FEMA designated floodplain? To verify the location of a FEMA Floodplain, please visit this website: fema.gov

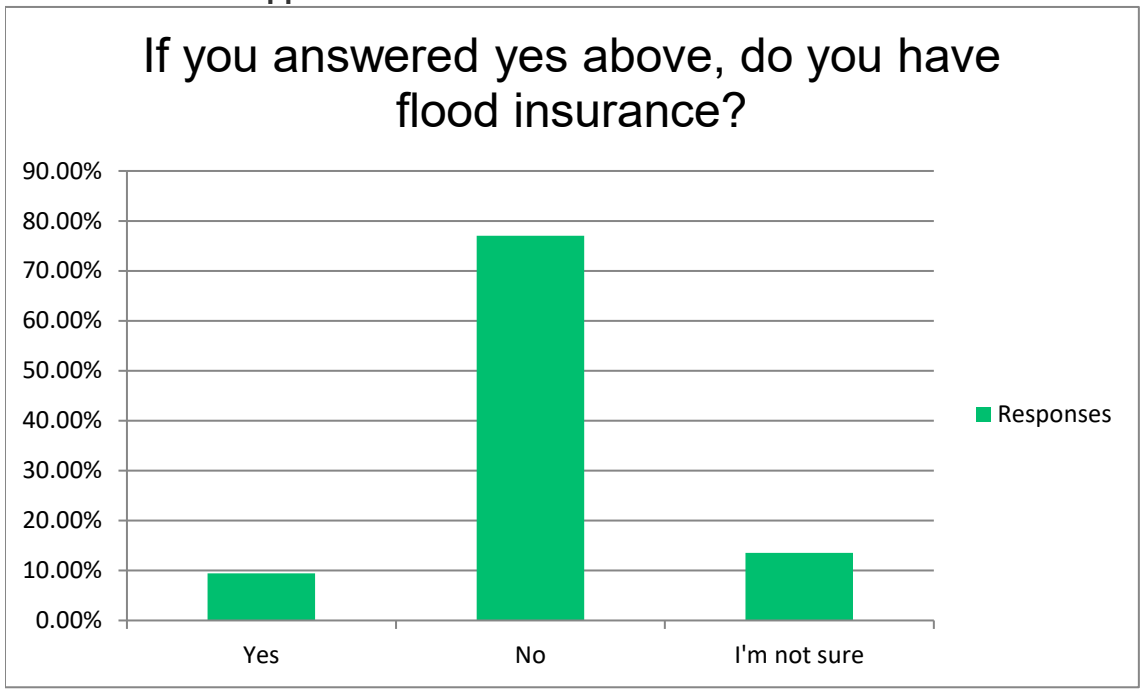
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	4.92%	6
No	77.05%	94
I'm not sure	18.03%	22
	Answered	**122**
	Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

If you answered yes above, do you have flood insurance?

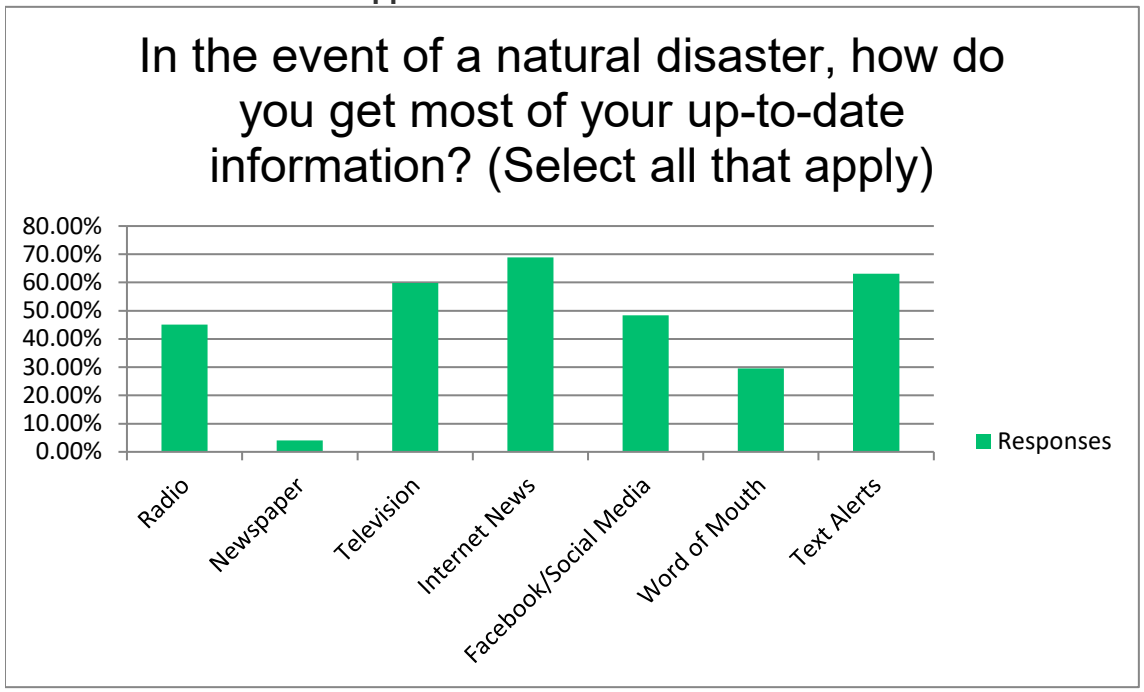
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	9.46%	7
No	77.03%	57
I'm not sure	13.51%	10
	Answered	**74**
	Skipped	**48**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

In the event of a natural disaster, how do you get most of your up-to-date information? (Select all that apply)

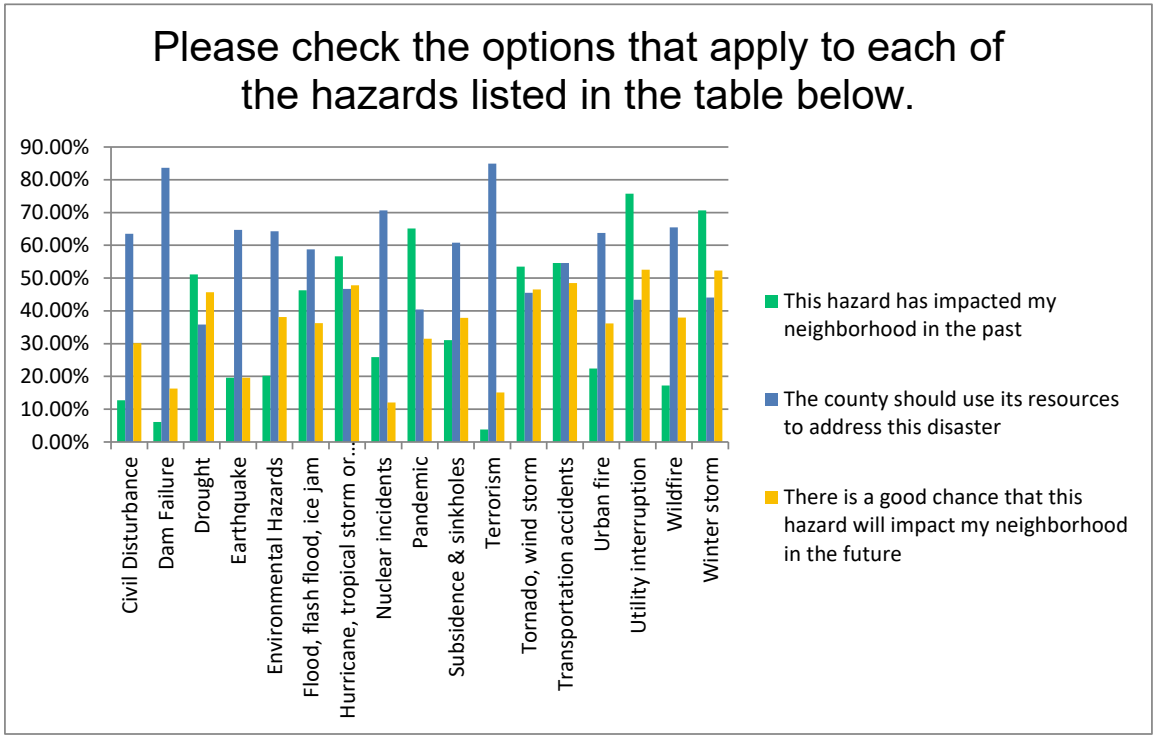
Answer Choices	Responses	
Radio	45.08%	55
Newspaper	4.10%	5
Television	59.84%	73
Internet News	68.85%	84
Facebook/Social Media	48.36%	59
Word of Mouth	29.51%	36
Text Alerts	63.11%	77
	Answered	**122**
	Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Please check the options that apply to each of the hazards listed in the table below.

Hazard	This hazard has impacted my neighborhood in the past		The county should use its resources to address this disaster		There is a good chance that this hazard will impact my neighborhood in the future		Total
Civil Disturbance	12.70%	8	63.49%	40	30.16%	19	63
Dam Failure	6.12%	3	83.67%	41	16.33%	8	49
Drought	51.09%	47	35.87%	33	45.65%	42	92
Earthquake	19.61%	10	64.71%	33	19.61%	10	51
Environmental Hazards	20.24%	17	64.29%	54	38.10%	32	84
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	46.25%	37	58.75%	47	36.25%	29	80
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	56.67%	51	46.67%	42	47.78%	43	90
Nuclear incidents	25.86%	15	70.69%	41	12.07%	7	58
Pandemic	65.17%	58	40.45%	36	31.46%	28	89
Subsidence & sinkholes	31.08%	23	60.81%	45	37.84%	28	74
Terrorism	3.77%	2	84.91%	45	15.09%	8	53
Tornado, wind storm	53.47%	54	45.54%	46	46.53%	47	101
Transportation accidents	54.64%	53	54.64%	53	48.45%	47	97
Urban fire	22.41%	13	63.79%	37	36.21%	21	58
Utility interruption	75.76%	75	43.43%	43	52.53%	52	99
Wildfire	17.24%	10	65.52%	38	37.93%	22	58
Winter storm	70.64%	77	44.04%	48	52.29%	57	109
						Answered	**116**
						Skipped	**6**


Please check the options that apply to each of the hazards listed in the table below.
90.00%
80.00%
70.00%
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
Civil Disturbance
Dam Failure
Drought
Earthquake
Environmental Hazards
Flood, flash flood, ice jam
Hurricane, tropical storm or...
Nuclear incidents
Pandemic
Subsidence & sinkholes
Terrorism
Tornado, wind storm
Transportation accidents
Urban fire
Utility interruption
Wildfire
Winter storm
This hazard has impacted my neighborhood in the past
The county should use its resources to address this disaster
There is a good chance that this hazard will impact my neighborhood in the future

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

If you would like to learn more about the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan, we will be hosting a public meeting in the Fall/Winter of 2024/2025. Please provide an email in the space below to receive an invitation.

Answered	**41**
Skipped	**81**

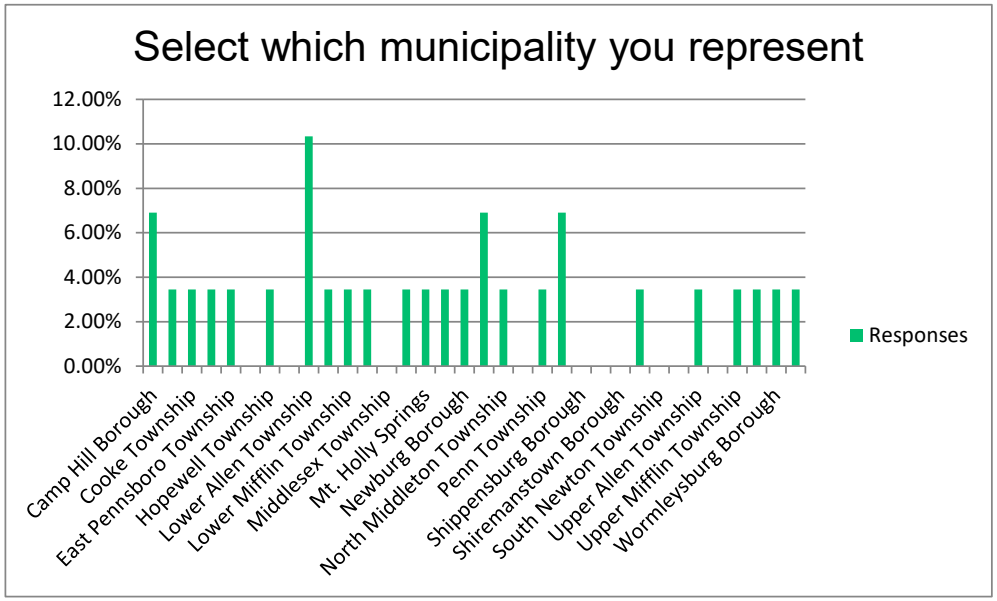
Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118726916967	Oct 28 2024 12:00 PM	barbaragracewheeler@gmail.com	
118702224333	Sep 27 2024 03:22 PM	sgibson@camphillborough.com	
118690349220	Sep 12 2024 12:00 PM	llivin390@aol.com	
118686720388	Sep 07 2024 06:04 PM	smeltrand15@gmail.com	
118686281754	Sep 06 2024 06:32 PM	Harnerwil@comcast.net	
118674718370	Aug 21 2024 11:15 AM	jesbennett42@gmail.com	
118673174006	Aug 19 2024 03:48 PM	mara62880@yahoo.com	
118672497920	Aug 18 2024 04:36 PM	Bzymom6@gmail.com	
118672355556	Aug 18 2024 08:58 AM	Pearl1202@yahoo.com	
118672067492	Aug 17 2024 12:35 PM	Kaila.dellinger@gmail.com	
118670854649	Aug 15 2024 03:41 PM	rwuems@yahoo.com	
118668067032	Aug 12 2024 02:32 PM	loridively@yahoo.com	
118667806399	Aug 12 2024 09:30 AM	Fmpm@verizon.net	
118665921281	Aug 08 2024 08:17 PM	pchristman@kuhncom.net	
118664933280	Aug 07 2024 04:26 PM	doug@warner.fm	
118664120170	Aug 06 2024 06:56 PM	susiequattro1@yahoo.com	
118663130010	Aug 05 2024 05:43 PM	This township sucks	
118663060074	Aug 05 2024 03:53 PM	jcjohnson@ship.edu	
118658372002	Jul 29 2024 06:23 PM	the.one@att.net	
118657213465	Jul 27 2024 07:19 PM	Mxsfe08@yahoo.com	
118657050804	Jul 27 2024 10:44 AM	wiliet@aol.com	
118656887108	Jul 26 2024 11:59 PM	Qcquilting@gmail.com	
118656742856	Jul 26 2024 05:30 PM	saguertin@yahoo.com	
118656705443	Jul 26 2024 04:26 PM	mwwillits@gmail.com	
118656688795	Jul 26 2024 03:59 PM	Tmm336@gmail.com	
118656684627	Jul 26 2024 03:52 PM	ronettebachert@hotmail.com	
118654999536	Jul 24 2024 03:23 PM	jamjpm@centurylink.net	
118654885003	Jul 24 2024 01:11 PM	Thystlehillfarm@gmail.com	
118654074560	Jul 23 2024 02:35 PM	Ltdon19@verizon.net	
118653896425	Jul 23 2024 11:09 AM	Djbrooky@gmail.com	
118653368286	Jul 22 2024 06:22 PM	randy9799@gmail.com	
118653339943	Jul 22 2024 05:39 PM	lbarrick@wptwp.org	
118648407689	Jul 15 2024 03:28 PM	James_Fluck@cargill.com	
118647333606	Jul 13 2024 12:55 PM	shelbysumner12@yahoo.com	
118646649359	Jul 12 2024 12:07 PM	jhall@smtma.net	
118644749773	Jul 10 2024 08:58 AM	grutz@dfamilk.com	

118644063372	Jul 09 2024 12:58 PM	Wigspop43@gmail.com
118638784869	Jul 02 2024 07:16 AM	Csaltieri@hotmail.com
118636898013	Jun 28 2024 03:46 PM	jowen@eastpennsboro.net
118636588865	Jun 28 2024 08:50 AM	jldamschroder@aol.com
118636572972	Jun 28 2024 08:25 AM	lowerfrankford@comcast.net

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Select which municipality you represent

Answer Choices	Responses	
Camp Hill Borough	6.90%	2
Carlisle Borough	3.45%	1
Cooke Township	3.45%	1
Dickinson Township	3.45%	1
East Pennsboro Township	3.45%	1
Hampden Township	0.00%	0
Hopewell Township	3.45%	1
Lemoyne Borough	0.00%	0
Lower Allen Township	10.34%	3
Lower Frankford Township	3.45%	1
Lower Mifflin Township	3.45%	1
Mechanicsburg Borough	3.45%	1
Middlesex Township	0.00%	0
Monroe Township	3.45%	1
Mt. Holly Springs	3.45%	1
New Cumberland Borough	3.45%	1
Newburg Borough	3.45%	1
Newville Borough	6.90%	2
North Middleton Township	3.45%	1
North Newton Township	0.00%	0
Penn Township	3.45%	1
Silver Spring Township	6.90%	2
Shippensburg Borough	0.00%	0
Shippensburg Township	0.00%	0
Shiremanstown Borough	0.00%	0
South Middleton Township	3.45%	1
South Newton Township	0.00%	0
Southampton Township	0.00%	0
Upper Allen Township	3.45%	1
Upper Frankford Township	0.00%	0
Upper Mifflin Township	3.45%	1
West Pennsboro Township	3.45%	1
Wormleysburg Borough	3.45%	1



Other	3.45%	1
	Answered	**29**
	Skipped	**0**

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

If not a municipality, what is your affiliation or organization?

Answered **5**

Skipped **24**

Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	Sewer Authority	
118648405662	Jul 15 2024 03:25 PM	Cargill Meat Solutions	
118646644794	Jul 12 2024 12:02 PM	South Middleton Township Municipal Authority	
118644184930	Jul 09 2024 03:09 PM	Dairy Farmers of America, Inc.	
118643849633	Jul 09 2024 08:33 AM	ADM Milling	

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

First and last name

Answered	**29**
Skipped	**0**

Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118702221659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	Sara Gibson	
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	Pamela Still	
118688452714	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	Glenn Kelso Jr.	
118687743453	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	Lori Schmidt	
118687568536	Sep 09 2024 10:46 AM	Nate Dysard	
118684936207	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	Layne Thompson	
118684399500	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	Randall Pryor	
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	James Stevens	
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	Robert Shively	
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Greg Rogalski	
118653337319	Jul 22 2024 05:35 PM	Larry Barrick Jr.	
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	David Holl	
118648405662	Jul 15 2024 03:25 PM	James Fluck	
118646817784	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	Taylor Griffiths	
118646644794	Jul 12 2024 12:02 PM	Josephine Hall	
118645854814	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	Robert Barrick	
118645836424	Jul 11 2024 12:37 PM	Robert Kough	
118645815822	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	Robert Kough	
118645710365	Jul 11 2024 10:26 AM	Ed Chamberlin	
118645255365	Jul 10 2024 07:17 PM	Jason Smith	
118644775716	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	Valerian Curd	
118644184930	Jul 09 2024 03:09 PM	Gary Rutz	
118644059975	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	Robert Forbes	
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Robert Sabatini	
118643849633	Jul 09 2024 08:33 AM	Adam Ritchey	
118643058865	Jul 08 2024 09:16 AM	Brandi Lay	
118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	John Owen	
118638304620	Jul 01 2024 02:01 PM	Jeff McKenzie	
118636570631	Jun 28 2024 08:21 AM	Karen Heishman	

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Job title

Answered	**29**
Skipped	**0**

Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118702221659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	Borough Manager	
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	MHS Planning Commission Vice-Chair	
118688452714	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	Public Works Director	
118687743453	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	Borough Manager	
118687568536	Sep 09 2024 10:46 AM	Borough Manager	
118684936207	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	Borough Manager	
118684399500	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	EMC	
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	Manager	
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	LEMC	
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Township Engineer	
118653337319	Jul 22 2024 05:35 PM	Township Manager	
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	Director of Public Safety & EMC	
118648405662	Jul 15 2024 03:25 PM	EHS Manager	
118646817784	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	LEMC	
118646644794	Jul 12 2024 12:02 PM	Authority Manager	
118645854814	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	LEMC	
118645836424	Jul 11 2024 12:37 PM	LEMC	
118645815822	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	LEMC	
118645710365	Jul 11 2024 10:26 AM	LEMC	
118645255365	Jul 10 2024 07:17 PM	Risk Manager	
118644775716	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	Fire Marshal/Emergency Management Coordinator	
118644184930	Jul 09 2024 03:09 PM	Environmental, Health & Safety Supervisor	
118644059975	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	Borough EMC	
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Borough Manager	
118643849633	Jul 09 2024 08:33 AM	EHS Manager	
118643058865	Jul 08 2024 09:16 AM	secretary treasurer	
118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	Asst. Twp Manager / Chief Planner	
118638304620	Jul 01 2024 02:01 PM	Water Plant Lead operator	
118636570631	Jun 28 2024 08:21 AM	Manager	

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Please Identify Safety and Security lifelines (Law Enforcement/Security, Fire Service, Search and Rescue, Government Service, Community Safety) important to your community. Add up to 6 organizations.

Answer Choices	Responses	
#1 Organization Name	0.00%	26
Owner	0.00%	14
Address	0.00%	20
#2 Organization Name	0.00%	25
Owner	0.00%	12
Address	0.00%	20
#3 Organization Name	0.00%	21
Owner	0.00%	10
Address	0.00%	17
#4 Organization Name	0.00%	14
Owner	0.00%	5
Address	0.00%	11
#5 Organization Name	0.00%	10
Owner	0.00%	4
Address	0.00%	6
#6 Organization Name	0.00%	2
Owner	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	2
Other (please specify)		219
Answered		**0**
Skipped		**29**

Respondent ID	Response Date	#1 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#2 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#3 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#4 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#5 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#6 Organization Name	Address
118702221659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	Camp Hill Borough	Camp Hill Borough	2145 Walnut Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Camp Hill Police Department	Camp Hill Borough	2199 Walnut Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Camp Hill Fire Department	Camp Hill Fire Department	2198 Walnut Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011								
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	Mt Holly Springs Police Dept		200 Harman Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Citizens Fire Company 36		100 Chestnut Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Citizens Fire Company Station 2		405 Forge Road, Boiling Springs, PA	Yellow Breeches EMS Inc		233 Mill Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	PA State Police-Carlisle Troop H Station		2 Dunwoody Drive, Carlisle, PA	Cumberland Goodwill EMS	519 S Hanover Street, Carlisle, PA
118688452714	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	PA State Police	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	2 Dunwoody Drive, Carlisle, PA 17015	Citizens Fire Company - #36		100 Chestnut Street, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065	Yellow Breeches EMS		233 Mill Street, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065	Union Fire Company - #41		35 W. Louther Street, Carlisle, PA 17013	Penn Township Volunteer Fire Company		1750 Pine Road, Newville, PA 17241	Cumberland Goodwill EMS	519 S. Hanover Street, Carlisle, PA 17013
118687743453	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	West Shore Regional Police Department		510 Herman Ave Lemoyne, PA 17043	West Shore Bureau of Fire		610 Herman Ave Lemoyne, PA 17043	West Shore Emergency Management		18 Market St Wormleysburg, PA 17043								
118687568536	Sep 09 2024 10:46 AM	New Cumberland Borough		1120 Market St, New Cumberland, PA 17070	New Cumberland Fire Department		319 4th Street, New Cumberland, PA 17070	New Cumberland EMS		319 4th Street, New Cumberland, PA 17070	New Cumberland Borough Police		1120 Market St, New Cumberland, PA 17070					
118684936207	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	Mechanicsburg Volunteer Fire Department	Chris Bixler		Penn State Life Lion EMS Service	Duane Nieves		Cumberland County Emergency Services			PEMA Services			Mechanicsburg Area School District				
118684399500	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	PSP			Newburg Hopewell VFC		121 Lovers Lane Newburg Pa 17240	Shippensburg Area EMS		711 East Orange St. Shippensburg Pa 17257								
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	Silver Spring Police Department	Silver Spring Township	8 Flowers Drive Mechanicsburg PA 17050	New Kingstown Fire Company	NKFC	277 N. Locust Point Road, New Kingstown PA 17072	Silver Spring Fire Company	Silver Spring Township	6471 Carlisle Pike, Mechanicsburg PA 17050								
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	Western Emergency Management Association	multiple municipalities - Newville and surrounding	518 Burgners Road Carlisle PA 17015	Friendship Hose Company #1 Newville	Chief Dave Bobb	15 E. Big Spring Ave Newville, PA 17241	Newville Police Department	Chief Koser	55 Manor Lane Newville PA 17241	PSP - Carlisle Barracks	Lt Henneman	2 Dunwoody Circle Carlisle PA 17015	Cumberland County Dept of Public Safety	Cumberland County	1 Public Safety Drive, Carlisle PA 17013		
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Monroe Fire Company	Monroe Fire Company	1225 Peffer Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Yellow Breeches EMS	Yellow Breeches EMS	233 Mill Street, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065	Penn State Life Lion EMS	Penn State Health	431 N. 21st Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency	Cumberland County	1 Courthouse Square, Carlisle, PA 17013	Pennsylvania State Police	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	2 Dunwoody Drive Carlisle, PA 17015		
118653337319	Jul 22 2024 05:35 PM	West Pennsboro Township		2150 Newville Road, Carlisle Pa, 17015	West Pennsboro Fire Co.		20 Park Rd, Carlisle Pa, 17015											
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	Lower Allen Township Police	Lower Allen Township	2233 Gettysburg Rd, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Lower Allen Township Division of Fire Rescue	Lower Allen Township	2233 Gettysburg Rd, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Lower Allen Township Fire Company No.1	501c3	2233 Gettysburg Rd, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Lisburn Community Fire Company	501c3	1800 Main St., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Lower Allen Township EMS	Lower Allen Township	2233 Gettysburg Rd, Camp Hill, PA 17011		
118648405662	Jul 15 2024 03:25 PM	Lower Allen Fire Department	Township		Lower Allen Police dept	township		Cumberland Co Local Emergency Planning Committee	Cumberland Co.									
118646817784	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	North Middleton Township Police Department	North Middleton Township	2051 Spring Road Carlisle PA 17013	North Middleton Township Volunteer Fire Dept.	North Middleton Township Volunteer Fire Dept.	2061 Spring Road Carlisle, PA 17013											
118645854814	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	Newville Borough Police			Friendship Hose Company													
118645836424	Jul 11 2024 12:37 PM	Penn Twp VFD		1750 Pine Rd Newville Pa	Citizens Fire Co		Mt Holly Springs, Pa	Pa State Police		Carlisle, Pa	Pine Grove Park Rangers		Gardners, Pa					
118645815822	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	Penn Twp VFD		1750 Pine Rd Newville Pa	Pa State Police		Carlisle Pa											
118645710365	Jul 11 2024 10:26 AM	Newburg Hopewell Volunteer Fire Company		121 Lovers Lane														
118645253365	Jul 10 2024 07:17 PM	Local law enforcement			Sheriff's department			State Police			Local fire & rescue services			Local EMS agencies				
118644775716	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	Upper Allen Fire Department	Upper Allen Fire Department	104 Gettysburg Pike, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Upper Allen Police Department	Upper Allen Police Department	100 Gettysburg Pike, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Upper Allen Township Building/Complex (EOC)	Upper Allen Township	100 Gettysburg Pike, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055								
118644059975	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	Camp hill Fire			Camp Hill Police			Camp Hill Borough Manager			Lifeline Air Support			Cumberland County EOC				
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Newville Police Department	Borough of Newville	Newville, PA	Friendship Fire Company	Friendship Fire Company	Newville, PA	Newville Water and Sewer Authority	Newville Borough	Newville, PA								
118643849633	Jul 09 2024 08:33 AM	Camp Hill Fire Department	Camp Hill Borough	2198 Walnut St, Camp Hill PA 17011	Lower Allen Township Police Department	Lower Allen Township	2233 Gettysburg Road, Camp Hill PA 17011	Camp Hill Police Department	Camp Hill Borough	2199 Walnut St, Camp Hill PA 17011	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety	Cumberland County	1 Public Safety Drive, Carlisle PA 17013					
118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	East Pennsboro Police Department	East Pennsboro Township	98 S. Enola Drive, Enola Pa	East Pennsboro Fire Departemnt Northeasteast Fire and Rescue	East Pennsboro Township and private Fire compaines	98 S. Enola Drive Enola Pa . 202 Third Street Enola, PA 17025. 118 Fowler	East Pennsboro Emergency Medical Services	East Pennsboro Emergency Medical Services	750 S Humer St, Enola, PA 17025	East Pennsboro Township (Admin & EMA)	East Pennsboro Township	98 S. Enola Drive, Enola Pa 17025	Search and Rescue (SAR) - Team 400	all-volunteer SAR team serving central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland			
118638304620	Jul 01 2024 02:01 PM	Carlisle Police Department	Borough of Carlisle	53 W. South Street Carlisle Pa.	North Middleton Police Department		2051 Spring Road Carlisle Pa.	North Middleton Fire Department		2051 Spring Road Carlisle Pa.	Carlisle Fire and Rescue Services		177 Carlisle Spring Road Carlisle Pa.	Union Fire Company		34 W. Louther Street, Carlisle		
118636570631	Jun 28 2024 08:21 AM	Pennsylvania State Police		2 Dunwoody Drive Carlisle, PA 17013	Upper Frankford Volunteer Fire Company		4080 Enola Road Newville, PA 17241	West Pennsboro Volunteer Fire Company		20 Park Drive Plainfield, PA 17081	North Middleton Volunteer Fire Company		310 North Middleton Road Carlisle, PA 17013					

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Please Identify Food, Hydration, Shelter (Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture) important to your community. Add up to 6 organizations.

Answer Choices		Responses
#1 Organization Name	0.00%	20
Owner	0.00%	9
Address	0.00%	15
#2 Organization Name	0.00%	16
Owner	0.00%	8
Address	0.00%	12
#3 Organization Name	0.00%	11
Owner	0.00%	7
Address	0.00%	10
#4 Organization Name	0.00%	7
Owner	0.00%	5
Address	0.00%	7
#5 Organization Name	0.00%	4
Owner	0.00%	2
Address	0.00%	4
#6 Organization Name	0.00%	1
Owner	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	1
Other (please specify)		139
Answered		**0**
Skipped		**29**

Respondent ID	Response Date	#1 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#2 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#3 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#4 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#5 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#6 Organization Name	Address
118702221659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	Camp Hill Borough Prosser Hall -- emergency shelter	Camp Hill Borough	2145 Walnut Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Giant Food Store -- food and hydration	Giant Foods	3301 E Trindle Rd, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Camp Hill School District -- multiple locations for emergency shelter	Camp Hill School District	418 South 24th St Camp Hill, PA 17011	Camp Hill United Methodist Church -- emergency shelter	Camp Hill United Methodist Church	417 S 22nd St, Camp Hill, PA 17011					
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	Citizens Fire Company 36		100 Chestnut Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Mt Holly Church of God (food pantry)		602 McLand Road, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Mt Holly Springs Municipal Building	Mt Holly Springs Borough	200 Harman Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Mt Holly Springs Elementary School		110 Mooreland Ave., Mt Holly Springs, PA					
118688452714	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	Dickinson Township - Emergency Shelter		219 Mountain View Road, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065	Mount Holly Springs Borough Authority - Water		200 Harman Street, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065	South Middletown Township Municipal Authority - Water/Sewer		345 Lear Lane, Boiling Springs, PA 17007	Giant Food Stores - Food		950 Walnut Bottom Road, Carlisle, PA 17013	Giant Food Stores - Food		255 S. Spring Garden Street, Carlisle, PA 17013	Walmart Supercenter - Food	60 Noble Blvd, Carlisle, PA 17013
118687743453	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	New Hope Ministries		701 Bosler Ave Lemoyne, PA 17043	Knisley Hall	Wormleysburg Borough	20 Market St Wormleysburg, PA 17043	Feeding Pennsylvania		20 Erford Rd Suite 115 Lemoyne, PA 17043								
118687568536	Sep 09 2024 10:46 AM	PA American Water			Central PA Food Bank		3908 Corey Road Harrisburg, PA 17109	New Cumberland Public Library		1 Benjamin Plaza, New Cumberland, PA 17070								
118684936207	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	MASD School District			St Joseph's School													
118684399500	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	BB's Grocery Outlet		20 Quigley RD	Newburg Hopewell VFC		121 Lovers Lane Newburg PA 17240	FIrst Church of God		260 Newburg Rd Newburg pa 17240								
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	Unknown																
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	Saylors Market	Curt and Craig Saylor	55 Carlisle Road Newville PA 17241	Big Spring School District		47 Mt Rock Road Newville, PA 17241	Newville Church of the Brethren	Pastor Hess	16 Carlisle Road Newville PA 17241	Neighbors in Christ Food Bank	First United Presbyterian Church	111 W Big Spring Ave Newville, PA 17241	American Red Cross		145 S Hanover St Carlisle PA 17013		
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Oak Grove Farms	Oak Grove Farms	846 Fisher Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	American Red Cross	American Red Cross	145 South Hanover Street Carlisle, PA 17013											
118653337319	Jul 22 2024 05:35 PM	West Pennsboro Township		2150 Newville Road														
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	Giant Foods	Giant Foods	5301 Simpson Ferry Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Weis Markets	Weis Markets	5140 Simpson Ferry Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Weis Markets	Weis Markets	1195 Lowther Rd., Camphill, PA 17011	Trader Joe's	Trader Joe's	3545 Gettysburg Road, Camp Hill, PA 17011	BJ's Wholesale Club	BJ's	3805 Hartzdale Dr, Camp Hill, PA 17011		
118648405662	Jul 15 2024 03:25 PM	Cargill Meat Solutions	Cargill	2700 Yetter Rd	Lower Allen water authority	Lower Allen township												
118646817784	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	Karns Foods	Karns Foods	1706 Spring Road Carlisle PA 17013														
118645854814	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	Big Spring Area Food Bank			PAWS			Newville Elementary School	Big Spring School District									
118644775716	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	Holiday Inn Express & Suites Harrisburg S - Mechanicsburg	Holiday Inn Express	5011 Louise Drive, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Wingate by Wyndham Mechanicsburg/Harrisburg West	Wingate by Wyndham	385 Cumberland Parkway, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Econo Lodge	Econo Lodge	650 Gettysburg Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Giant	Giant	255 Cumberland Parkway, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Weis Markets	Weis Markets	2150 Bumble Bee Hollow Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055		
118644184930	Jul 09 2024 03:09 PM	Dairy Farmers of America, Inc.		4825 GETTYSBURG ROAD														
118644059975	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	Red Cross			Fredrickson Library													
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Saylors Market	Saylors	West Pennsboro Township	Green Ridge Village	Presbyterian Homes	West Pennsboro Township											
118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	Pennsylvania-American Water	Private	800 West Hersheypark Dr, Hershey, PA 17033	Shleter Cumberland County Public Saftey	Shleter ESF-6	1 Public Safety Dr, Carlisle, PA 17015	Central PA Food Bank	Noprofit	3908 Corey Rd, Harrisburg, PA 17109	Patherpack - food distro	Privet conatined inside East Pennsbor School District	890 Panther Parkway, Enola, PA 17025					

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Please Identify Health and Medical (Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management) important to your community. Add up to 6 organizations.

Answer Choices	Responses	
#1 Organization Name	0.00%	24
Owner	0.00%	10
Address	0.00%	19
#2 Organization Name	0.00%	19
Owner	0.00%	8
Address	0.00%	15
#3 Organization Name	0.00%	9
Owner	0.00%	3
Address	0.00%	7
#4 Organization Name	0.00%	6
Owner	0.00%	1
Address	0.00%	4
#5 Organization Name	0.00%	4
Owner	0.00%	1
Address	0.00%	3
#6 Organization Name	0.00%	3
Owner	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	2
Other (please specify)		138
Answered		**0**
Skipped		**29**

Respondent ID	Response Date	#1 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#2 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#3 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#4 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#5 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#6 Organization Name	Address
118702221659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	Penn State Life Lion EMS	Penn State Health	431 N 21st St, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Penn State Holy Spirit Medical Center	Penn State Health	503 N 21st St Camp Hill, PA 17011											
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	Yellow Breeches EMS Inc		233 Mill Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Mt Holly Springs Police Dept		200 Harman Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	UPMC Carlisle Hospital		361 Alexander Spring Rd., Carlisle, PA	UPMC Urgent Care Carlisle		1175 Walnut Bottom Road, Carlisle, PA	Holly Pharmacy	Richard Gobin	31 N Baltimore Ave., Mt Holly Springs, PA	CVS Pharmacy	765 S West Street, Carlisle, PA
118688452714	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	UPMC Carlisle - Hospital		361 Alexander Spring Road, Carlisle, PA 17015	UPMC Urgent Care Carlisle		1175 Walnut Bottom Road, Carlisle, PA 17015	Penn State Health Carlisle Urgent Care		1211 Forge Road, Carlisle, PA 17013	Yellow Breeches EMS		233 Mill Street, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065	Cumberland Goodwill EMS		519 S. Hanover, Carlisle, PA 17013	Cumberland County Coroner	6375 Basehore Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050
118687743453	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	Penn State Holy Spirit Medical Center		503 N 21st St Camp Hill, PA 17011	Pennsylvania Wounded Warriors		1013 Mumma Rd Suite 213 Wormleysburg, PA 17043											
118687568536	Sep 09 2024 10:46 AM	New Cumberland EMS		319 4th Street, New Cumberland, PA 17070	UPMC Harrisburg		111 S Front St, Harrisburg, PA 17101	Penn State Holy Spirit		503 N 21st St, Camp Hill, PA 17011								
118684936207	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	Penn State Life Lion			Cumberland County Emergency Services													
118684399500	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	Well Span Health																
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	West Shore Hospital	UPMC Pinnacle	2020 Technology Parkway Mechanicsburg PA 17050	Penn State Health Hospital	Penn State Health system	2200 Good Hope Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050											
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	Carlisle Hospital		Alexander Spring Road Carlisle PA 17013	Graham Medical Clinic		100 South High Street Newville Pa 17241	Chambersburg Hospital		Chambersburg PA	Wellspan Urgent Care		46 Walnut Bottom Road Shippensburg PA 17257	South Central Task Force Medical Reserve Corps		9 south central counties - PA		
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Yellow Breeches EMS	Yellow Breeches EMS	233 Mill Street, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065	Life Lion EMS	Penn State Health	431 N. 21st Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011											
118653337319	Jul 22 2024 05:35 PM	Green Ridge Village		210 Big Spring Road, Newville Pa, 17241														
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	Encompass Health Rehabilitation Facility	Encompass Health	Encompass Health 175 Lancaster Blvd, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Bethany Village	Bethany Village	325 Wesley Dr. Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Kessler Insitute for Rehab	Kessler Rehab	4714 Gettysburg Rd, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Select Medical	Select Medical	4714 Gettysburg Rd, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055					
118646817784	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	UPMC Hospital	UPMC Hospital	361 Alexander Spring Rd, Carlisle, PA 17015	Concentra Urgent Care	Concentra Urgent Care	1124 Harrisburg Pike Carlisle PA 17013	UPMC Primary Care	UPMC Primary Care	1921 Spring Road Carlisle PA 17013								
118645854814	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	Egger Funeral Home	Chuck Egger		Graham Medical Center			Big Spring Pharmacy			Newville Fire Co Ambulance							
118645836424	Jul 11 2024 12:37 PM	Yellow Breeches EMS		My Holly Springs, Pa	Friendship Hose Ambulance		Newville, Pa											
118645815822	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	Friendship Hose Ambulance		Newville Pa	Shippensburg EMS ALS		Shippensburg Pa											
118645255365	Jul 10 2024 07:17 PM	UPMC			Penn State			Geisinger			Well Span			Task Force DMORT Team			County Coroner	
118644775716	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	Penn State Health Life Lion	Penn State Health	100 Gettysburg Pike, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	VibraLife	VibraLife	707 Shepherdstown Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Messiah Lifeways	Messiah Lifeways	100 Mt. Allen Drive, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055								
118644059975	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	Holy Spirit Hospital			Penn State Health													
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Graham Medical Center	Unknown	Newville, PA														
118643849633	Jul 09 2024 08:33 AM	Holy Spirit Hospital	Penn State Health	503 N. 21st Street, Camp Hill PA 17011	Concentra Urgent Care	Concentra	6108 Carlisle Pike, Mechanicsburg PA 17050											

118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	Penn State Holy Spirit Hospital	Penn State	503 N 21st St, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Cumberland County Coroner - Fatality Management	Cumberland County	6375 Basehore Rd # 1, Hampden Township, PA 17050
118638304620	Jul 01 2024 02:01 PM	UPMC Carlisle		361 Alexander Spring Rd. Carlisle, PA 17015			
118636570631	Jun 28 2024 08:21 AM	UPMC Carlisle		361 Alexander Spring Road Carlisle, PA 17013			

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Please Identify Energy (Power Grid, Fuel) important to your community. Add up to 6 organizations.

Answer Choices	Responses	
#1 Organization Name	0.00%	23
Owner	0.00%	8
Address	0.00%	12
#2 Organization Name	0.00%	15
Owner	0.00%	7
Address	0.00%	10
#3 Organization Name	0.00%	10
Owner	0.00%	4
Address	0.00%	6
#4 Organization Name	0.00%	6
Owner	0.00%	2
Address	0.00%	4
#5 Organization Name	0.00%	3
Owner	0.00%	1
Address	0.00%	3
#6 Organization Name	0.00%	3
Owner	0.00%	1
Address	0.00%	3
Other (please specify)		121
Answered		**0**
Skipped		**29**

Respondent ID	Response Date	#1 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#2 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#3 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#4 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#5 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#6 Organization Name	Owner	Address
118702221659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	PPL Electric Utilities	PPL Electric Utilities	827 Hausman Road Allentown, PA 18104-9352	UGI Utilities	UGI Utilities	Headquarters in King of Prussia, PA	Sunoco Gas Station	Sunoco	3180 Market St, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Shell Gas Station	Shell	1715 Market St, Camp Hill, PA 17011						
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	FirstEnergy Corp		Met-Ed 76 S Main St A-RPC, Akron, Ohio	UGI Utilities, Inc		437E High Street, Carlisle, PA												
118688452714	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	First Energy Corp (Met Ed) - Electricity		220 N. Baltimore Street, Dillsburg, PA 17019	PPL Electric Utilities		100 Commerce Drive, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050	Koppy's Propane - Township provider (emergency generator/fuel)		1251 Holly Pike, Carlisle, PA 17013	Aero Energy - Township provider (gas/diesel)		910 Newville Road, Carlisle, PA 17013	Sheetz - Mount Holly Springs		420 N. Baltimore Street, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065	Sheetz - Carlisle		19000 Ritner Hwy, Carlisle, PA 17013
118687743453	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	PPL		100 Commerce Dr Mechanicsburg, PA 17050															
118687568536	Sep 09 2024 10:46 AM	PPL Electric Utilities			UGI Natural Gas			Gasoline/Diesel Supplier											
118684936207	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	PP&L																	
118684390500	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	Adams Electric			Pen Elec			Timmons Fuels			Sweet water Propane								
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	PPL West Shore Service	PPL	100 Commerce Drive Mechanicsburg PA 17050	Mechanicsburg Terminals Corporation	Same	127 Texaco Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050												
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	PPL			Penelec - First Energy		N Seneca Street Shippensburg PA 17257	Adams Electric		Duncan Road Shippensburg PA 17257	Edmil Fuels		2 Rich Street Newville PA 17241	Saylors Market		Carlisle Road Newville PA 17241	Sheetz		3299 Ritner Highway Newville PA 17241
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Met-Ed	First Energy Corporation																
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	PPL Electric Utilities	PPL Electric Utilities	1801 Brookwood St., Harrisburg, PA 17104	UGI Utilities, Inc.	UGI Utilities, Inc.	2432 N Seventh St, Harrisburg, PA 17110												
118648405662	Jul 15 2024 03:26 PM	PPL																	
118646817784	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	Buckeye Pipe Line Company	Buckeye Pipe Line Company	5002 Buckeye Rd Emmaus, PA 18049	Energy Transfer	Energy Transfer	212 North Third St Suite 201 Harrisburg PA 17101	PPL	PPL	1801 Brookwood St. Harrisburg, PA 17104									
118645854814	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	PPL			MetEd														
118645836424	Jul 11 2024 12:37 PM	First Energy - Met Ed																	
118645815822	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	PPL Electric Utilities																	
118645255365	Jul 10 2024 07:17 PM	PPL			Adams Electric			First Energy			Penelec								
118644775716	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	Williams Grove Substation	PPL	1900 Fisher Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Giant Gas Station	Giant	255 Cumberland Parkway, Mechanicsburg, PA 17011	Sheetz Gas Station	Sheetz	1415 S. Market Street, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	7-Eleven Gas Station	7-Eleven	151 Gettysburg Pike, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Turkey Hill Gas Station	Turkey Hill	2130 S. Market Street, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Sunoco Gas Station	Sunoco	805 W. Lisburn Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055
118644059975	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	UGI			PPL Electric			Pennsylvania American Water											
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	PP&L	PP&L	Allentown, PA	Edmil Fuels	Unknown	Newville PA												
118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	PPL Electic Utilities	Private	2 N. 9th Street Allentown, PA 18101	Shleter Cumberland County Public Saftey	Shleter ESF-6	1 Public Safety Dr, Carlisle, PA 17015	Oppel F M Fuel delivery	Private	145 S Enola Dr, Enola, PA 17025									
118638304620	Jul 01 2024 02:01 PM	PPL Electric		1801 Brookwood St, Harrisburg, PA 17104															
118636570631	Jun 28 2024 08:21 AM	Adams Electric Cooperative		10 Duncan Road Shippensburg, PA 17257															

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Please Identify Communications (Infrastructure, Responder Communications, Alerts Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 and Dispatch) important to your community. Add up to 6 organizations.

Answer Choices	Responses	
#1 Organization Name	0.00%	23
Owner	0.00%	9
Address	0.00%	16
#2 Organization Name	0.00%	16
Owner	0.00%	6
Address	0.00%	7
#3 Organization Name	0.00%	13
Owner	0.00%	4
Address	0.00%	5
#4 Organization Name	0.00%	5
Owner	0.00%	1
Address	0.00%	2
#5 Organization Name	0.00%	4
Owner	0.00%	1
Address	0.00%	3
#6 Organization Name	0.00%	4
Owner	0.00%	1
Address	0.00%	4
Other (please specify)		124
Answered		**0**
Skipped		**29**

Respondent ID	Response Date	#1 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#2 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#3 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#4 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#5 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#6 Organization Name	Owner	Address
11870222659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	Cumberland County Emergency Management	Cumberland County	1 Courthouse Square, Carlisle, PA 17013	Camp Hill Borough Finance Department	Camp Hill Borough	2145 Walnut Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011												
11870112730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	Communications/Fire/ EMS/Police		1 Courthouse Square, Carlisle, PA	Mt Holly Springs Police Dept		200 Harman Street, Mt Holly Springs	Cumberland County Sheriff's Office		1 Courthouse Square, #303, Carlisle, PA	Cumberland County Dept of Public Safety		1 Public Safety Drive, Carlisle, PA	Mt Holly Springs Police Dept		200 Harman Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	PA State Police-Carlisle Troop H Station		2 Dunwoody Drive, Carlisle, PA
11868845214	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	Cumberland County Public Safety - 911		1 Public Safety Drive, Carlisle, PA 17015	Cell Phone Company Providers- (TMobile, AT&T, Verizon)			Xfinity - Internet/phone service			Bright Speed - Internet/phone service			Zito Media - Internet			Dickinson Township Radio System Tower		1 Timberland Drive, Carlisle, PA 17015
11868774353	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	www.wormleysburgpa.org (Website)	Wormleysburg Borough	20 Market St Wormleysburg, PA 17043	Wormleysburg Borough (Facebook Page)	Wormleysburg Borough	20 Market St Wormleysburg, PA 17043	Nixel	Wormleysburg Borough	20 Market St Wormleysburg, PA 17043									
11868756836	Sep 09 2024 10:46 AM	New Cumberland Borough		1120 Market St, New Cumberland, PA 17070	County Dispatch			Verizon Internet/Wireless Network			County Radio System for Emergency Responders								
11868493620 7	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	County Emergency Services																	
11868439950 0	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	Cumberland DES			Verizon Wireless			AT&T Wireless											
11867312513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	Cumberland County Dispatch 911	Cumberland County	1101 Claremont Road, Carlisle, PA 17015															
11867087256	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	Cumberland County Dept of Public Safety		1 Public Safety Drive Carlisle PA 17013	IPAWS			Lumen and Brightspeed			Cellular - ATT First Net, Verizon,			Adams County National Bank		Carlisle Rd Newville PA 17241	Belco Federal Credit Union		Carlisle Road Newville PA 17241
11866129263 3	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety	Cumberland County	1 Public Safety Drive Carlisle, PA 17015															
11865323005 9	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	LA Alerts, Powered by Renew	LA Township	2233 Gettysburg Rd. Camp Hill, PA 17033	Cumberland Co Public Safety	Cumberland County	1 Public Safety Dr, Carlisle, PA 17013												
11864840566 2	Jul 15 2024 03:26 PM	NRG Gas			American Water Co.			UGI											
11864681778 4	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	Cumberland County Dept. of Public Safety	Cumberland County Dept. of Public Safety	1 Public Safety Dr. Carlisle, PA 17013	Brightspeed	Brightspeed	1765 West Trindle Rd Carlisle PA 17013	Comcast	Comcast	264 Westminster Dr, Carlisle, PA 17013									
11864585481 4	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	911 Cumberland County																	
11864583642 4	Jul 11 2024 12:37 PM	Cumberland County 911 Center		Carlisle, Pa	Brightspeed			National Weather Service											
11864581582 2	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	Cumberland County 911 Center		Carlisle Pa	Brightspeed			National Weather Service											
11864525536 5	Jul 10 2024 07:17 PM	911 Center			NWS weather alerts			Code Red emergency alerting											
11864477571 6	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	Radio Tower	Cumberland County	400 Tower Road, Mechanicsburg, PA															
11864405997 5	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	Cumberland EOC 911			Blackboard internal														
11864393077 8	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Comcast	Comcast	Unknown	Verizon	Verizon	Unknown	Brightspeed	Brightspeed	UnitedStates									
11863886703 3	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	Cumberland County Public Saftey - 911 System Emergency Comms	Cumberland County	1 Public Safety Dr, Carlisle, PA 17015	BERTICAL BRIDGE LANDCO LLC Towers	Vertical Bridge	626 TOWER ROAD - 750 Park of Commerce Dr #200, Boca Raton, FL 33487	WHTM ACQUISITION LLC -Tower Road on top of Blue Moutain	NEXSTAR BROADCASTING INC	Tower Road on top of Blue Moutain	AT&T Cell Tower	AT&T	98 S ENOLA DRIVE	AT&T Cell Tower	AT&T	202 Third Steet Enola	TOWERCO II LLC - Cell Tower	TOWERCO II LLC - Cell Tower	100 EAST PENN DRIVE, Enola
11863830462 0	Jul 01 2024 02:01 PM	911 Dispatch																	
11863657063 1	Jun 28 2024 08:21 AM	Upper Frankford Volunteer Fire Company		4080 Enola Road Newville, PA 17241															

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Please Identify Transportation (Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime) important to your community. Add up to 6.

Answer Choices	Responses	
#1 Name	0.00%	20
Owner	0.00%	10
Physical Location	0.00%	11
#2 Name	0.00%	17
Owner	0.00%	10
Physical Location	0.00%	11
#3 Name	0.00%	11
Owner	0.00%	7
Physical Location	0.00%	7
#4 Name	0.00%	9
Owner	0.00%	6
Physical Location	0.00%	5
#5 Name	0.00%	3
Owner	0.00%	1
Physical Location	0.00%	1
#6 Name	0.00%	2
Owner	0.00%	1
Physical Location	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)		132
Answered		**6**
Skipped		**29**

Respondent ID	Response Date	#1 Name	Owner	Physical Location	#2 Name	Owner	Physical Location	#3 Name	Owner	Physical Location	#4 Name	Owner	Physical Location	#5 Name	Owner	Physical Location	#6 Name	Owner
118702221659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	PennDOT District 8	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	2140 Herr St, Harrisburg, PA 17103	Amtrak Harrisburg station	Amtrak	4th St & Chestnut St, Harrisburg, PA 17101	Capital Area Transit bus service	Capital Area Transit	901 N Cameron St. Harrisburg, PA 17101	RabbitTransit bus service	Capital Area Transit	901 N Cameron St. Harrisburg, PA 17101					
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation		400 North Street, Fifth Floor, Harrisburg, PA	Norfolk Southern Railway		650 W Peachtree Street NW, Atlanta, GA											
118688452714	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	I-81	PennDOT		Walnut Bottom Road	PennDOT		Ritner Hwy	PennDOT		W. Old York Road	PennDOT		Carlisle Road	PennDot		Burnt House Road	Dickinson Township
118687743453	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	Rabbit Transit		1650 Ritner Highway Carlisle, PA 17013	PennDOT		1101 S. Front St Harrisburg, PA 17103											
118687568536	Sep 09 2024 10:46 AM	New Cumberland Borough		1120 Market St, New Cumberland, PA 17070	rabbitransit		901 N. Cameron St, Harrisburg, PA 17101	West Shore School District		507 Fishing Creek Rd, Lewisberry, PA 17339	Harrisburg International Airport		1 Terminal Dr, Middletown, PA 17057					
118684936207	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	Norfolk Southern			PennDOT													
118684399500	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	I-76	PTP		Pa state RT 696	Pen Dot		Pa State Rt 641	Pen Dot		Pa State Rt 977	Pen Dot						
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	Silver Spring Township Highway Dept	Silver Spring Township	6471 Carlisle Pike, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050	PennDOT Carlisle	State of Pennsylvania	Claremont Drive/Army Heritage Drive, Carlisle PA 17015											
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	Interstate 81	PennDOT		PA Turnpike I76	PA Turnpike Commission		Rabbit Transit			State Roads - 233, 997, 533, 11, 944, 641							
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Monroe Township	Monroe Township	1220 Boiling Springs Road Mechanicsburg PA 17055	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	40 Army Heritage Drive Carlise PA 17013	Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	1601 Elmerton Avenue Harrisburg PA 17110	Norfolk Southern Railway	Norfolk Southern Railway Corporation	218 North Enola Road #2413, Enola, PA 17025					
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	1 Public Safety Dr., Carlisle, PA 17013	Cumberland County	Tracks Throughout Township	Lower Allen Township Public Works	Lower Allen Township	Lower Allen Township Public Works 1400 Saint Johns Rd., Camp Hill, PA 17011											
118646817784	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	PA Turnpike	PA Turnpike	300 East Park Drive Harrisburg, PA 17111	PennDOT District 8	PennDOT District 8	2140 Herr St, Harrisburg, PA 17103	Norfolk Southern Enola	Norfolk Southern	218 N Enola Rd #2413, Enola, PA 17025								
118645854814	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	Newville Borough Maintenance																
118645836424	Jul 11 2024 12:37 PM	PennDOT																
118645815822	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	PennDOT																
118645255365	Jul 10 2024 07:17 PM	I81			RT581			US 11/15			RT114			MDT			CXY	
118644775716	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	US Route 15		Intersects Upper Allen Township	Interstate 76 (PA Turnpike)		Intersects Upper Allen Township	Norfolk Southern Freight Railway - Lurgan Branch		Intersects Upper Allen Township								
118644059075	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	Norfolk Southern			Mechanicsburg Naval Depot													
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Rt. 641	PennDOT	Cumberland County	Rt. 233	PennDOT	Cumberland County	PA Turnpike	Turnpike Commission	Statewide	Interstate 81	PennDOT	Statewide					
118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	Capital Area Transit (CAT) Mass Transportation	Capital Area Transit (CAT)	901 N Cameron St, Harrisburg, PA 17101	Norfolk Southern -rail yard	Norfolk Southern	218 N Enola Rd #2413, Enola, PA 17025	PennDOT	State	State Routes	East Pennsboro Township	East Pennsboro Township	Township Roadway and associated infrastucture	Harrisburg International Airport		1 Terminal Dr, Middletown, PA 17057		

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Please Identify Hazardous Materials (Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants) important to your community. Add up to 6 organizations.

Answer Choices	Responses	
#1 Organization Name	0.00%	19
Owner	0.00%	10
Address	0.00%	13
#2 Organization Name	0.00%	9
Owner	0.00%	3
Address	0.00%	4
#3 Organization Name	0.00%	3
Owner	0.00%	1
Address	0.00%	1
#4 Organization Name	0.00%	3
Owner	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	1
#5 Organization Name	0.00%	1
Owner	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	1
#6 Organization Name	0.00%	1
Owner	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	1
Other (please specify)		71
Answered		**0**
Skipped		**29**

Respondent ID	Response Date	#1 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#2 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#3 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#4 Organization Name	Address	#5 Organization Name	Address	#6 Organization Name	Address
118702221659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	Cumberland County Special Hazards Operations Team	Cumberland County	1 Courthouse Square Carlisle, PA 17013	Department of Environmental Protection Southeast Regional Office	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	909 Elmerton Ave. Harrisburg, PA 17110									
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	Mt Holly Springs Water Treatment Plant		200 Harman Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Vitro Glass Industries		Carlisle Glass Plant, 400 Park Drive, Carlisle, PA	Mt Holly Springs Specialty Paper Inc	Terry Rickert	1 Mountain Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Alphagreen Supreme	115 E Pine Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Ahlstrom-Munksjo Filtration, LLC	122 W Butler Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA	Mountain Power, LLC	218 A Zion Road, Mt Holly Springs, PA
118688452714	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	Special Hazards Operations Team - Team 200	Cumberland County	1 Public Safety Drive, Carlisle, PA 17013												
118684936207	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	Veolia Water			PP&L											
118684399500	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	Cumberland County Landfill	Waste Management	620 Newville Rd Newburg Pa 17240												
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	Unknown														
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	Newville Water Treatment and Waste Water Treatment Plant		Cove Avenue Newville PA 17241	Transportation - varied - PA Turnpike			Milk Haulers - transportation accidents and spills affecting waterways			Orchards and farms - chemicals					
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	South Middleton Township Municipal Authority	South Middleton Township Municipal Authority	345 Lear Lane, Boiling Springs, PA 17007												
118653337319	Jul 22 2024 05:35 PM	M&J Explosives Inc.	Dave Collins	104 E. Main Street, Carlisle PA, 17015												
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	Cargill Camp Hill	Cargill	2700 Yetter Court, Camp Hill, PA 17011												
118648405662	Jul 15 2024 03:26 PM	Cargill Meat Solutions w anhydrous ammonia for refrigeration system	Cargill	2700 Yetter Rd Camp Hill, PA 17011												
118645854814	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	Newville Water Sewer Authority			Agway Fertilizers											
118645815822	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	I-81 mobile transportation hazmat spills			Norfolk Southern Railway chemical spills											
118645255365	Jul 10 2024 07:17 PM	PPC Terminals			Sunoco Terminals			Buckeye Pipeline			Sunoco Pipeline					
118644059975	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	Mechanicsburg Naval Depot														
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Newville Water and Sewer Authority	Newville Borough	Cove Alley, Newville												
118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	East Pennsboro Township Waste Water Treatment Plant	East Pennsboro Township	21 Dulles Drive East, Camp Hill 17011	Norfolk Southern -rail yard	Norfolk Southern	218 N Enola Rd #2413, Enola, PA 17025									
118638304620	Jul 01 2024 02:01 PM	Special Hazard Operations Team (Team 200)		1 Public Safety Drive, Carlisle PA 17013-7300.												
118636570631	Jun 28 2024 08:21 AM	Sunoco Pipeline	Energy Transfer	1300 Main Street Houston, TX 77002	Food Processing Residuals	LOCAL FARMERS	Across the entire Township									

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

Please Identify Water Systems (Potable Water Infrastructure, Wastewater Management) important to your community. Add up to 6 organizations.

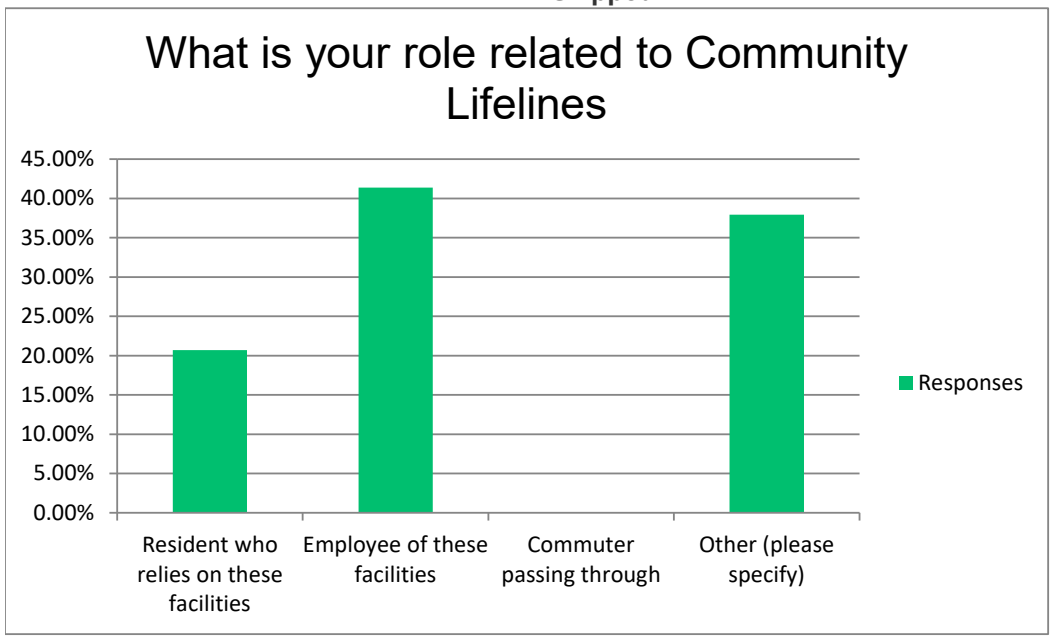
Answer Choices	Responses	
#1 Organization Name	0.00%	24
Owner	0.00%	11
Address	0.00%	14
#2 Organization Name	0.00%	12
Owner	0.00%	6
Address	0.00%	10
#3 Organization Name	0.00%	9
Owner	0.00%	5
Address	0.00%	8
#4 Organization Name	0.00%	5
Owner	0.00%	2
Address	0.00%	5
#5 Organization Name	0.00%	1
Owner	0.00%	1
Address	0.00%	1
#6 Organization Name	0.00%	0
Owner	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)		114
Answered		**0**
Skipped		**29**

Respondent ID	Response Date	#1 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#2 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#3 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#4 Organization Name	Owner	Address	#5 Organization Name	Owner	Address
118702221659	Sep 27 2024 03:19 PM	PA American Water	Pennsylvania American Water	852 Wesley Drive Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Camp Hill Borough Public Works (wastewater)	Camp Hill Borough	2145 Walnut Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011	Hampden Township Sewer Authority	Hampden Township	209 S. Sporting Hill Road Mechanicsburg, PA 17050						
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	Mt Holly Springs Water and Sewer Treatment Plant	Mt Holly Springs Borough	200 Harman Street, Mt Holly Springs, PA												
118688452714	Sep 10 2024 10:50 AM	Mount Holly Springs Borough Authority - water		200 Harman Street, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065	South Middleton Township Municipal Authority - water/sewer		345 Lear Lane, Boiling Springs, PA 17007	Carlisle Borough Municipal Authority - water/sewer		53 W. South Street, Carlisle, PA 17013	Dickinson Township Municipal Authority - water/sewer		219 Mountain View Road, Mount Holly Springs, PA 17065			
118687743453	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	Pennsylvania American Water Company		852 Wesley Dr Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	East Pennsboro Township Wastewater Plant		21 Dulles Dr Camp Hill, PA 17011	Wormleysburg Borough Pump Station #1		322 S River St Wormleysburg, PA 17043	Wormleysburg Borough Pump Station #2		314 N Third St Wormleysburg, PA 17043			
118687568536	Sep 09 2024 10:46 AM	PA American Water (Water and Sewer)														
118684936207	Sep 05 2024 07:34 AM	Veolia Water			(internal) Wastewater Mgmt											
118684399500	Sep 04 2024 02:23 PM	Newburg -Hopewell sewer athority														
118673172513	Aug 19 2024 03:46 PM	Silver Spring Township Authority	Silver Spring Township Authority	60 Millfording Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050	PA American Water Company	PAWC	109 Sample Bridge Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050	Mechanicsburg Wastewater Plant	Mechanicsburg Borough	842 West Church Street, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Hampden Township Wastewater Plant	Hampden Township	4200 Roth Lane, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050	Carlisle Regional Water Pollution Control Facility	Carlisle Borough	54 N. Middlesex Road, Carlisle, PA 17013
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	Residential wells and groundwater			Newville WWTP		Cove Ave Newville PA 17241	Blue Mountain Water Hauling (previously Heishman's)								
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Veolia Pennsylvania	Veolia North America	6310 Allentown Blvd Harrisburg PA 17112	Monroe Township	Monroe Township	1220 Boiling Springs Road, Mechanicsburg PA 17055	South Middleton Township Municipal Authority	South Middleton Township Municipal Authority	345 Lear Lane, Boiling Springs, PA 17007						
118653337319	Jul 22 2024 05:35 PM	West Pennsboro Township Municipal Authority	West Pennsboro Township Municipal Authority	30 Bears Road, Carlisle Pa, 17015												
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	PA American Water	PA American Water	852 Wesley Dr, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055												
118648405662	Jul 15 2024 03:26 PM	American Water company														
118646817784	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	North Middleton Authority	North Middleton Authority	240 Clearwater Drive Carlisle PA 17013	Middlesex Township Municipal Authority	Middlesex Township Municipal Authority	350 North Middleton Road Carlisle, PA 17013	Carlisle Borough Municipal Authority	Carlisle Borough Municipal Authority	53 West South Street Carlisle, PA 17013						
118646644794	Jul 12 2024 12:02 PM	South Middleton Township Municipal Authority	South Middleton Township Municipal Authority	345 Lear Lane, Boiling Springs, PA 17007												
118645854814	Jul 11 2024 12:56 PM	Newville Water Sewer Authority														
118645836424	Jul 11 2024 12:37 PM	Private water wells														
118645815822	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	Private water wells he														
118645255365	Jul 10 2024 07:17 PM	PA American Water			Veiola											
118644775716	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	Grantham Wastewater Treatment Plant	Upper Allen Township	400 Creekside Drive, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Water Tower	Veolia	400 Tower Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Water Tower	Veolia	1721 S. Market Street, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055	Water Tower	Veolia	2712 E. Rosegarden Boulevard, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055			
118644059975	Jul 09 2024 12:54 PM	Borough PumpStations														
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Newville Water and Sewer Authority	Newville Borough	Multiple locations												
118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	Pennsylvania-American Water	Private	800 West Hersheypark Dr, Hershey, PA 17033	East Pennsboro Township Waste Water Treatment Plant	East Pennsboro	21 Dulles Drive East, Camp Hill 17011									
118638304620	Jul 01 2024 02:01 PM	Carlisle Borough Water Plant		53 W. South Street, Carlisle Pa.	Middlesex Twp. Municipal Authority		350 North Middlesex Road Carlisle PA 17013	North Middleton Municipal Authority		240 Clearwater Drive Carlisle PA 17013	South Middleton Municipal Authority		345 Lear Lane, Boiling Springs, PA 17007			

Cumberland County Community Lifelines

What is your role related to Community Lifelines

Answer Choices	Responses	
Resident who relies on these facilities	20.69%	6
Employee of these facilities	41.38%	12
Commuter passing through	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	37.93%	11
	Answered	**29**
	Skipped	**0**



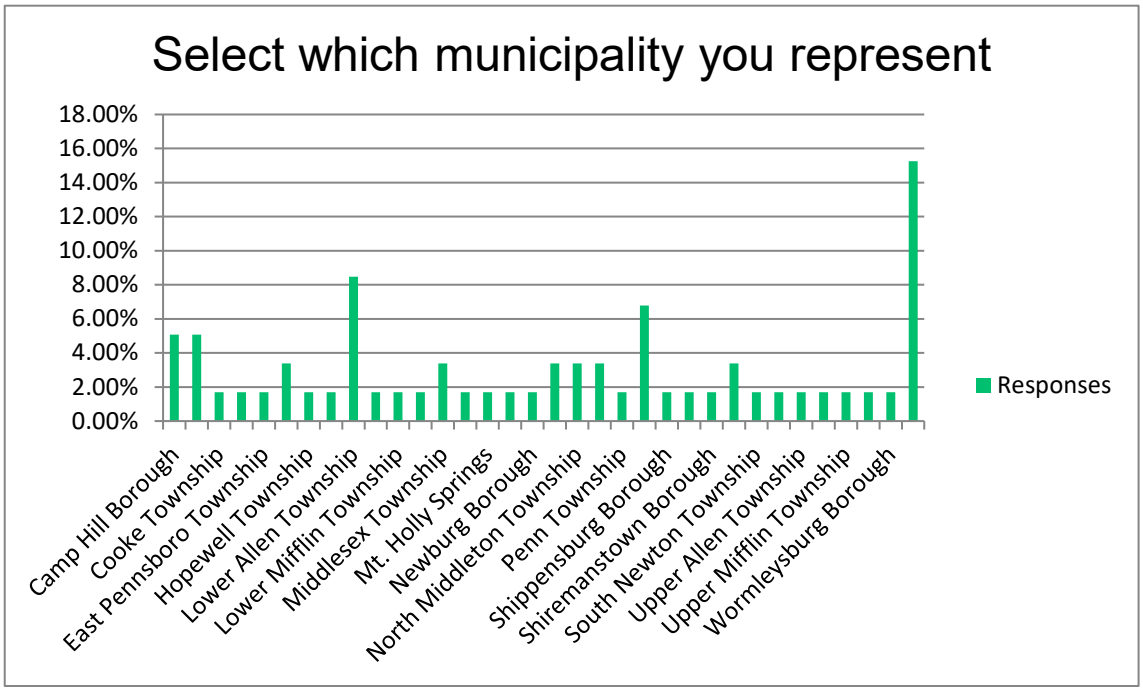
Respondent ID	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Tags
118701127730	Sep 26 2024 11:27 AM	planning commission appointee, resident in Mt Holly Springs	
118687743453	Sep 09 2024 01:59 PM	Employee and resident who relies on these facilities	
118670872556	Aug 15 2024 04:02 PM	Municipal official - LEMC	
118661292633	Aug 02 2024 09:53 AM	Municipal Official	
118653230059	Jul 22 2024 03:29 PM	Emergency Municipal Coordinator	
118646817784	Jul 12 2024 03:21 PM	Township Officials	

118645836424	Jul 11 2024 12:37 PM	Twp LEMC
118645815822	Jul 11 2024 12:14 PM	Twp LEMC
118644775716	Jul 10 2024 09:29 AM	Local Emergency Management Coordinator
118643930778	Jul 09 2024 10:20 AM	Manager of Regional Water and Sewer System
118638867033	Jul 02 2024 09:20 AM	Local Goverment Adim

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Select which municipality you represent

Answer Choices	Responses	
Camp Hill Borough	5.08%	3
Carlisle Borough	5.08%	3
Cooke Township	1.69%	1
Dickinson Township	1.69%	1
East Pennsboro Township	1.69%	1
Hampden Township	3.39%	2
Hopewell Township	1.69%	1
Lemoyne Borough	1.69%	1
Lower Allen Township	8.47%	5
Lower Frankford Township	1.69%	1
Lower Mifflin Township	1.69%	1
Mechanicsburg Borough	1.69%	1
Middlesex Township	3.39%	2
Monroe Township	1.69%	1
Mt. Holly Springs	1.69%	1
New Cumberland Borough	1.69%	1
Newburg Borough	1.69%	1
Newville Borough	3.39%	2
North Middleton Township	3.39%	2
North Newton Township	3.39%	2
Penn Township	1.69%	1
Silver Spring Township	6.78%	4
Shippensburg Borough	1.69%	1
Shippensburg Township	1.69%	1
Shiremanstown Borough	1.69%	1
South Middleton Township	3.39%	2
South Newton Township	1.69%	1
Southampton Township	1.69%	1
Upper Allen Township	1.69%	1
Upper Frankford Township	1.69%	1
Upper Mifflin Township	1.69%	1
West Pennsboro Township	1.69%	1
Wormleysburg Borough	1.69%	1
Other	15.25%	9
	Answered	**59**
	Skipped	**0**


Select which municipality you represent
18.00%
16.00%
14.00%
12.00%
10.00%
8.00%
6.00%
4.00%
2.00%
0.00%
Camp Hill Borough
Cooke Township
East Pennsboro Township
Hopewell Township
Lower Allen Township
Lower Mifflin Township
Middlesex Township
Mt. Holly Springs
Newburg Borough
North Middleton Township
Penn Township
Shippensburg Borough
Shiremanstown Borough
South Newton Township
Upper Allen Township
Upper Mifflin Township
Wormleysburg Borough
Responses

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

If not a municipality, what is your affiliation or organization?

Answered **16**

Skipped **43**

Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118673157472	Aug 19 2024 03:28 PM	Sewer Authority	
118663030197	Aug 05 2024 03:12 PM	Shippensburg University	
118658105128	Jul 29 2024 12:39 PM	County of Cumberland	
118653983937	Jul 23 2024 12:49 PM	Schneider Electric Mechanicsburg Distribution Center	
118648370022	Jul 15 2024 02:37 PM	Cargill Meat Solutions	
118648179619	Jul 15 2024 10:30 AM	CCHRA	
118646642921	Jul 12 2024 12:00 PM	South Middleton Township Municipal Authority	
118645687199	Jul 11 2024 10:00 AM	Perry County Emergency Management Agency	
118645676231	Jul 11 2024 09:47 AM	Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg	
118644220598	Jul 09 2024 03:50 PM	Pyrotek Inc.	
118643401576	Jul 08 2024 03:53 PM	Manufacturer - Dairy Farmers of America	
118643334474	Jul 08 2024 02:29 PM	Dauphin County	
118643319730	Jul 08 2024 02:12 PM	Lower Allen Township Authority	
118643152489	Jul 08 2024 10:50 AM	Safe Harbour serves all of Cumberland County	
118636777709	Jun 28 2024 01:01 PM	The Giant Company	
118636586114	Jun 28 2024 08:45 AM	Ashcombe Farm & Greenhouses	

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

First and last name

Answered	**59**
Skipped	**0**

Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118702193316	Sep 27 2024 02:42 PM	Sara Gibson	
118688918171	Sep 10 2024 08:39 PM	PAMELA M STILL	
118688308800	Sep 10 2024 07:53 AM	Glenn Kelso Jr.	
118687554196	Sep 09 2024 10:32 AM	Nate Dysard	
118685532551	Sep 05 2024 07:26 PM	Cindy Watson	
118684930910	Sep 05 2024 07:24 AM	Layne Thompson	
118684455411	Sep 04 2024 03:31 PM	Trisha Rafferty	
118684383102	Sep 04 2024 02:06 PM	Randall Pryor	
118676399799	Aug 23 2024 11:40 AM	John Knutelsky	
118675473640	Aug 22 2024 09:41 AM	Edwin Beam	
118674792108	Aug 21 2024 12:36 PM	Dawn Armold	
118673802543	Aug 20 2024 10:24 AM	Kevin Plasterer	
118673157472	Aug 19 2024 03:28 PM	James Stevens	
118673123279	Aug 19 2024 02:45 PM	William Brown	
118673069236	Aug 19 2024 01:43 PM	Doug Gochenaur	
118670817577	Aug 15 2024 02:59 PM	Robert Shively	
118665056930	Aug 07 2024 07:22 PM	David Durff	
118663030197	Aug 05 2024 03:12 PM	Justin Johnson	
118661300471	Aug 02 2024 10:03 AM	Greg Rogalski	
118658105128	Jul 29 2024 12:39 PM	Justin Shaulis	
118656472090	Jul 26 2024 11:12 AM	Leon Crone	
118654801949	Jul 24 2024 11:34 AM	Bonnie Myers	
118653983937	Jul 23 2024 12:49 PM	Sarah Ames	
118653330473	Jul 22 2024 05:25 PM	Larry Barrick Jr.	
118652834660	Jul 22 2024 07:22 AM	David Holl	
118652831794	Jul 22 2024 07:17 AM	William Brown	
118648370022	Jul 15 2024 02:37 PM	James Fluck	
118648179619	Jul 15 2024 10:30 AM	Mary Kuna	
118646751684	Jul 12 2024 02:02 PM	Taylor Griffiths	
118646642921	Jul 12 2024 12:00 PM	Josephine Hall	
118645822540	Jul 11 2024 12:21 PM	Robert Barrick	
118645687199	Jul 11 2024 10:00 AM	Richard Fultz	
118645676231	Jul 11 2024 09:47 AM	Sam Phillips	
118645559128	Jul 11 2024 06:53 AM	Mike Gutshall	
118645171516	Jul 10 2024 05:07 PM	Robert Kough	
118644893933	Jul 10 2024 11:42 AM	Doug Gochenaur	
118644220598	Jul 09 2024 03:50 PM	Heather Stalnaker	

118644051030	Jul 09 2024 12:44 PM	Robert Forbes
118643944674	Jul 09 2024 10:40 AM	John Epley
118643922718	Jul 09 2024 10:10 AM	Robert Sabatini
118643845279	Jul 09 2024 08:26 AM	Adam Ritchey
118643586336	Jul 08 2024 09:48 PM	Robert Kough
118643506474	Jul 08 2024 06:44 PM	ED Chamberlin
118643401576	Jul 08 2024 03:53 PM	Gary Rutz
118643383644	Jul 08 2024 03:29 PM	Jason Smith
118643334474	Jul 08 2024 02:29 PM	Lexi Passaro
118643334358	Jul 08 2024 02:29 PM	Kelly Kurtas
118643319730	Jul 08 2024 02:12 PM	Brian Kauffman
118643152489	Jul 08 2024 10:50 AM	Scott Shewell
118643062911	Jul 08 2024 09:21 AM	Brandi Lay
118638842569	Jul 02 2024 08:53 AM	Timothy Wendling
118638194276	Jul 01 2024 11:25 AM	Lori Schmidt
118638123759	Jul 01 2024 09:50 AM	Randy O'Donnell
118636777709	Jun 28 2024 01:01 PM	Wayne Killinger
118636626907	Jun 28 2024 09:39 AM	Jeff McKenzie
118636586114	Jun 28 2024 08:45 AM	James Damschroder
118636561582	Jun 28 2024 08:04 AM	Karen Heishman
118636011163	Jun 27 2024 01:44 PM	Larry Hinkle
118635973837	Jun 27 2024 01:03 PM	John Owen

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Job title

Answered 59

Skipped 0

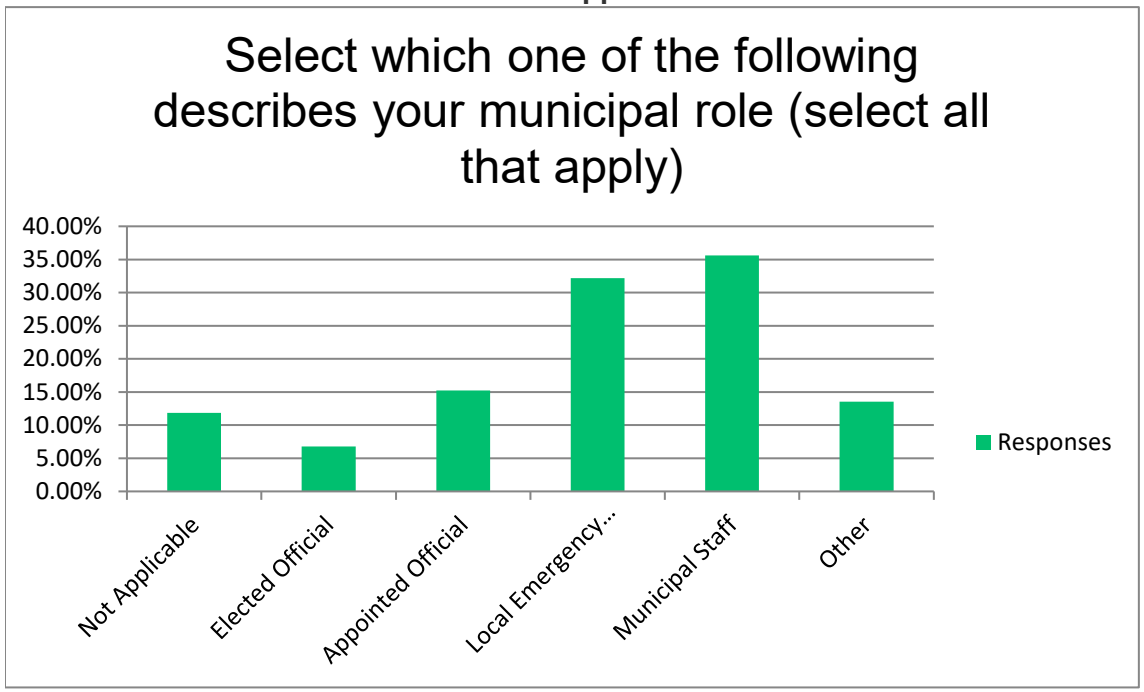
Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118702193316	Sep 27 2024 02:42 PM	Borough Manager	
118688918171	Sep 10 2024 08:39 PM	VICE CHAIR OF MHS PLANING COMMISSION.	
118688308800	Sep 10 2024 07:53 AM	Public Works Director	
118687554196	Sep 09 2024 10:32 AM	Borough Manager	
118685532551	Sep 05 2024 07:26 PM	LEMC/ Shiremanstown Borough Council Member	
118684930910	Sep 05 2024 07:24 AM	Borough Manager	
118684455411	Sep 04 2024 03:31 PM	Codes Enforcement and Planning and Zoning Officer	
118684383102	Sep 04 2024 02:06 PM	EMC	
118676399799	Aug 23 2024 11:40 AM	Supervisor	
118675473640	Aug 22 2024 09:41 AM	Emergency Management Coordinator	
118674792108	Aug 21 2024 12:36 PM	Secretary/Treasurer/EMC	
118673802543	Aug 20 2024 10:24 AM	Manager	
118673157472	Aug 19 2024 03:28 PM	Manager	
118673123279	Aug 19 2024 02:45 PM	Director of Public Safety	
118673069236	Aug 19 2024 01:43 PM	Emergency Management Coordinator	
118670817577	Aug 15 2024 02:59 PM	LEMC	
118665056930	Aug 07 2024 07:22 PM	Road master	
118663030197	Aug 05 2024 03:12 PM	Environmental Health and Safety Manager	
118661300471	Aug 02 2024 10:03 AM	Township Engineer	
118658105128	Jul 29 2024 12:39 PM	Planning Coordinator	
118656472090	Jul 26 2024 11:12 AM	Police Captain	
118654801949	Jul 24 2024 11:34 AM	Secretary/Treasurer	
118653983937	Jul 23 2024 12:49 PM	Environmental Health and Safety Manager	
118653330473	Jul 22 2024 05:25 PM	Township Manager	
118652834660	Jul 22 2024 07:22 AM	Director of Public Safety and EMC	
118652831794	Jul 22 2024 07:17 AM	Director of Public Safety	
118648370022	Jul 15 2024 02:37 PM	EHS Manager	
118648179619	Jul 15 2024 10:30 AM	Executive Director	
118646751684	Jul 12 2024 02:02 PM	LEMC	
118646642921	Jul 12 2024 12:00 PM	Authority Manager	
118645822540	Jul 11 2024 12:21 PM	LEMC	
118645687199	Jul 11 2024 10:00 AM	Director	
118645676231	Jul 11 2024 09:47 AM	Emergency Management Officer	
118645559128	Jul 11 2024 06:53 AM	Supervisor/Roadmaster	
118645171516	Jul 10 2024 05:07 PM	LEMC	
118644893933	Jul 10 2024 11:42 AM	Emergency Management Coordinator	
118644220598	Jul 09 2024 03:50 PM	USA Safety & Environmental Coordinator	
118644051030	Jul 09 2024 12:44 PM	Emergency Management Coordinator	
118643944674	Jul 09 2024 10:40 AM	Manager	
118643922718	Jul 09 2024 10:10 AM	Borough Manager	
118643845279	Jul 09 2024 08:26 AM	EHS Manager	
118643586336	Jul 08 2024 09:48 PM	LEMC	
118643506474	Jul 08 2024 06:44 PM	LEMC	
118643401576	Jul 08 2024 03:53 PM	Environmental, Health & Safety Supervisor	

118643383644	Jul 08 2024 03:29 PM	Risk Manager
118643334474	Jul 08 2024 02:29 PM	OEM Planning Specialist
118643334358	Jul 08 2024 02:29 PM	Asst. Director Community Development and Planning
118643319730	Jul 08 2024 02:12 PM	Manager
118643152489	Jul 08 2024 10:50 AM	President and CEO
118643062911	Jul 08 2024 09:21 AM	secretary treasurer
118638842569	Jul 02 2024 08:53 AM	Assistant Manager
118638194276	Jul 01 2024 11:25 AM	Borough Manager
118638123759	Jul 01 2024 09:50 AM	Emergency Management, Fire Chief
118636777709	Jun 28 2024 01:01 PM	Safety Specialist
118636626907	Jun 28 2024 09:39 AM	Water Plant Lead Operator
118636586114	Jun 28 2024 08:45 AM	Financial Manager/Co-Owner
118636561582	Jun 28 2024 08:04 AM	Manager
118636011163	Jun 27 2024 01:44 PM	Zoning Officer
118635973837	Jun 27 2024 01:03 PM	Assitant Township Manager / Chief Planner

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Select which one of the following describes your municipal role (select all that apply)

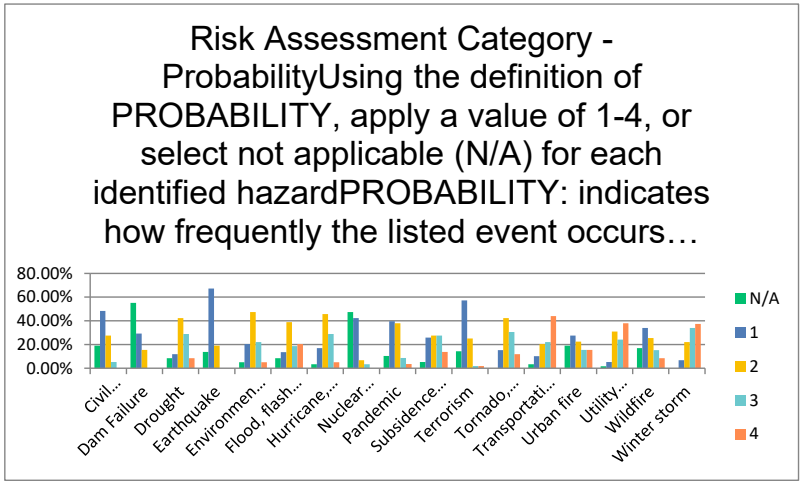
Answer Choices	Responses	
Not Applicable	11.86%	7
Elected Official	6.78%	4
Appointed Official	15.25%	9
Local Emergency Management Official	32.20%	19
Municipal Staff	35.59%	21
Other	13.56%	8
	Answered	**59**
	Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Risk Assessment Category - Probability: Using the definition of PROBABILITY, apply a value of 1-4, or select not applicable (N/A) for each identified hazard. PROBABILITY: indicates how frequently the listed event occurs each year in your municipality: N/A The hazard does not impact my municipality. 1 Unlikely - less than 1% chance each year. 2 Possible - between 1% and 49% chance each year. 3 Likely - 50% to 90% chance each year. 4 Highly likely - greater than 90% chance each year.

	N/A		1		2		3		4		Total
Civil Disturbance	18.97%	11	48.28%	28	27.59%	16	5.17%	3	0.00%	0	58
Dam Failure	55.17%	32	29.31%	17	15.52%	9	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	58
Drought	8.47%	5	11.86%	7	42.37%	25	28.81%	17	8.47%	5	59
Earthquake	13.79%	8	67.24%	39	18.97%	11	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	58
Environmental Hazards	5.08%	3	20.34%	12	47.46%	28	22.03%	13	5.08%	3	59
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	8.47%	5	13.56%	8	38.98%	23	18.64%	11	20.34%	12	59
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	3.39%	2	16.95%	10	45.76%	27	28.81%	17	5.08%	3	59
Nuclear incidents	47.46%	28	42.37%	25	6.78%	4	3.39%	2	0.00%	0	59
Pandemic	10.34%	6	39.66%	23	37.93%	22	8.62%	5	3.45%	2	58
Subsidence & sinkholes	5.17%	3	25.86%	15	27.59%	16	27.59%	16	13.79%	8	58
Terrorism	14.29%	8	57.14%	32	25.00%	14	1.79%	1	1.79%	1	56
Tornado, wind storm	0.00%	0	15.25%	9	42.37%	25	30.51%	18	11.86%	7	59
Transportation accidents	3.39%	2	10.17%	6	20.34%	12	22.03%	13	44.07%	26	59
Urban fire	18.97%	11	27.59%	16	22.41%	13	15.52%	9	15.52%	9	58
Utility interruption	1.72%	1	5.17%	3	31.03%	18	24.14%	14	37.93%	22	58
Wildfire	16.95%	10	33.90%	20	25.42%	15	15.25%	9	8.47%	5	59
Winter storm	0.00%	0	6.78%	4	22.03%	13	33.90%	20	37.29%	22	59
									Answered		**59**
									Skipped		**0**

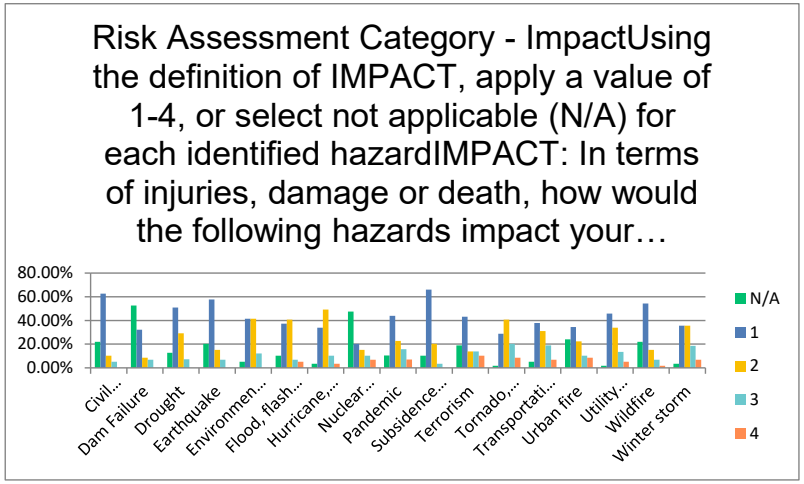


Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Risk Assessment Category - Impact: Using the definition of IMPACT, apply a value of 1-4, or select not applicable (N/A) for each identified hazard.

IMPACT: In terms of injuries, damage or death, how would the following hazards impact your municipality? N/A The hazard does not impact my municipality. 1 Minor - very few injuries, minor property damage, temporary shutdown of critical facilities. 2 Limited - minor injuries, more than 10% of impacted property damaged. Complete shutdown of critical facilities. 3 Critical - multiple injuries/deaths. More than 25% of impacted property damaged, complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one week. 4 Catastrophic - high injuries/deaths. More than 50% of impacted property damaged, complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.

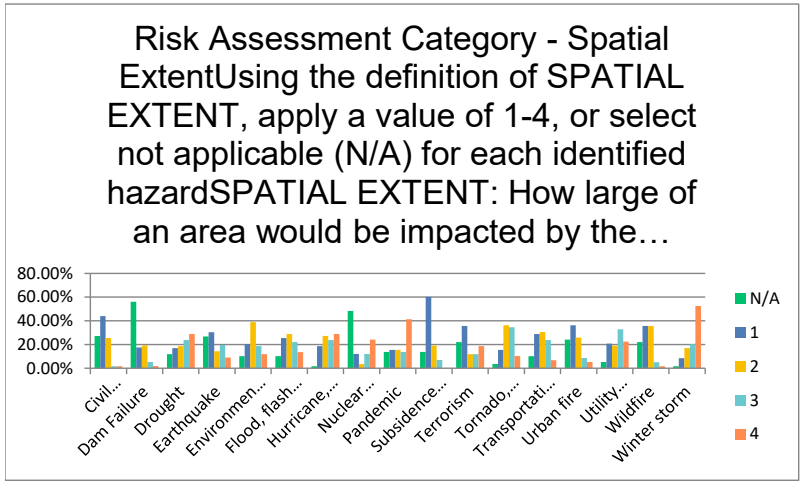
	N/A		1		2		3		4		Total
Civil Disturbance	22.03%	13	62.71%	37	10.17%	6	5.08%	3	0.00%	0	59
Dam Failure	52.54%	31	32.20%	19	8.47%	5	6.78%	4	0.00%	0	59
Drought	12.73%	7	50.91%	28	29.09%	16	7.27%	4	0.00%	0	55
Earthquake	20.34%	12	57.63%	34	15.25%	9	6.78%	4	0.00%	0	59
Environmental Hazards	5.17%	3	41.38%	24	41.38%	24	12.07%	7	0.00%	0	58
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	10.17%	6	37.29%	22	40.68%	24	6.78%	4	5.08%	3	59
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	3.39%	2	33.90%	20	49.15%	29	10.17%	6	3.39%	2	59
Nuclear incidents	47.46%	28	20.34%	12	15.25%	9	10.17%	6	6.78%	4	59
Pandemic	10.53%	6	43.86%	25	22.81%	13	15.79%	9	7.02%	4	57
Subsidence & sinkholes	10.17%	6	66.10%	39	20.34%	12	3.39%	2	0.00%	0	59
Terrorism	18.97%	11	43.10%	25	13.79%	8	13.79%	8	10.34%	6	58
Tornado, wind storm	1.69%	1	28.81%	17	40.68%	24	20.34%	12	8.47%	5	59
Transportation accidents	5.17%	3	37.93%	22	31.03%	18	18.97%	11	6.90%	4	58
Urban fire	24.14%	14	34.48%	20	22.41%	13	10.34%	6	8.62%	5	58
Utility interruption	1.69%	1	45.76%	27	33.90%	20	13.56%	8	5.08%	3	59
Wildfire	22.03%	13	54.24%	32	15.25%	9	6.78%	4	1.69%	1	59
Winter storm	3.39%	2	35.59%	21	35.59%	21	18.64%	11	6.78%	4	59
										Answered	**59**
										Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Risk Assessment Category - Spatial Extent: Using the definition of SPATIAL EXTENT, apply a value of 1-4, or select not applicable (N/A) for each identified hazard. SPATIAL EXTENT: How large of an area would be impacted by the following events: N/A The hazard does not impact my municipality. 1 Negligible - less than 1% of the municipality is affected. 2 Small - between 1% and 10% of the municipality is affected. 3 Moderate - between 10% and 50% of the municipality is affected. 4 Large - between 50% and 100% of the municipality is affected.

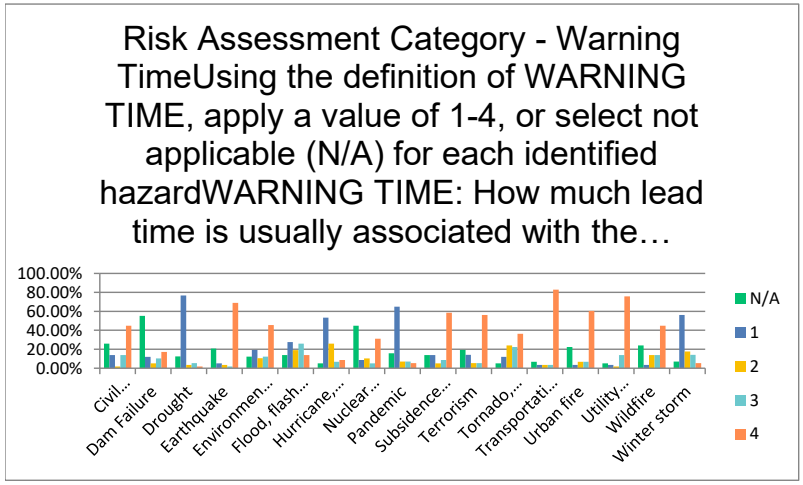
	N/A		1		2		3		4		Total
Civil Disturbance	27.12%	16	44.07%	26	25.42%	15	1.69%	1	1.69%	1	59
Dam Failure	56.14%	32	17.54%	10	19.30%	11	5.26%	3	1.75%	1	57
Drought	11.86%	7	16.95%	10	18.64%	11	23.73%	14	28.81%	17	59
Earthquake	26.79%	15	30.36%	17	14.29%	8	19.64%	11	8.93%	5	56
Environmental Hazards	10.17%	6	20.34%	12	38.98%	23	18.64%	11	11.86%	7	59
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	10.17%	6	25.42%	15	28.81%	17	22.03%	13	13.56%	8	59
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	1.69%	1	18.64%	11	27.12%	16	23.73%	14	28.81%	17	59
Nuclear incidents	48.28%	28	12.07%	7	3.45%	2	12.07%	7	24.14%	14	58
Pandemic	13.79%	8	15.52%	9	15.52%	9	13.79%	8	41.38%	24	58
Subsidence & sinkholes	13.79%	8	60.34%	35	18.97%	11	6.90%	4	0.00%	0	58
Terrorism	22.03%	13	35.59%	21	11.86%	7	11.86%	7	18.64%	11	59
Tornado, wind storm	3.45%	2	15.52%	9	36.21%	21	34.48%	20	10.34%	6	58
Transportation accidents	10.17%	6	28.81%	17	30.51%	18	23.73%	14	6.78%	4	59
Urban fire	24.14%	14	36.21%	21	25.86%	15	8.62%	5	5.17%	3	58
Utility interruption	5.17%	3	20.69%	12	18.97%	11	32.76%	19	22.41%	13	58
Wildfire	22.03%	13	35.59%	21	35.59%	21	5.08%	3	1.69%	1	59
Winter storm	1.69%	1	8.47%	5	16.95%	10	20.34%	12	52.54%	31	59
										Answered	**59**
										Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Risk Assessment Category - Warning Time: Using the definition of WARNING TIME, apply a value of 1-4, or select not applicable (N/A) for each identified hazard, WARNING TIME: How much lead time is usually associated with the following hazard events? N/A - The hazard does not impact my municipality. 1 - More than 24 hours. 2 - 12 to 24 hours. 3 - 6 to 12 hours. 4 - Less than 6 hours

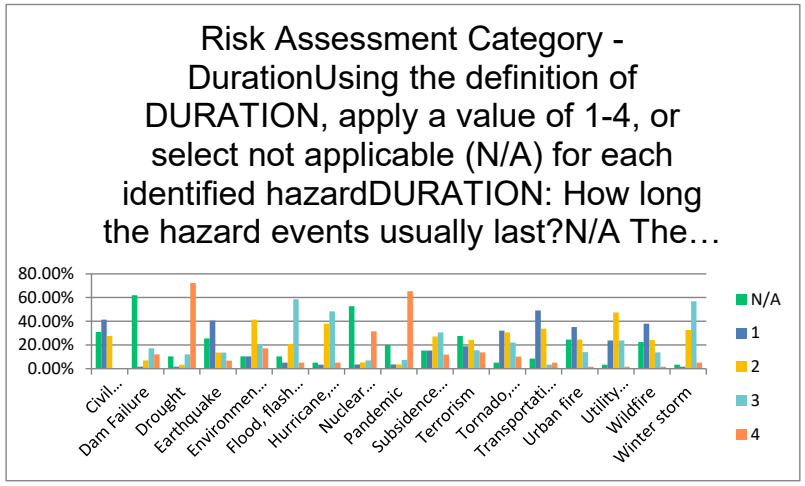
	N/A		1		2		3		4		Total
Civil Disturbance	25.86%	15	13.79%	8	1.72%	1	13.79%	8	44.83%	26	58
Dam Failure	55.17%	32	12.07%	7	5.17%	3	10.34%	6	17.24%	10	58
Drought	12.50%	7	76.79%	43	3.57%	2	5.36%	3	1.79%	1	56
Earthquake	20.69%	12	5.17%	3	3.45%	2	1.72%	1	68.97%	40	58
Environmental Hazards	12.28%	7	19.30%	11	10.53%	6	12.28%	7	45.61%	26	57
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	13.79%	8	27.59%	16	18.97%	11	25.86%	15	13.79%	8	58
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	5.17%	3	53.45%	31	25.86%	15	6.90%	4	8.62%	5	58
Nuclear incidents	44.83%	26	8.62%	5	10.34%	6	5.17%	3	31.03%	18	58
Pandemic	15.79%	9	64.91%	37	7.02%	4	7.02%	4	5.26%	3	57
Subsidence & sinkholes	13.79%	8	13.79%	8	5.17%	3	8.62%	5	58.62%	34	58
Terrorism	19.30%	11	14.04%	8	5.26%	3	5.26%	3	56.14%	32	57
Tornado, wind storm	5.17%	3	12.07%	7	24.14%	14	22.41%	13	36.21%	21	58
Transportation accidents	6.90%	4	3.45%	2	3.45%	2	3.45%	2	82.76%	48	58
Urban fire	22.41%	13	3.45%	2	6.90%	4	6.90%	4	60.34%	35	58
Utility interruption	5.17%	3	3.45%	2	1.72%	1	13.79%	8	75.86%	44	58
Wildfire	24.14%	14	3.45%	2	13.79%	8	13.79%	8	44.83%	26	58
Winter storm	7.02%	4	56.14%	32	17.54%	10	14.04%	8	5.26%	3	57
										Answered	**59**
										Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Risk Assessment Category - Duration: Using the definition of DURATION, apply a value of 1-4, or select not applicable (N/A) for each identified hazard. DURATION: How long the hazard events usually last? N/A - The hazard does not impact my municipality. 1 - Less than 6 hours. 2 - Less than 24 hours. 3 - Less than 1 week. 4 - More than 1 week

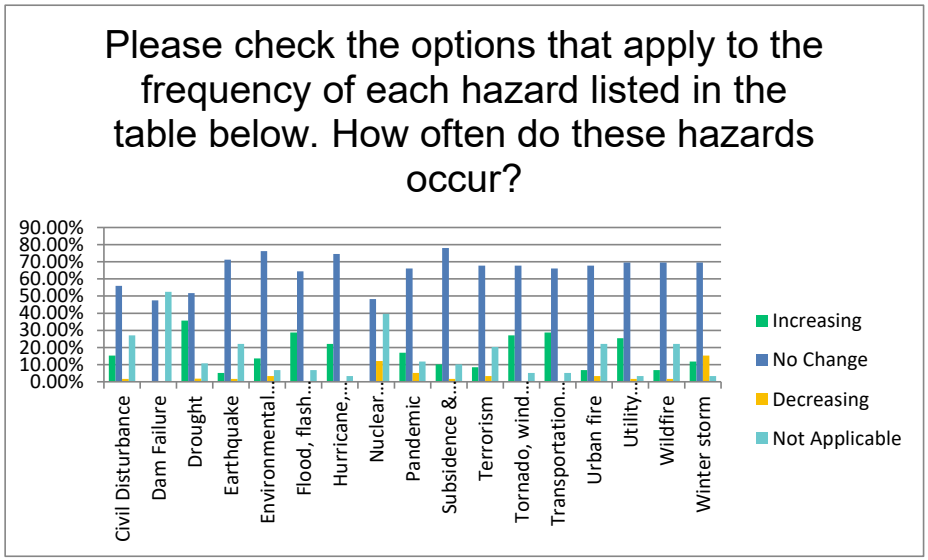
	N/A		1		2		3		4		Total
Civil Disturbance	31.03%	18	41.38%	24	27.59%	16	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	58
Dam Failure	62.07%	36	1.72%	1	6.90%	4	17.24%	10	12.07%	7	58
Drought	10.34%	6	1.72%	1	3.45%	2	12.07%	7	72.41%	42	58
Earthquake	25.42%	15	40.68%	24	13.56%	8	13.56%	8	6.78%	4	59
Environmental Hazards	10.34%	6	10.34%	6	41.38%	24	20.69%	12	17.24%	10	58
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	10.34%	6	5.17%	3	20.69%	12	58.62%	34	5.17%	3	58
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	5.17%	3	3.45%	2	37.93%	22	48.28%	28	5.17%	3	58
Nuclear incidents	52.63%	30	3.51%	2	5.26%	3	7.02%	4	31.58%	18	57
Pandemic	20.00%	11	3.64%	2	3.64%	2	7.27%	4	65.45%	36	55
Subsidence & sinkholes	15.25%	9	15.25%	9	27.12%	16	30.51%	18	11.86%	7	59
Terrorism	27.59%	16	18.97%	11	24.14%	14	15.52%	9	13.79%	8	58
Tornado, wind storm	5.08%	3	32.20%	19	30.51%	18	22.03%	13	10.17%	6	59
Transportation accidents	8.47%	5	49.15%	29	33.90%	20	3.39%	2	5.08%	3	59
Urban fire	24.56%	14	35.09%	20	24.56%	14	14.04%	8	1.75%	1	57
Utility interruption	3.39%	2	23.73%	14	47.46%	28	23.73%	14	1.69%	1	59
Wildfire	22.41%	13	37.93%	22	24.14%	14	13.79%	8	1.72%	1	58
Winter storm	3.45%	2	1.72%	1	32.76%	19	56.90%	33	5.17%	3	58
										Answered	**59**
										Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Please check the options that apply to the frequency of each hazard listed in the table below. How often do these hazards occur?

	Increasing		No Change		Decreasing		Not Applicable		Total
Civil Disturbance	15.25%	9	55.93%	33	1.69%	1	27.12%	16	59
Dam Failure	0.00%	0	47.46%	28	0.00%	0	52.54%	31	59
Drought	35.71%	20	51.79%	29	1.79%	1	10.71%	6	56
Earthquake	5.08%	3	71.19%	42	1.69%	1	22.03%	13	59
Environmental Hazards	13.56%	8	76.27%	45	3.39%	2	6.78%	4	59
Flood, flash flood, ice jam	28.81%	17	64.41%	38	0.00%	0	6.78%	4	59
Hurricane, tropical storm or nor' easter	22.03%	13	74.58%	44	0.00%	0	3.39%	2	59
Nuclear incidents	0.00%	0	48.28%	28	12.07%	7	39.66%	23	58
Pandemic	16.95%	10	66.10%	39	5.08%	3	11.86%	7	59
Subsidence & sinkholes	10.17%	6	77.97%	46	1.69%	1	10.17%	6	59
Terrorism	8.47%	5	67.80%	40	3.39%	2	20.34%	12	59
Tornado, wind storm	27.12%	16	67.80%	40	0.00%	0	5.08%	3	59
Transportation accidents	28.81%	17	66.10%	39	0.00%	0	5.08%	3	59
Urban fire	6.78%	4	67.80%	40	3.39%	2	22.03%	13	59
Utility interruption	25.42%	15	69.49%	41	1.69%	1	3.39%	2	59
Wildfire	6.78%	4	69.49%	41	1.69%	1	22.03%	13	59
Winter storm	11.86%	7	69.49%	41	15.25%	9	3.39%	2	59
								Answered	**59**
								Skipped	**0**



Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

If you marked increasing or decreasing to any hazards in question 11, please explain why for each hazard.

Answered	**42**
Skipped	**17**

Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118702193316	Sep 27 2024 02:42 PM	Severe weather events causing flooding, drought, sinkhole, and hurricanes are increasing due to the changing climate. Winter storms seem to be staying the same or decreasing due to changing average temperatures and volatile weather patterns.	
118688918171	Sep 10 2024 08:39 PM	THERE IS INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL EVIDENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSING AN INCREASE IN THESE EVENTS.	
118688308800	Sep 10 2024 07:53 AM	Flood, Flash Flood - Over the last several years storm intensities have increased. We continue to see a significant amount of rain come down in short periods of time. The frequency of these storms seem to be happening more often as well. □ □ Transportation Accidents - As Cumberland County continues to grow the highway system through the Carlisle Area along with the surrounding roads continues to become more congested which are leading to more accidents.□ □ Utility Interruption - Over the last several years we have seen an increase in utility interruption in portions of the Township. The condition of the infrastructure is aging as well as the lack of maintenance to keep these lines clear of trees. This along with the increasing storm intensities have only made it worse. □ □ Winter Storms - Over the last several years this area has seen a decline in the amount of snow we have received.	
118687554196	Sep 09 2024 10:32 AM	Climate changes and closing of TMI	
118685532551	Sep 05 2024 07:26 PM	Climate change/global warming has affected our weather to the point where we are likely to suffer more drought issues due to increased temperatures. The same reason applies to Tropical storms, Tornados and wind storms. Environmental hazards are increasing in our area due to the amount of toxic substances that are shipped via train and tractor trailers through our municipality.	
118684930910	Sep 05 2024 07:24 AM	Weather related issues are increasing as weather becomes more volatile.□ □	
118684455411	Sep 04 2024 03:31 PM	Pandemic - We have not had a new pandemic since 2020.	
118676399799	Aug 23 2024 11:40 AM	Civil disturbances - increase in society's hostile behavior□ □ Transportation - increase in traffic volume due to distribution and warehousing along Interstate 81.	

118675473640	Aug 22 2024 09:41 AM	Pandemic-chances for wide spread pandemic have increased over last five years There is always that possibility of re-occurrences Transportation accidents-we are seeing a significant increase in truck involved accidents on I-81 each with possibility of having hazardous materials
118674792108	Aug 21 2024 12:36 PM	We've had more issues with dry weather (drought) as well as windier than normal conditions.
118673123279	Aug 19 2024 02:45 PM	The weather pattern lately seems to have long durations of no rain at all and then when we do receive rain it is heavy severe storms that causes flash flooding.
118673069236	Aug 19 2024 01:43 PM	Happening more often
118670817577	Aug 15 2024 02:59 PM	Weather continues to increase with additional storm severity. High winds, heavy rains and flash flooding. Terrorism seems on the decrease lately with less focus and more of a shift to all-hazards planning.
118665056930	Aug 07 2024 07:22 PM	Weather conditions fluctuate to extreme often which causes more dry, hot, wet, and makes for droughts, flash flooding, wind damage and power interruptions. More railroad and interstate 81 traffic with more hazardous cargos. Majority of our population is trapped between the railroad and interstate.
118663030197	Aug 05 2024 03:12 PM	sinkholes continue to form around campus
118661300471	Aug 02 2024 10:03 AM	More frequent, more intense rain events occurring
118658105128	Jul 29 2024 12:39 PM	We've experienced an uptick in wind related events.
118656472090	Jul 26 2024 11:12 AM	Civil disturbances based on current social climate are likely to increase. TMI shutdown decreases nuclear incident potential
118653983937	Jul 23 2024 12:49 PM	Schneider Electric site specifically has been experiencing more affects from flooding over the past few years. Mostly from employees unable to get into work due to flooded roadways resulting in lower attendance, and sinkholes at the site under the parking lot and building which causes minor business interruptions and expenses. The past few years we have experienced less down-time due to winter storms, partly from less snow and ice but also quick response and clearing of roadways.
118653330473	Jul 22 2024 05:25 PM	Civil Disturbance seems to be on the rise around the country and could potentially affect West Penn. Droughts seem to be more and more frequent. Flooding seems to be more frequent during storms. Windstorms seem to be increases with more and more storm related road closures/damage. Power outages are increasing as the windstorms increase. Wildfires will continue to increase as draughts continue.
118652834660	Jul 22 2024 07:22 AM	Nuclear - TMI is out of service so only incident would be medical nuclear.
118648370022	Jul 15 2024 02:37 PM	The facility has undergone a revamping of its PSM/EHS programs when Cargill took over the facility and has addressed numerous issues associated with PSM and EHS compliance.
118648179619	Jul 15 2024 10:30 AM	Earthquake- There has been an earthquake recently in the New York metro which is a recent occurrence. It is an increase from 0 in the past few years to 1. Pandemic- We had the first in decades and there are warnings of others so from 0 to 1 is an increase. Tornado- There have been more warnings over the past few years regarding potential tornado threats. Transportation Accidents- There are an increasing number of traffic incidents around Carlisle (the general location of CCHRA housing). Utility Interruption- There is an increase in the amount of utility interruptions in Carlisle between electric and internet. Winter Storm- We have not seen as many winter storms in the past few years as in prior years. Over the past 3 years we have shifted our budgets to reflect the milder winters.

118646751684	Jul 12 2024 02:02 PM	Drought-Increasing spells of dry periods over the past several years□ Flood, flash flood ice jam-Increasing of building has caused more runoff□ Terrorism-Current situation of the world causing additional threats□ Transportation-Increased traffic on roads not built for the volume and vehicle sizes□ Utility Interruption-Several cases over past years of utility interruption □
118645676231	Jul 11 2024 09:47 AM	Anecdotal for Tornados. Seems like we (Navy EM and Mechanicsburg) have sent more alerts for tornado warnings in the last five years than in the previous ten years.□ □
118644893933	Jul 10 2024 11:42 AM	Anecdotal for Sink Holes. I don't recall discussing sink holes in or hazard assessment meetings until about five years ago. We have been dealing with them more and more lately
118644220598	Jul 09 2024 03:50 PM	More traffic causing more accidents
118644051030	Jul 09 2024 12:44 PM	N/A
118643944674	Jul 09 2024 10:40 AM	Global Warming
118643922718	Jul 09 2024 10:10 AM	Lack of Rain
118643845279	Jul 09 2024 08:26 AM	Increasingly risky environment for terrorism incidents, including at military bases and transportation points. Hacking of utilities increases the risk of interruption. Civil Disturbance - Few incidents exist, and numbers decrease□ Environmental Hazards - Facilities/Entities seem to be implementing better practices, reducing the number of events□ Pandemic - issues/cases decreasing
118643586336	Jul 08 2024 09:48 PM	We are not getting as many winter storms in the winter as we did in the past.
118643401576	Jul 08 2024 03:53 PM	N/A
118643334358	Jul 08 2024 02:29 PM	It seems that due to climate change, many of the hazards associated with weather have increased in frequency as a result. In addition, as the Township grows and becomes more developed, the likelihood of transportation and environmental related accidents becomes greater.
118643319730	Jul 08 2024 02:12 PM	Increasing: climate change□ Decreasing: TMI decommissioning
118643152489	Jul 08 2024 10:50 AM	Climate change. Increasing political disagreements.
118638194276	Jul 01 2024 11:25 AM	N/A
118638123759	Jul 01 2024 09:50 AM	Droughts during the weekend has become a norm over the summer months.□ With the increase of transportation in the area, the number of accidents has increased. □ Power outages have become more regular, and restoration has taken more time.
118636777709	Jun 28 2024 01:01 PM	Winter storms have been less prevalent and less severs in the past few years. Earthquakes I am assuming only because i have 'felt' more in the past few years. Hurricane's seem to be coming up the coast more often than before.
118636626907	Jun 28 2024 09:39 AM	Utility interruptions - There seems to be more power outages than normal. However, Carlisle water plant has a uninterrupted power supply plan in place. □ □ Winter Storms - There seems to be fewer winter storms

118636586114	Jun 28 2024 08:45 AM	Utility grids are old and they do not do a good job of trimming trees back. If you believe in climate change, and some just don't for some reason, drought and wilder temp swings are going to make storms even worse.
118635973837	Jun 27 2024 01:03 PM	The events of the past couple of years are self-explanatory - civil unrest throughout the USA and PA. Local terror issues, etc..

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The hazards currently included in the Hazard Mitigation Plan are listed above in questions 6-11. Are there any hazards that are not included in the Hazard Mitigation Plan that you feel should be addressed?

Answered	**33**
Skipped	**26**

Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118702193316	Sep 27 2024 02:42 PM	I can't think of any other hazards that should be addressed that are not already on the list.	
118688918171	Sep 10 2024 08:39 PM	NOT AT THIS TIME.	
118688308800	Sep 10 2024 07:53 AM	No	
118685532551	Sep 05 2024 07:26 PM	I believe the plan covers all.	
118684930910	Sep 05 2024 07:24 AM	None	
118684455411	Sep 04 2024 03:31 PM	No.	
118684383102	Sep 04 2024 02:06 PM	no	
118676399799	Aug 23 2024 11:40 AM	No	
118675473640	Aug 22 2024 09:41 AM	Roadway closures especially with I-76, I-81 in Middlesex Twp. and the impact of dumping heavy traffic on our highway (Harrisburg Pike) which has often shut down flow of traffic and interrupted response of emergency services. This can impact several days depending on the time of the incident.	
118674792108	Aug 21 2024 12:36 PM	No	
118673802543	Aug 20 2024 10:24 AM	no other hazards	
118673069236	Aug 19 2024 01:43 PM	N/A	
118670817577	Aug 15 2024 02:59 PM	Cyber	
118665056930	Aug 07 2024 07:22 PM	What about government ordered shut down of supply system i.e stores, business. How do folks get basic life needs?	
118663030197	Aug 05 2024 03:12 PM	n/a	
118658105128	Jul 29 2024 12:39 PM	No	
118656472090	Jul 26 2024 11:12 AM	No	
118653330473	Jul 22 2024 05:25 PM	Cybersecurity should be at least discussed.	
118652834660	Jul 22 2024 07:22 AM	No	
118648370022	Jul 15 2024 02:37 PM	No	

118645676231	Jul 11 2024 09:47 AM	Cyber Threat
118644893933	Jul 10 2024 11:42 AM	No
118644220598	Jul 09 2024 03:50 PM	N/A
118643944674	Jul 09 2024 10:40 AM	No
118643845279	Jul 09 2024 08:26 AM	No
118643586336	Jul 08 2024 09:48 PM	no
118643401576	Jul 08 2024 03:53 PM	Active Shooter / Workplace Violence, although might be included under Civil Disturbance.
118643334358	Jul 08 2024 02:29 PM	No
118638194276	Jul 01 2024 11:25 AM	No.
118638123759	Jul 01 2024 09:50 AM	No
118636777709	Jun 28 2024 01:01 PM	N/A
118636011163	Jun 27 2024 01:44 PM	no
118635973837	Jun 27 2024 01:03 PM	No

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns?

Answered 31

Skipped 28

Respondent ID	Response Date	Responses	Tags
118702193316	Sep 27 2024 02:42 PM	No	
118688918171	Sep 10 2024 08:39 PM	NOT AT THIS TIME.	
118688308800	Sep 10 2024 07:53 AM	No	
118685532551	Sep 05 2024 07:26 PM	Not at this time - thank you!	
118684930910	Sep 05 2024 07:24 AM	No	
118684455411	Sep 04 2024 03:31 PM	No.	
118676399799	Aug 23 2024 11:40 AM	No	
118675473640	Aug 22 2024 09:41 AM	None	
118674792108	Aug 21 2024 12:36 PM	No	
118673802543	Aug 20 2024 10:24 AM	none	
118673157472	Aug 19 2024 03:28 PM	This form was filled out from the viewpoint of a municipal utility--sanitary sewer system	
118673069236	Aug 19 2024 01:43 PM	N/a	
118670817577	Aug 15 2024 02:59 PM	no	
118665056930	Aug 07 2024 07:22 PM	Most of my survey responses were based on what if's. Our community sits between the railroad and interstate 81. It only takes one accident with the wrong cargo to devastate our community.	
118663030197	Aug 05 2024 03:12 PM	n/a	
118656472090	Jul 26 2024 11:12 AM	No	
118653330473	Jul 22 2024 05:25 PM	N/A	
118652834660	Jul 22 2024 07:22 AM	N/A	
118645687199	Jul 11 2024 10:00 AM	No	
118645676231	Jul 11 2024 09:47 AM	No.	
118644893933	Jul 10 2024 11:42 AM	No	
118644220598	Jul 09 2024 03:50 PM	N/A	

118643944674	Jul 09 2024 10:40 AM	No
118643845279	Jul 09 2024 08:26 AM	No
118643586336	Jul 08 2024 09:48 PM	no
118643334358	Jul 08 2024 02:29 PM	No
118638194276	Jul 01 2024 11:25 AM	No.
118638123759	Jul 01 2024 09:50 AM	No
118636777709	Jun 28 2024 01:01 PM	N/A
118636011163	Jun 27 2024 01:44 PM	none
118635973837	Jun 27 2024 01:03 PM	no

Mitigation Action Progress Report Form

Organization:	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety & Planning
Name and Title:	Michele Parsons, Deputy Director – Emergency Management and Steve Hoffman, Manager-Planning Department

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
Civil Disturbance	1. Evaluate requests to use county facilities for public gatherings and coordinate with law enforcement as needed to secure events.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	Continue to mandate 'authorization' to schedule training rooms; do NOT authorize meetings (including other department's use for meetings with public) that may or has the potential for disruption to building activities.
Civil Disturbance	2. Partner with Lower Allen Township, the PSP, and the Camp Hill Prison to keep emergency response plans current.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	Meeting with the partners/stake-holders conducted 09-21-2022 to review the SCIC Support Annex.
Drought	3. Support municipal efforts to fund investments in water and stormwater collection and delivery systems.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	Ongoing
Drought	4. Integrate green infrastructure concepts into municipal zoning and subdivision ordinances.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	Continue to pursue projects.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
Drought	5. Develop a water supply study in coordination with the Susquehanna River Basin Commission and county municipalities.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	To be considered as part of the 2024 Cumberland County Comprehensive Plan.
Dam Failure	6. Monitor and track new development in inundation areas	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	Cumberland County Planning Department and GIS department developed a subdivision and land development mapping tool that tracks all development.
Dam Failure	7. Continue to participate in EAP meetings with dam owners. Recommend that dam owners update the Dam Failure Emergency Action Plan.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	DPS staff participated in "Dams Sector Info Sharing Drill" facilitated by CISA, May 7 – 8, 2024; DPS staff participate in EAP meetings as invited.
Flooding	8. Host a countywide workshop to encourage participation in the Community Rating System program to reduce NFIP rates.	Cumberland County Planning Department	X				CCPC hosted a meeting on August 2, 2021 to discuss the Building Resilience and Infrastructure (BRIC) grant and the Community Rating System (CRS).
Flooding	9. Maintain 100% municipal participation in the NFIP.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	On September 7, 2023 new floodplains were adopted by FEMA. All municipalities adopted the floodplains and met the minimum standard in the floodplain ordinances.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
Flooding	10. Conduct outreach to municipalities and owners of RLP and SRLP to inform them of buyout options, elevation and mitigation reconstruction strategies.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	The Cumberland County Planning Department conducted outreach and coordination for new FEMA floodplain adoption and floodplain ordinance approval.
Flooding	11. Assist all 33 municipalities in updating floodplain management regulations to meet or exceed the minimum standards required by the NFIP.	Cumberland County Planning Department	X			X	The Cumberland County Planning Department conducted outreach and coordination for new FEMA floodplain adoption and floodplain ordinance approval.
Flooding	12. Monitor and remove debris jams, as applicable, on the Yellow Breeches Creek and Conodoguinet Creek in partnership with municipal and state governments and private property owners.	Cumberland County Planning Department, Municipalities				X	Posted notices on water trail website of obstructions in the Yellow Breeches Creek and Conodoguinet Creek.
Flooding	13. Collect current flood elevation and extent data to support ongoing development of a predictive flood	Cumberland County Planning Department, Cumberland County GIS Department	X			X	Floodplain elevations provided in new FEMA maps. Adopted by FEMA on September 7, 2023

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
	intensity indicator model for the county.						
Flooding	14. Collect relevant structure information through the subdivision/land development process and recording processes to assist in determining flooding impacts to structures.	Cumberland County Planning Department, Cumberland County GIS Department				X	Cumberland County Planning Department and GIS department created a subdivision and land development plan mapper in 2020.
Flooding	15. Recommend that municipalities exclude or add foundation inspection requirements for mobile homes in a Special Flood Hazard Area.	Cumberland County Planning, Municipalities				X	Ongoing, no updates.
Flooding	16. Zion Bridge Project, Widen Bridge over the stream and make 2 lanes in Lower Frankford Township	Lower Frankford Township, Cumberland County Planning Department				X	The bridge has not been replaced to date.
Flooding	17. Opossum Creek Culvert Project, replacement of culvert into a larger opening to handle flooding.	Lower Frankford Township, Cumberland County Planning Department				X	The culvert has note been replaced to date.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
	Lower Frankford Township						
Flooding	18. Cloverdale Run Stormwater Drainage Project, replacement of under-sized and deteriorated drainage pipe (110 lf), headwall and inlet. Rich Street and Sharp Street, Newville Borough	Newville Borough, Cumberland County Planning Department			X		No actions taken by Borough due to financial distress.
Flooding	19. Cloverdale Run Stormwater Drainage Project, installation of new 36" elliptical RCP and headwall, swale cleaning and bank stabilization Broad Street, Newville Borough	Newville Borough, Cumberland County Planning Department			X		No actions taken by Borough due to financial distress.
Flooding	20. Cloverdale Run Stormwater Drainage Project, demolition and removal of an existing box culvert and new pipe installation Pennsylvania Avenue Box Culvert, Newville Borough	Newville Borough, Cumberland County Planning Department			X		No actions taken by Borough due to financial distress.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
Flooding	21. Cloverdale Run Stormwater Drainage, replacement of box culvert and installation of pipe. Parsonage Street Box Culvert, Newville Borough	Newville Borough, Cumberland County Planning Department			X		No actions taken by Borough due to financial distress.
Flooding	22. Cloverdale Run Stormwater Drainage, improvement of impoundment basin, headwall improvement and safety fencing. Newville Community Park headwall and retention pond, Newville Borough	Newville Borough, Cumberland County Planning Department			X		No actions taken by Borough due to financial distress.
Flooding	23. Cloverdale Run Stormwater Drainage, box culvert and pipe installation with 3 stormwater inlets. North Corporation Street Box Culvert, Newville Borough	Newville Borough, Cumberland County Planning Department			X		No actions taken by Borough due to financial distress.
Flooding	24. Cloverdale Run Stormwater Drainage, box culvert replacement, new pipe, debris screen and rip rap. Cove Avenue Box Culvert, Newville Borough	Newville Borough, Cumberland County Planning Department			X		No actions taken by Borough due to financial distress.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
Flooding	25. Flood Inundation Mapping	Cumberland County GIS Department				X	Ongoing
Flooding	26. Broad Street Drainage Improvements. Installation of stormwater collection, implementation of BMPs.	Mechanicsburg Borough, Cumberland County Planning Department				X	Project is 2 phases. Phase 1 is essentially completed. Phase 2 includes further extension of the system up Broad Street. Anticipated phase 2 project date is 2034-2039
Flooding	27. Pine Road Flooding. Property purchase, demolition of house and stormwater control.	South Middleton Township, Cumberland County Planning Department		X			The property was taken off the market and retained as a residence.
Flooding	28. Sewer Plant Grinder Pump Replacement	Mount Holly Springs Borough, Cumberland County Planning Department				X	2 of the 3 pumps have been replaced. The borough is hoping to replace the third pump in 2025.
Earthquake	29. Conduct seismic analyses for new or rehabilitated transportation infrastructure in the County.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety, Municipalities				X	County does not own much transportation infrastructure to analyze. DPS to encourage municipalities to analyze new or rehabilitated transportation infrastructure.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
Environmental Hazards	30. Maintain emergency hazardous materials response capabilities via certified team and continue to offer training to first responders.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	County HMRT received Type II HMRT Certification via PEMA on May 30, 2024 (4-year certification); Monthly HMRT trainings held/scheduled with open enrollment to first responders; continue to offer awareness- and operations-level initial/refresher trainings to first responders.
Environmental Hazards	31. Maintain and implement the Cumberland County Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	At the direction of the DPS Director, this has been moved to the 1st quarter of 2025; contractor identified; awaiting final quote.
Environmental Hazards	32. Encourage municipalities to prohibit SARA facilities in wellhead or source water protection areas.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety, Cumberland County Planning Department				X	DPS and the Local Emergency Planning Committee continues to educate municipals about commercial/industrialchemical safety via annual summit and bimonthly meetings.
Nuclear Incident	33. Meet with TMI officials on a quarterly basis to receive decommissioning updates.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	In person meetings for decommissioning have concluded; Received 'draft' Integrated Response Plan July 18, 2024 and provided verification of DPS contact information to utility; following Governor's Office and utility public briefings for updates on potential restart of Reactor 2.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
Nuclear Incident	34. Continue to Participate in radiological emergency response training and exercises.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	DPS HMRT Hosted/Participated in RAD full scale exercise on June 23, 2024; DPS Staff members attends/ participated in annual FEMA R3 REPP WS.
Pandemic	35. Continue to collaborate with Pa. Dept. of Health for mass distribution of medical countermeasures preparedness efforts.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	Reviewed MDMC Annex with DOH Dec 20,2023; Meeting with DOH to review plans scheduled for Sep 27, 2024.
Pandemic	36. Establish a core County team to continue participation in pandemic (including the Coronavirus in 2020) exercises, education, preparedness, and response.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	Pandemic Emergency Declaration expired, however, DPS continues to serve on the Board of Directors of the Keystone Healthcare Coalition in which all plans/annexes are being reviewed, participate in trainings/exercises; incorporating lessons learned into updated plans.
Pandemic	37. Monitor mosquito populations and conduct spraying programs to reduce vulnerability to vector borne diseases.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	Ongoing.
Sinkholes	38. Inventory sinkhole events as part of HMP GIS system.	Cumberland County GIS Department				X	Ongoing.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
Sinkholes	39. Integrate sinkhole detection requirements into municipal subdivision and development requirements	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	Karst reports and studies are encouraged in subdivision ordinances where applicable.
Transportation Accidents	40. Identify and pursue funding for transportation projects through participation in the Harrisburg Area Transportation Study's highway, bridge, and railway planning initiatives.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	Ongoing. Provided input to 2025 TIP update.
Transportation Accidents	41. Implement the Cumberland County Bridge Capital Improvement Plan.	Cumberland County Planning Department	X			X	Completed county capital bridge program. Working with municipal owned bridges.
Transportation Accidents	42. Evaluate using the county's $5 Local Use Fee to support local and regional transportation projects.	Cumberland County Planning Department	X			X	Ongoing. $5 fee expanded to include municipal bridges and roads.
Terrorism	43. Continue to maintain relationships with local, state and federal partners to sustain awareness and/or detection of threat capabilities.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	DPS offers no less than 6 meeting/training opportunities to local appointed/elected officials; attends/participates in the MAB meetings; provides emergency management-specific training (no less than every 2 years) for

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
							appointed/elected officials to help them understand their role in EM.
Tornadoes, Hurricanes, and other Windstorm Events	44. Maintain StormReady Certification via NWS. Continue to support and encourage municipal participation of the program.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	StormReady certification valid through March 2027; host 'skywarn' training (all levels); participate in NWS webinars throughout any calendar year; participate in NWS Chat for real-time reporting and receiving of current activities; provide partners/stakeholders paperwork for 'large event gathering' planning to have specific updates from NWS for increased situational awareness before and during their event.
Urban Fire	45. Continue to support the ARC efforts on installation of residential detectors; Promote residents usage of fire extinguishers.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	Continue to support ARC and connect with municipal officials for planning and conducting of these events; continue to retain ARC contacts on various email groups for continued visibility of current events, threats and collaboration.
Urban Fire	46. Encourage municipal participation in the NFPA Firewise program.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	Provided an NFPA Firewise educational opportunity to municipals during 2022 HMP annual update meeting.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
Utility Disruption	47. Use municipal subdivision and land development ordinances to protect above ground infrastructure from trees through setbacks and easements.	Cumberland County Planning Department	X			X	Recommend in draft ordinances and ordinance updates.
Utility Disruption	48. Require underground utilities through municipal subdivision and land development regulations.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	Ongoing.
Utility Disruption	49. Coordinate with utility providers to resolve utility issues during outage events.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety, Cumberland County Planning Department				X	Continue to maintain utility-specific virtual reporting software during 'extreme' events; maintain email collaboration before, during and after incidents; provide updates to utilities related to critical infrastructure (new and/or removed).
Wildfire	50. Promote the NFPA's Firewise Program with appropriate municipalities.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	Provided an NFPA Firewise educational opportunity to municipals during 2022 HMP annual update meeting.
Winter Storm	51. Continue to Participate in statewide severe storm exercises with PEMA as appropriate.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	PEMA no longer collaborates with the county/municipal partners during their annual storm exercises, however, DPS continues to host various training/exercises with inclusion of PEMA staff, as well as, all other partners/stakeholders. No

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
							less than one weather-related exercise facilitated per calendar year.
Winter Storm	52. Continue to participate in PennDOT Winter Preparedness Stakeholder meetings and maintain partnership.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	Met with Carlisle District Manager (and Staff) Nov 8, 2023 for annual winter preparedness stakeholder meeting; continue to collaborate and share information as applicable.
All Hazards	53. Continue to work with ARC to identify shelters for short-term evacuation(s).	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	ARC maintains a file within the EOC for pre-established shelters; during imminent/sudden incidents, ARC contacted to collaborate with on-scene first responders to provide assistance to affected citizens that wish to receive their help. ARC was also invited/participated in the National Mass Care Full Scale Exercise that DPS hosted at Shippensburg University May 20 – 23, 2024.
All Hazards	54. Continue to Participate in the South Central Task Force activities, including training and planning activities.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	DPS members serve on various committees within the SCTF to include the Executive Committee (governing body), logistics, planning, all-hazards incident management team, co-chair of training, exercise and education committee, etc.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
All Hazards	55. Continue implementation of an early warning or alert systems that utilize cloud-based (IPAWS, Wireless Emergency Alerts) communications technologies to distribute pertinent information to the public during emergencies.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	DPS continues to facilitate training for their 'eligible' staff on the proper conduct and use of the various mass communications systems, to include the EBS, iPAWS, NOAA weather radio, etc. DPS continues to utilize these tools as applicable in efforts to assist the first responders and citizens alike.
All Hazards	56. Maintain the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation GIS story map online.	Cumberland County GIS Department				X	To be updated with 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan update.
All Natural Hazards	57. Monitor the impacts of climate change on the frequency and severity of hazard impacts in the county.	Cumberland County Planning Department, Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	DPS continues to maintain data from weather-events that have the potential or have caused significant damages to the lives and/or property (public/private) within the county; continue to collaborate with regional- and state-partners; share damage information with the NWS and assist with gathering and analysis of data in a collaborative fashion.
All Hazards	58. Continue to coordinate quarterly meetings/training with the local emergency management and related officials.	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	No less than 6 meetings/training per calendar year.

Hazard(s) Addressed	Mitigation Action	Lead Agency/ Department	STATUS				STATUS UPDATE NOTES
			Completed	Canceled	Deferred	Ongoing	
All Hazards	59. Provide HMP related agenda items for Municipal Advisory Board meetings	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	DPS Director provides these related items to the Commissioners Office for inclusion on the MAB Meeting Agenda.
Flooding	60. Provide technical assistance/training to municipal EMCs/FPMs who have no or limited experience with floodplains.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	DPS provides no less than 1 training opportunity per calendar year, as well as provide numerous NWS training opportunities (virtual and in-person) to these partners/stakeholders.
All Hazards	61. Assist municipalities to identify and submit grant applications for federal, state, and county programs that support HMP goals, objectives, and actions.	Cumberland County Planning Department				X	County grant programs have been used to implement projects consistent with the Hazard Mitigation Plan.
All Hazards	62. Conduct annual HMP meetings to review implementation progress.	Cumberland County Planning Department, Cumberland County Department of Public Safety, Cumberland County GIS Department				X	No less than 1 DPS members is present for each of these scheduled meetings (virtual and/or in person).
Flooding, Dam Failure	63. Encourage and cooperate with dam owners to complete preventative maintenance projects and removal actions	Cumberland County Planning Department, Cumberland County Department of Public Safety				X	Ongoing Action.

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Cumberland County
Name and Title:	Kirk Stoner, Director of Planning

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Support and educate municipalities about the NFIP Compliance Audit Program**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Flooding
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	CCPD to provide technical assistance and support to local implementation of the new FEMA NFIP Compliance Audit Program.
Action description	
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	n/a
Priority	
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	
Potential partners	
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Cumberland County
Name and Title:	Kirk Stoner, Director of Planning

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Ground Mounted Solar Array**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Climate change, drought, flood, flash flood, and ice jam, hurricane, tropical storm, and nor'easter, tornado and windstorm, and wildfire.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Cumberland County plans to construct a ground-mounted solar array on county owned property. Access to the property will be from Army Heritage Drive.
Action description	Construction of a 3-6 Mw ground mounted solar array on property owned by Cumberland County.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$8-10 million
Priority	Medium
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Cumberland County
Potential partners	Middlesex Township
Potential funding sources	FEMA, state, private sector, county
Timeline	5-10 years

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov



Figure 1 – Potential Ground-mount PV Locations on County-owned Land

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Cumberland County
Name and Title:	Kirk Stoner, Director of Planning

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Action Title	**Digitize High Hazard Dam Inundation Areas**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Flooding
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Improve dam inundation area mapping.
Action description	Digitize the dam inundation areas for Hazard Mitigation efforts and to identify vulnerable populations.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	n/a
Priority	Medium
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Cumberland County GIS, Cumberland County Planning Department
Potential partners	Pennsylvania DEP
Potential funding sources	BRIC Funding
Timeline	

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Municipalities and Cumberland County Department of Public Safety
Name and Title:	Justin Shaulis, Planning Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Cooling and Warming Centers**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Extreme Temperature
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Protect Public Health and Safety to Reduce Heat and Cold Related Illness and Deaths
Action description	Encourage municipalities to establish or expand cooling and warming centers for residents
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	
Priority	
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Municipalities
Potential partners	Cumberland County Department of Public Safety
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Cargill, Camp Hill
Name and Title:	

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	Coordination and membership with the Local Emergency Planning Committee
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Language Barriers cause potential hazards if communication is not clear.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Our facility has a high population of Spanish speaking employees. There are several potential safety hazards with language barriers. Being unable to communicate could cause potential risk or misunderstandings so specific departments/leaders learned the basics of Spanish to better communicate.
Action description	Educate on the Spanish language
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$7,240.00
Priority	Low
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Cargill, Camp Hill Human Resources department
Potential partners	Language Trainers Corporation
Potential funding sources	Cargill budget

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	15 sessions of 2-hour lessons (April 2024 – July 2024)

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Cargill, Camp Hill
Name and Title:	

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	Language Barriers – Language Training
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Language Barriers cause potential hazards if communication is not clear.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Our facility has a high population of Spanish speaking employees. There are several potential safety hazards with language barriers. Being unable to communicate could cause potential risk or misunderstandings so specific departments/leaders learned the basics of Spanish to better communicate. Additionally, we service and volunteer in our local community so this will help more Cargill employees the opportunity to communicate and support.
Action description	Educate workforce on the English language
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$7,240.00
Priority	Low
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Cargill, Camp Hill Human Resources department
Potential partners	Language Trainers Corporation

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Potential funding sources	Cargill budget
Timeline	15 sessions of 2-hour lessons (Start January 2025)

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Cargill, Camp Hill
Name and Title:	

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Action Title	Emergency Exercise drill for hazard release of ammonia with the Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee and Lower Allen township fire/EMS for hazardous mitigation.
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Coordination with Cumberland LEPC and Lower Allen Township EMS for Hazard Mitigation & coordination to minimize/reduce/eliminate ammonia/coolant release scenarios with a tabletop exercise and release reaction drill.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Requirement and desire to coordinate with local emergency services to conduct emergency tabletop and release drill exercises for the refrigeration system at the facility.
Action description	Conduct both a tabletop exercise and an evacuation/response drill for .
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$2,360
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Cargill, Camp Hill Environmental Health & Safety Dept.
Potential partners	Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee & Lower Allen Township Fire/EMS
Potential funding sources	Cargill budget
Timeline	Annually attends the bi-monthly LEPC meetings, volunteers for subcommittees and Summit prep as well as committee awareness fair

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Cargill, Camp Hill
Name and Title:	

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	Emergency Exercise drill for hazard release of ammonia with the Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee and Lower Allen township fire/EMS for hazardous mitigation.
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Coordination with Cumberland LEPC and Lower Allen Township EMS for Hazard Mitigation & coordination to minimize/reduce/eliminate ammonia/coolant release scenarios with a tabletop exercise and release reaction drill.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Requirement and desire to coordinate with local emergency services to conduct emergency tabletop and release drill exercises for the refrigeration system at the facility.
Action description	Conduct both a tabletop exercise and an evacuation/response drill for coordination with LEPC/Hazmat/Fire/EMS for hazardous mitigation associated with the ammonia/refrigeration system.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$10,000
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Cargill, Camp Hill Environmental Health & Safety Dept.
Potential partners	Cumberland County Local Emergency Planning Committee & Lower Allen Township Fire/EMS
Potential funding sources	Cargill budget
Timeline	Planning on conducting the exercise in May/June 2025 timeframe.

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Cargill Camp Hill PA
Name and Title:	Jennifer L Barney RN BSN OHN Manager

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	Products for testing cholesterol, glucose, and Lipid levels for 500 employees
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Most employess do not seek medical care or wellness checks due to cost of insurance and expense of services. At risk population for hypercholerolemia, hyperlipidemia and diabete
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Lack of preventative care in the at-risk population.
Action description	Provide a wellness check for employees including a quick test for cholesterol, lipids, and blood glucose. Provide education on effects of elevated levels of the above along with recommendations of lifestyle changes and medical managem
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	Cardiocheck plus Analyzer: $599.00 test strips: $128.95/unit (25 tests per unit) $2579.00 Capillary tubes: $8.95/unit (1 per unit) $279.69 lancets $17.11/box (100/box) $85.55
Priority	Cardiocheck Printer: $299.00 Printer labels: $19.95/roll (160 labels/roll) $79.80 Controls Chemicals: $44.95 ASAP
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Health Services Department
Potential partners	
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	Within the next year.

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Camp Hill Borough
Name and Title:	Sara Gibson, Borough Manager

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Harvard Run Stormwater Management Project**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Flooding on road and on residential properties
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Heavy rain events create runoff that exceeds the capacity of the existing stormwater infrastructure. This causes roads and houses to flood. Repairs to upstream hazard areas are not possible without resolution of this issue.
Action description	Install a new trash rack and inlet boxes and construct a parallel concrete pipe that will be more accessible than the existing line, thus allowing twice the runoff of the existing system. Project would also require restoration of paving, curb, and sidewalk.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$690,400
Priority	Medium-High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Camp Hill Stormwater Authority
Potential partners	Camp Hill Borough
Potential funding sources	Stormwater Authority fees
Timeline	To be completed by 12/31/2030

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	East Pennsboro Township
Name and Title:	John Owen, Assistant Township Manager

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Public Works Emergency and Backup Power**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Utility Interruption - Loss of power
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	The public works facility needs an adequate backup generator to ensure continuous operation during power outages. This is crucial for maintaining essential services, such as fuel pumps, which are necessary for keeping emergency and maintenance vehicles operational. Without a backup power source, the facility could face disruptions in critical functions, potentially impacting public safety and response times during emergencies.
Action description	To address this, we should install a backup generator at the public works facility. This generator will provide power during outages, ensuring that essential services like fuel pumps remain operational. By doing so, we can maintain the functionality of emergency and maintenance vehicles, preventing disruptions that could impact public safety and response times during emergencies.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	Cost is dependent upon the use of the building and critical/essential functions present.
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	East Pennsboro Township
Potential partners	PEMA / FEMA

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Potential funding sources	General Fund / Capital Improvement Program /Grants
Timeline	As soon as funding can be secured.

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	East Pennsboro Township
Name and Title:	John B. Owen Assistant Township Manager / Chief Planner

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Storm Sewer Infrastructure and Roadway Replacement Susquehanna Avenue**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Township Roadway, draining and flash flooding hazard safety hazard
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Susquehanna Avenue is in one of the older parts of the community from the last century and has experienced road lifting and breaking due to surface and subsurface stormwater. We are currently unsure of where the pipes in the roadway connect and convey flow due to their age and no record of drawings.
Action description	Recommend repairs should include a new pipe network from Susquehanna Park down to US 11/15. It is also recommended to design a small bio-retention basin within the adjacent park to control stormwater flows as well as to repair and reconnect stormwater piping on Columbia Road.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$1.1 Million
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	East Pennsboro Township Stormwater Authority and Public Works
Potential partners	FEMA / PEMA Hazard mitigation
Potential funding sources	Liquid fuels, Stormwater budget expenditure , grants

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	As soon as funding can be secured

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	East Pennsboro Township
Name and Title:	John Owen, Assistant Township Manager / Chief Planner

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Tory Circle Storm Sewer Lining**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Storm sewer failures due to age in a high-density townhouse development leading to a Commercial Shopping Center
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Muli tuple failures/sinkholes in this line over the past four (4) years have led to additional CCTV investigation. Multiple spot repairs are needed along with lining 1,776 feet due to the age and condition of pipes.
Action description	Spot repair for certain portions with the lining of the entire pipe.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$2.2 Million
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	East Pennsboro Township Stormwater Authority and Public Works
Potential partners	FEMA / PEMA Hazard mitigation
Potential funding sources	Liquid fuels, Stormwater budget expenditure, grants
Timeline	As soon as funding can be secured

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Lower Allen Township
Name and Title:	Lower Allen Drive at Capital City Mall Entrance Flooding mitigation

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Action Title	**Stormwater infrastructure analysis and upgrades on Lower Allen Drive**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Flooding and Flash Flooding
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	There is an area along Lower Allen Drive at the mall entrance that floods during heavy rain events. The road becomes completely submerged at the entrance to the mall at Lower Allen Drive at the signalized intersection.
Action description	Seek funding for stormwater infrastructure analysis and upgrades
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	No cost estimates available currently
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	PennDOT/Lower Allen Township
Potential partners	Capital City Mall
Potential funding sources	Municipal capital fund, grant funding
Timeline	As soon as capital funding or grant funding is secured

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Lower Allen Township
Name and Title:	Benjamin Powell, Director of Public Works

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Lower Allen Shopping Center Flooding Mitigation**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Flooding and failing drainage infrastructure.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Due to failing, old, and undersized stormwater infrastructure, massive amounts of stormwater is over running the existing conveyance infrastructure at the Lower Allen Shopping Center.
Action description	• **Improve Stormwater Drainage System Capacity:** • Installing, re-routing, or increasing the capacity of a storm drainage system. • Increasing drainage or absorption capacities with detention and retention basins, relief drains, spillways, drain widening/dredging or rerouting, logjam and debris removal, extra culverts, bridge modification, dike setbacks, flood gates and pumps, or channel redirection. • Increasing dimensions of drainage culverts in flood-prone areas. • **Conduct Regular Maintenance for Drainage Systems and Flood Control Structures:** • Performing regular drainage system maintenance, such as sediment and debris clearance, as well as detection and prevention of discharges into stormwater and sewer systems from home footing drains, downspouts, or sewer pumps. • Routinely cleaning and repairing stormwater drains.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	Planning Level Cost Opinion: $50,000 to $75,000 for design, bidding, contract administration, construction oversight. $250,000-$350,000 for implementation.

Priority	High Priority
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Private and Business Landowner
Potential partners	Lower Allen Township, PennDOT, Local Watershed Organizations
Potential funding sources	To Be Determined based on design determined BMP mitigation. Potentially a combination of Federal grants, State funding, and Local contributions.
Timeline	3-5 years for design and implementation as funding becomes available.

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Lower Allen Township
Name and Title:	Seneca Road/Saint Johns Road/Oneida Road Flooding

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Stormwater infrastructure analysis and upgrades on Seneca, Saint Johns, and Oneida Road**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Flooding and Flash Flooding
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	There is a pump installed at the intersection of Seneca and Saint Johns Roads to pump stormwater runoff to inlets that are higher than the pipe elevation and cannot flow by gravity. The pump cannot keep up with high volumes of stormwater and the area of Seneca/Saint Johns/Oneida floods during heavy rain events. The area requires analysis and re-engineering to flow by gravity and to eliminate the pump.
Action description	Seek funding for stormwater infrastructure analysis and upgrades
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	No cost estimates currently
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Lower Allen Drive/PennDOT
Potential partners	PennDOT

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Potential funding sources	Municipal capital fund, grant funding
Timeline	As soon as capital funding or grant funding is secured

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Lower Allen Township Authority
Name and Title:	Brian Kauffman, Manager

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Action Title	**Fuel Spill Prevention**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Hazardous Materials Release
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Underground fuel storage tanks are nearing the end of life and are 500 feet from the Yellow Breeches Creek and only one mile upstream of the PAWC drinking water intake.
Action description	Replace old below ground tanks with new above ground tanks.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$250,000
Priority	Intermediate
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Lower Allen Township Authority
Potential partners	
Potential funding sources	Authority Capital Funds, Grants
Timeline	2-5 years

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Mechanicsburg Borough
Name and Title:	Luke Arnold, Environmental Programs Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Active Transportation Network Development**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Traffic-related incidents, Pedestrian Safety, Borough accessibility
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	After the creation of an Active Transportation Plan, several projects were identified as necessary to provide a safe and accessible Borough for all our residents.
Action description	Network development would include: (1) Safety improvements to downtown main street crossings and other major Borough intersections, (2) retiming of downtown signaling, (3) ADA upgrades to sidewalks/signaling/curbs/etc, (4) development of protected bike lanes, (5) installation of multi-use trails/walkways
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$2,000,000 (+)
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Luke Arnold / Layne Thompson
Potential partners	South Mountain Trolley Greenway, PA Downtown Center
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Mechanicsburg Borough
Name and Title:	Luke Arnold, Environmental Programs Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Adapt and Mitigate Extreme Urban Temperatures**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Extreme Temperatures, Heat-related Illness
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Being in an urban setting, Mechanicsburg Borough is prone to high temperatures in areas void of green space. This can result in enforced climate related issues and heat-related illnesses.
Action description	Utilize a variety of strategies to reduce urban heating including (1) Tree canopy development, (2) solar parking arrays, (3) returning unused paved areas back to grass
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$750,000
Priority	Medium
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Luke Arnold, Environmental Programs Coordinator
Potential partners	
Potential funding sources	DCNR Grants, IRA Funding
Timeline	

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Mechanicsburg Borough
Name and Title:	Luke Arnold, Environmental Programs Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Railroad x Northside Storm Sewer System Repair and Upgrades**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Flooding
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Storm sewer running from Railroad tracks to the Northside basin has multiple damaged areas preventing proper conveyance of water into the Northside Basin outfall. This inadequate drainage and conveyance results in areas of flooding.
Action description	This project will consist of multiple phases to repair and/or replace sections of storm sewer piping from the railroad tracks to the Northside Basin outfall.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$800,000
Priority	Medium
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Luke Arnold (MS4 Coordinator), Greg Rogalski (Engineer, Pennoni), Ryan Jongezoon (Engineer, Pennoni)
Potential partners	Borough Municipal Authority
Potential funding sources	FEMA and PEMA funding, Chesapeake Bay funding
Timeline	Proposed project start in 2029

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Mechanicsburg Borough
Name and Title:	Luke Arnold, Environmental Programs Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Sewer Capital Improvements – Security Upgrades**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Sewer Plant security improvements, employee safety
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	A recent safety audit and assessment revealed a series of recommendations to improve plant security and safety.
Action description	Among the recommended upgrades were a mechanical gate that opens with a key fob, door locks that work with a key fob, security cameras, signage, fence repairs, an intercom, a radio that works with emergency responders' radios and cybersecurity training. We have begun security upgrades using the Small Capital Purchases account, but completing the upgrades will require additional funding.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$125,000
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Curtis Huey, Sewer Plant Superintendent
Potential partners	
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	2025/2026

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Mechanicsburg Borough
Name and Title:	Luke Arnold, Environmental Programs Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Earn Storm Ready Certification**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Storm Preparedness, Flooding, Hazard Communication
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Historically, since 2018, the Borough has been a Storm Ready supporter, but we have not been able to meet the qualifications for certification.
Action description	Complete all necessary elements required to earn designation including the creation of a municipal EOC, hazard communication with staff and residents, weather drills and exercises, etc.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$100,000
Priority	Low
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Emergency Management Coordinator/Public Safety Officer
Potential partners	Fire Chief, Police Chief
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Monroe Township, Cumberland County
Name and Title:	Williams Grove Mobile Home Park Floodproofing

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Flood Mitigation**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Flooding
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Williams Grove Mobile Home Park, built on an island in the floodway prior to the existence of floodplain regulations, routinely floods requiring the evacuation of residents
Action description	Construct floodproofing measure, elevate existing mobile homes and/or property buy out
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$3,000,000
Priority	Medium
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Property Owner
Potential partners	Township, PEMA, FEMA
Potential funding sources	Hazard Mitigation Funding
Timeline	2035

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

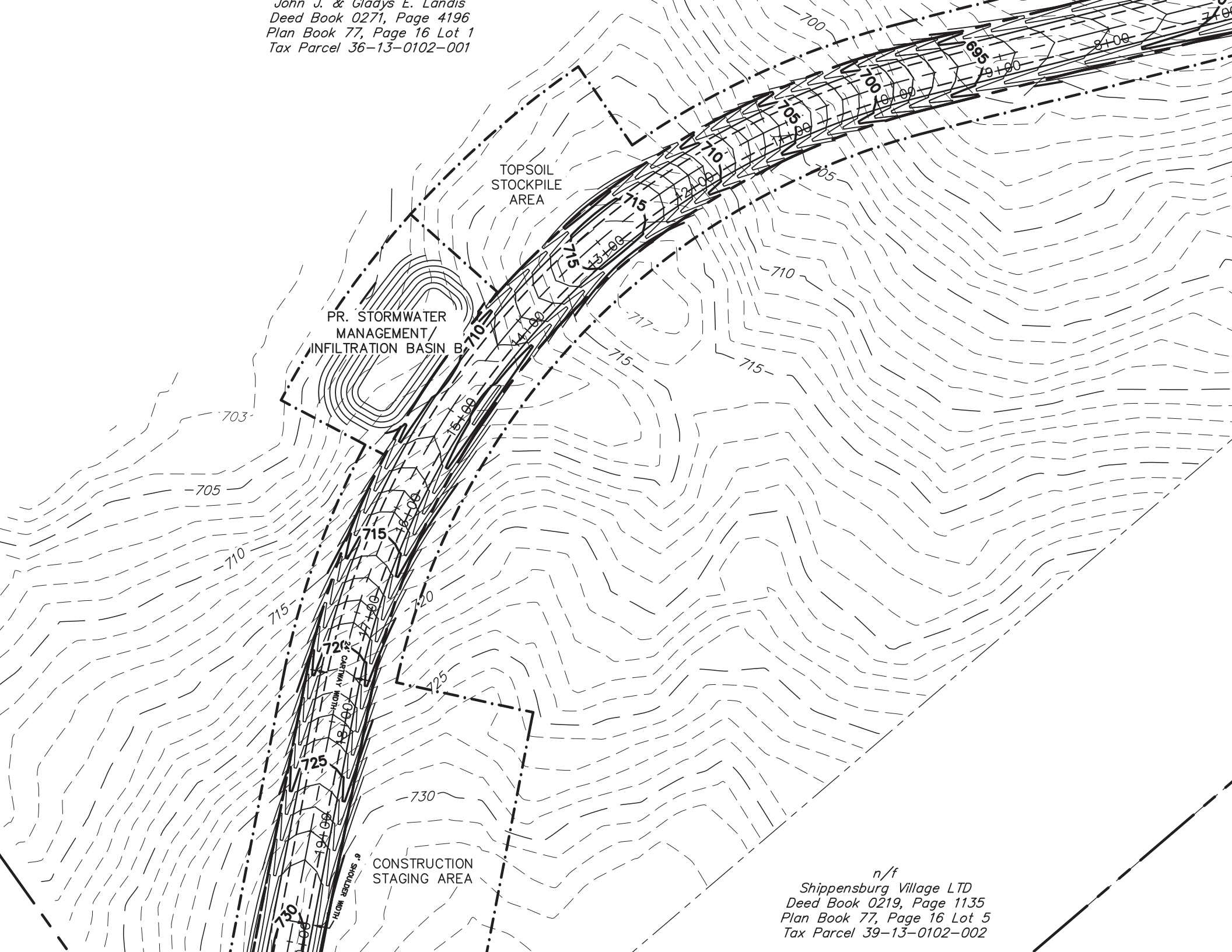
Municipality/Organization:	Shippensburg Borough
Name and Title:	Dave Lindenmuth Emergency Management Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Traffic Bypass**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Addressing a single access to the Shippensburg Intermediate School and to relieve traffic in the Borough of Shippensburg during emergency shut down of Interstate 81 between exit 29 and exit 24.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	To protect the children at the Shippensburg Intermediate School by giving the facility a second access during an emergency. Also to relieve traffic through the Borough of Shippensburg during emergency shut down of Interstate 81.
Action description	To put a bypass around the Borough of Shippensburg and to put a second entrance to the Intermediate School.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	Phase 1= $4.200,000 Phase 2 = $1,782,537 Phase 3 = $3,900,000 estimate
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Multi-jurisdiction (the bypass will go through several municipalities).
Potential partners	Shippensburg Borough, Shippensburg Township and Southampton Township Cumberland County
Potential funding sources	Possible grant funding and general funds.

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	Phase 1 is scheduled for 2025 Phase 2 is in preliminary stage Phase 3 is only a concept plan


John J. & Gladys E. Landis
Deed Book 0271, Page 4196
Plan Book 77, Page 16 Lot 1
Tax Parcel 36-13-0102-001
TOPSOIL STOCKPILE AREA
PR. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/ INFILTRATION BASIN B
CONSTRUCTION STAGING AREA
22' CARTWAY WIDTH
6' SHOULDER WIDTH
n/f
Shippensburg Village LTD
Deed Book 0219, Page 1135
Plan Book 77, Page 16 Lot 5
Tax Parcel 39-13-0102-002

n/f
Kevin S. Wolford
Deed Book 202224825
Plan Book 43, Page 101 Lot 3
Tax Parcel 39-13-0102-001C

100 150 FEET

eet

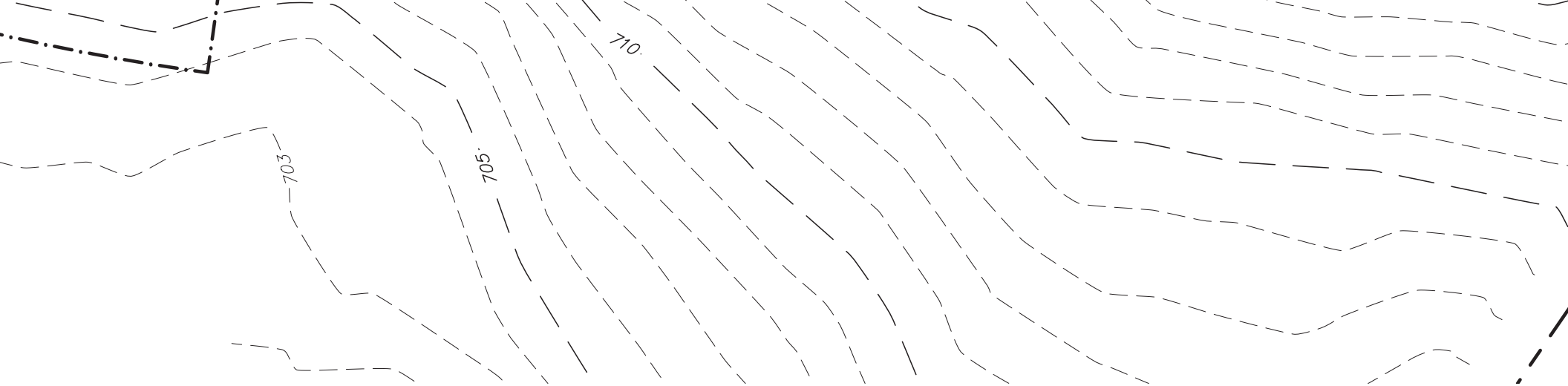
HIGH POINT STA: 6+30.00
HIGH POINT ELEV: 688.79
PVI STA: 5+55.00
PVI ELEV: 687.36
K: 23.08
A.D: -6.50%
LVC: 150.00'

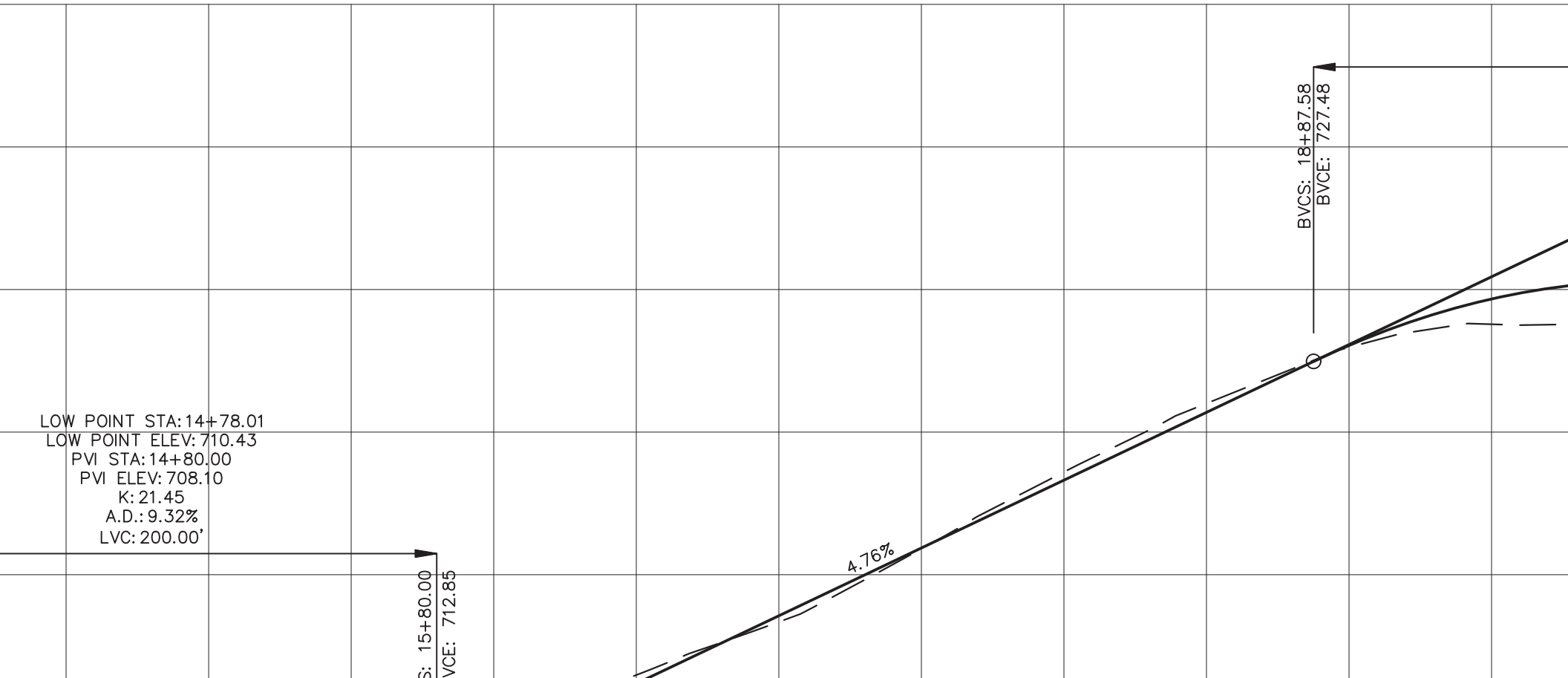
BVCS: 4+80.00
BVCE: 681.06

EVCS: 6+30.00
EVCE: 688.79

1.90%

LOW POINT STA: 2+80.00
LOW POINT ELEV: 670.19
PVI STA: 3+55.00
PVI ELEV: 670.56
K: 18.98
A.D.: 7.90%


710
705
703


LOW POINT STA: 14+78.01
LOW POINT ELEV: 710.43
PVI STA: 14+80.00
PVI ELEV: 708.10
K: 21.45
A.D.: 9.32%
LVC: 200.00'
EVCS: 15+80.00
EVCE: 712.85
4.76%
BVCS: 18+87.58
BVCE: 727.48


ROAD:
8' SHOULDERS)


710
715
720
725
730
735
705
690
CONSTRUCTION
STAGING AREA
n/f
Shippensburg Village LTD
Deed Book 0219, Page 1135
Plan Book 77, Page 16 Lot 5
Tax Parcel 39-13-0102-002

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Shippensburg Borough
Name and Title:	Dave Lindenmuth Local Emergency Management

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Message Boards for Special Events and Hazard Notification**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Message Boards would be for hazard identification and notification to the public of an hazard in a particular area,ex: flooding. Community has many special events this would identify road closures in a particular area.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	We have a lot of special events with an increase of truck traffic from the warehouses attempting to reach Interstate 81 and the PA Turnpike. Message Boards would provide road closures before reaching the actual event. This would provide safety of event participants and help avoid traffic backups. Alert residents of potential hazards this could be used for public notification for upcoming weather events and areas that have experienced damage from a weather event or natural disaster.
Action description	Purchase two message board for both the east and west end of the borough. This would provide early notification for upcoming events and street closure. They could also be moved to areas to alert residence and motorist of a particular hazards. We could also share this resource with neighboring municipalities for any of their special events and hazard identification.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$ 60,000
Priority	Moderate
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Shippensburg Borough

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Potential partners	Share resources if needed with neighboring municipalities.
Potential funding sources	Capital Funds and available grants
Timeline	3-5 Years


SLOW
DETOURS
AHEAD

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Shippensburg Borough
Name and Title:	Dave Lindenmuth Emergency Management Coordinator

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Action Title	**Pedestrian Safety Crossing Signal**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	With the increase of pedestrian and bike traffic on borough streets the potential for pedestrian accidents have increased. Pedestrian Safety Crossing Signal Alerting devices have been effective at two locations within the borough. With increasing the number of Pedestrian Safety Crossing Signals that will reduce the risk of pedestrian accidents
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Shippensburg Borough has seen more pedestrian and bike traffic within the borough. Shippensburg Borough is connected with the Rails to Trails, that provides additional concern to protect our pedestrians. We would add additional Pedestrian Safety Signals at West King and Spring Street, West King and McCreary, East King and Sherman Ave.
Action description	Seek funding to provide Pedestrian Safety Crossing Signal Alerting Devices at three critical intersections within Shippensburg Borough.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$90,000
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Shippensburg Borough
Potential partners	Penn Dot
Potential funding sources	Capital Fund with Grant Assistance

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	1-2 Years

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Shippensburg Borough
Name and Title:	Dave Lindenmuth Emergency Management Coordinator

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Action Title	**Utility Interruption- Loss of Power Public Works Building**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Shippensburg Public Works Building houses the Street Department and Water Department personnel and equipment. It is essential to ensure power is available to provide life safety resources to Shippensburg Residence and First Responders. Our Public Works personnel work during winter storms, down tree removal, post street closures and maintaining our water distribution systems. During prolonged events public works personnel stays at this facility to maintain continuity of operation.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Currently Shippensburg Public Works Center has no backup generator during power interruptions. This provides difficulty for public works personnel to provide essential services.
Action description	Provide funding for a backup generator for Public Works facility. This will ensure that we can provide services to the Shippensburg Borough and our First Responders during power interruptions.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$50,000
Priority	Moderate
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Shippensburg Borough
Potential partners	Borough and Water Authority

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Potential funding sources	Shippensburg Borough and Water Authority, Grant Opportunities
Timeline	3-5 Years

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Shippensburg Borough
Name and Title:	Dave Lindenmuth Emergency Management Coordinator

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Action Title	**Utility Interruption- Loss of Power** **Veterans Stadium, Memorial Park**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Veterans Stadium is the host to many events from High School Football to baseball and community events. The capacity of the facility is During an interruption of power there is no way to provide lighting for visitors and access to use the public address system, to provide critical information
Background/issue addressed	Provide funding for a backup generator for Veterans Stadium. This will ensure that we can provide a safe departure and information to our guest.
Action description	Provide funding for a backup generator to power essential services to provide a safe departure of our guest.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	???
Priority	Moderate
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Shippensburg Borough
Potential partners	Shippensburg Community Park Recreation Authority
Potential funding sources	Capital Fund, Shippensburg Community Park Recreation Authority, potential grants.

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	3-5 Years

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Shippensburg Township
Name and Title:	Dave Lindenmuth Emergency Management Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Generator backup for Traffic Signals**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	At various times the Shippensburg Township has been subject to power outages. At these times, traffic signals become inoperable and traffic issues abound and present various safety hazards. This is compounded due to increased traffic and development.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Due to storms, traffic accidents and line failures, at various times we have lost power to our traffic lights. This has then led to uncontrolled intersections and dangerous situations for both vehicles and pedestrians. These power failures are even more dangerous during summer thunderstorms and winter weather events as visibility on the roads are already compromised.
Action description	Shippensburg Township would like to install power backup systems at the 12 traffic signals in our township. This would provide uninterrupted use of traffic signals.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$60,000 (12 x $5,000)
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Shippensburg Township
Potential partners	Penn Dot
Potential funding sources	Capital Fund with Grant Assistance

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	1-2 Years

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Shippensburg Township
Name and Title:	Dave Lindenmuth Emergency Management Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Pedestrian Sidewalks and Safety Crossing Signals**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	With the increase of pedestrian and bike traffic on township streets, the potential for pedestrian accidents has increased. Pedestrian Sidewalks and Safety Crossing Signal Alerting devices have been identified as a significant safety need as development and traffic increases along the Walnut Bottom Rd. corridor.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Shippensburg Township has seen a dramatic increase in development along Walnut Bottom Rd over the past years. Most recently, Parx Casino and various new warehouses have opened businesses along Walnut Bottom Rd just off of I-81 increasing traffic to an already busy road.
Action description	Seek funding to provide Pedestrian Sidewalks and Safety Crossing Signal Alerting Devices from the Shippensburg Borough line to Conestoga Drive.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$1,000,000
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Shippensburg Township
Potential partners	Penn Dot
Potential funding sources	Capital Fund with Grant Assistance

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	1-2 Years

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Shippensburg Township
Name and Title:	Dave Lindenmuth Emergency Management Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Traffic Bypass**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Addressing a single access to the Shippensburg Intermediate School and to relieve traffic in Shippensburg Township during emergency shut down of Interstate 81 between exit 29 and exit 24.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	To protect the children at the Shippensburg Intermediate School by giving the facility a second access during an emergency. Also to relieve traffic through Shippensburg Township during an emergency shut down of Interstate 81.
Action description	To put a bypass around the Borough of Shippensburg and to put a second entrance to the Intermediate School which sits in Shippensburg Township
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	Phase 1= $4.200,000 Phase 2 = $1,782,537 Phase 3 = $3,900,000 estimate
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Multi-jurisdiction (the bypass will go through several municipalities).
Potential partners	Shippensburg Borough, Shippensburg Township and Southampton Township Cumberland County
Potential funding sources	Possible grant funding and general funds.
Timeline	Phase 1 is scheduled for 2025 Phase 2 is in preliminary stage

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

	Phase 3 is only a concept plan

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Silver Spring Township
Name and Title:	Jennifer Groller, MS4 Program Coordinator

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Hempt Property Floodplain Restoration**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Reduction and removal of sediment, and flood reduction
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Reduce flooding, improve water quality, and fulfill potential MS4 requirements
Action description	Stream restoration and reduce sediment
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$2.5 million
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Silver Spring Township
Potential partners	PA Fish and Boat
Potential funding sources	FEMA, grants
Timeline	5 years

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	South Middleton Township
Name and Title:	Kelly Kurtas, Assistant Director Community Development and Planning

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Ladnor Lane Bridge**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Flooding along Ladnor Lane due to undersized bridge structure
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Flooding along Ladnor Lane due to undersized bridge structure
Action description	Replace existing bridge with larger span to prevent overtopping during rain events.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$945,000
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	South Middleton Township
Potential partners	Cumberland County
Potential funding sources	County funding

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	1 to 5 years

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Southampton Township
Name and Title:	Larry Hinkle – Emergency Manager

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Hazard** Type I - Type II Folding Barricades
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Traffic hazards to include floods, trees down, any hazard on the roadway.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	As a municipality we are responsible for health and safety in time of an emergency. These barricades would be used to identify hazards and prevent the hazard from causing injury to someone.
Action description	To purchase barricades for township roadways to mark any hazard
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$5000
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Southampton Township
Potential partners	N/A
Potential funding sources	Capital Funds
Timeline	3 to 5 years

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov





New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Southampton Township
Name and Title:	Larry Hinkle – Emergency Manager

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Utility Interruption (Loss of Power)**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Utility Interruption (at the Municipal buildings)
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	As a Municipality we are responsible for health, safety, and welfare of our citizens in a time of an emergency. We cannot fulfill our mission if we can not operate out of our buildings due to not having power.
Action description	To supply power to municipal buildings.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	Cost is dependent upon the use of the building and the critical essential functions present.
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Southampton Township
Potential partners	N/A
Potential funding sources	Capital Funds
Timeline	3 to 5 years

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov


GENERAC
Protector

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Southampton Township
Name and Title:	Larry Hinkle Emergency Manager

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Traffic Bypass**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Addressing a single access to the Shippensburg Intermediate School and to relieve traffic in the Borough of Shippensburg during emergency shut down of Interstate 81 between exit 29 and exit 24.
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	To protect the children at the Shippensburg Intermediate School by giving the facility a second access during an emergency. Also to relieve traffic through the Borough of Shippensburg during emergency shut down of Interstate 81.
Action description	To put a bypass around the Borough of Shippensburg and to put a second entrance to the Intermediate School.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	Phase 1= Phase 2 = $1,782,537 Phase 3 = $3,900,000 estimate
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Multi-jurisdiction (the bypass will go through several municipalities).
Potential partners	Shippensburg Borough, Shippensburg Township and Southampton Township Cumberland County
Potential funding sources	Possible grant funding and general funds.

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	Phase 1 is scheduled for 2025 Phase 2 is in preliminary stage Phase 3 is only a concept plan



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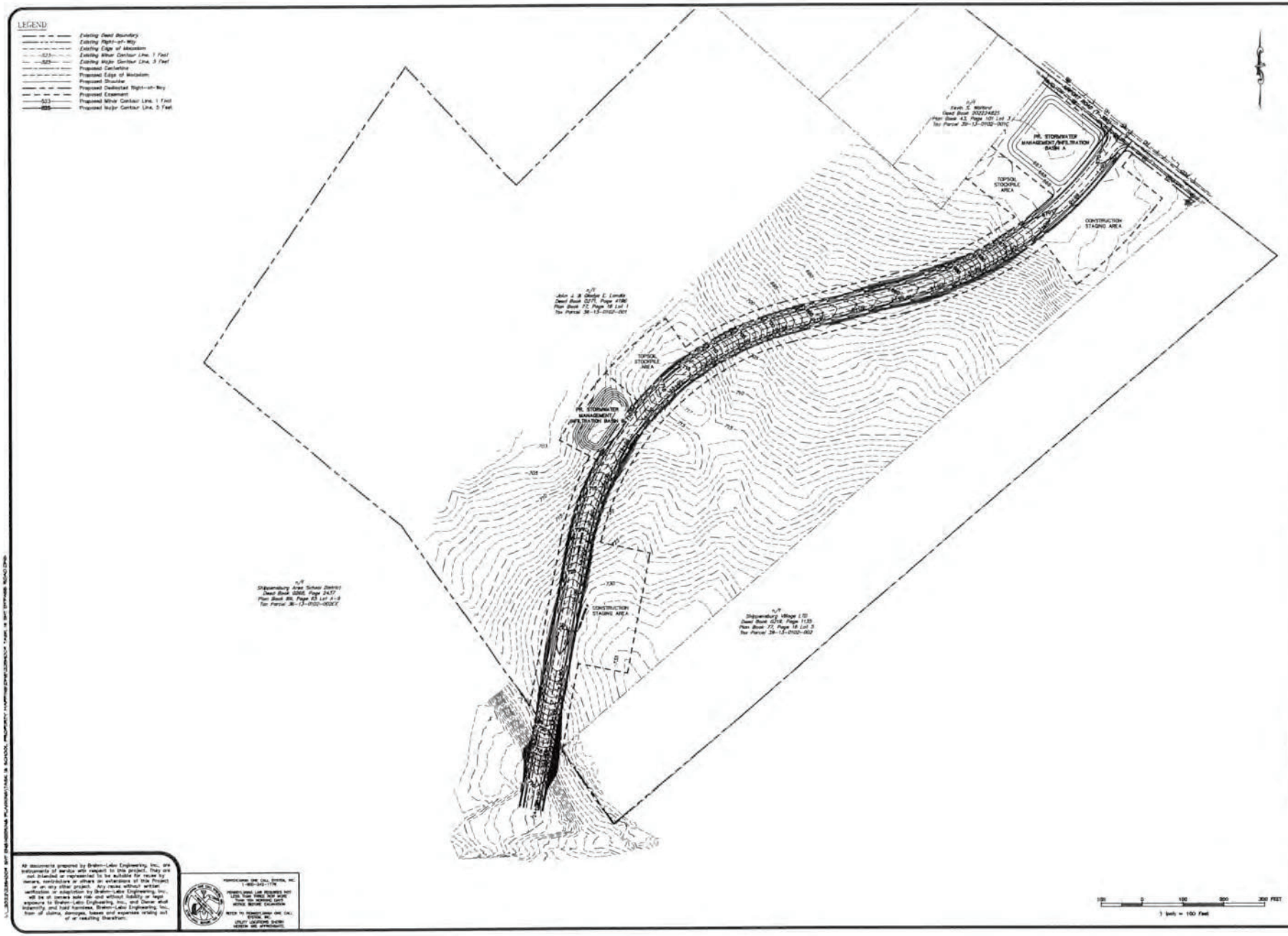
PENNSYLVANIA ONE CALL SYSTEM, INC
1-800-242-1776
PENNSYLVANIA LAW REQUIRES 3 FULL WORKING DAYS NOTICE BEFORE EXCAVATION
REFER TO PENNSYLVANIA ONE CALL SYSTEM, INC.
UTILITY LOCATING SHOWN HEREON ARE APPROXIMATE

NO	REVISION NOTES	DATE

BREHM-LEBO ENGINEERING, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERS ▸ PLANNERS ▸ SURVEYORS ▸ STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
51 EAST AVENUE
CARLISLE, PA 17013
PH: (717) 243-9151
FAX: (717) 243-9285
40 NORTH SECOND STREET
CHAMBERSBURG, PA 17201
PH: (717) 264-4811
FAX: (717) 264-4883

CONCEPT PLAN
DYKEMAN PHASE 2 CONNECTOR ROAD
FOR
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

Drawn By: TBH	
Designed By: BSL	
Checked By: BSL	
File: 2458008_04	
Date: 05/15/24	
Scale: 1" = 80'	
Deed: 211/4148	
Drawing No	1 of 1



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PENNSYLVANIA ONE CALL SYSTEM, INC.
1-800-242-1776
PENNSYLVANIA LAW REQUIRES NOT LESS THAN THREE NOR MORE THAN TEN WORKING DAYS NOTICE BEFORE EXCAVATION
WATCH TO PENNSYLVANIA ONE CALL SYSTEM, INC.
UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE APPROXIMATE.

NO.	REVISION NOTES	DATE

BREHM-LEBO ENGINEERING, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERS ▸ PLANNERS ▸ SURVEYORS ▸ STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
13 STATE AVENUE
CARLISLE, PA. 17013
PHONE: (717) 243-1144
FAX: (717) 243-3981
401 NORTH SECOND STREET
CHAMBERSBURG, PA. 17201
PHONE: (717) 263-4136
FAX: (717) 263-9181

OVERVIEW MAP
AIRPORT ROAD BYPASS
FOR
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

Drawn By: TBH	
Designed By: SKL	
Checked By: SKL	
File: 225H009_OI6	
Date: 08/15/23	
Scale: 1" = 100'	
Deed: 271/416	
Drawing No.	1 of 3

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	West Pennsboro Township
Name and Title:	Larry Barrick Jr. TWP Manager & Zoning/Codes Officer

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Emergency Backup power Generator**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Utility Interruption – Loss of Power
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	WPTWP relies on power to run day to day operations, and it is imperative during a major weather event or natural disaster that the Township is able to communication and function. The Township could be called at any given moment assist in major accidents, medical emergencies, flooding, etc.
Action description	The Township recognizes the need to perform daily functions during a power outage event and wants to move forward to install an emergency generator.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	$140,000.00
Priority	Future funding priority – High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	West Pennsboro Township
Potential partners	None
Potential funding sources	County and or State Grants

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Timeline	One to two years (2025-2026)

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	Wormleysburg Borough
Name and Title:	Lori Schmidt, Borough Manager

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	**Utility Interruption – Wastewater Pump Station #1**
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	Loss of wastewater pumping operations
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	Historically during high volume rainfalls of 3 inches or more, a high wet well alarm is activated at Pump Station #1. The inflow and infiltration of stormwater into the wastewater system increases the pump station's operations. In doing so, the outflow is unable to keep up with the inflow causing the high wet well levels. In recent years, pump station levels reached a levels that a tanker truck was brought in to alleviate the high level.
Action description	Identify areas of stormwater inflow and infiltration into the wastewater system and conduct remediation measures.
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	No cost estimate available.
Priority	High
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	Wormleysburg Borough
Potential partners	None

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

Potential funding sources	Grant Funding
Timeline	As funding can be secured.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Sara Gibson

Title: Borough Manager

Jurisdiction: Camp Hill Borough

Email address: sgibson@camphillborough.com

Date: 9/12/24

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Camp Hill Strategic Plan
Author/Owner:	Camp Hill Borough
Effective Date:	2015
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Proposed development of multi-family or commercial property is considered through the lens of the Strategic Plan. Access to emergency services is always considered when building permits are secured for new or redeveloped properties. Construction is not permitted in the floodplain, which mitigates the chance of property damage in floods.

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Climate Action Plan
Author/Owner:	Camp Hill Borough
Effective Date:	May 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2030
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Measures are being implemented to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough. Residents are educated on energy savings and the impact of individual behavior on climate change. The plan will help to build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate. Adaptation to climate change has not been specifically addressed in the plan.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Emergency Operations Plan
Author/Owner:	Camp Hill Borough
Effective Date:	8/9/23
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Contact information updated each year – 1/1/25
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Lays out procedures to follow in any emergency situation. Identifies contact information and responsibilities for Cumberland County, Camp Hill Fire, Police, Public Works, and Codes Departments, as coordinated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, the Borough Manager, and Borough Council. All hazards identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan are addressed in the Emergency Operations Plan.

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	✠ YES NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	MS4 Best Management Practices (BMP) Maintenance Plan
Author/Owner:	Camp Hill Borough
Effective Date:	MS4 permit issued 6/1/18, Maintenance Plan reviewed annually
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	9/20/25
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	BMP Maintenance Plan clarifies steps to be taken to improve the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff. The Borough has multiple BMP's, including riparian buffers, tree plantings, streambank restorations, underground stormwater storage, and detention basins, which it maintains per the plan.

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
  Reviewed through Emergency Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
  Included in Strategic Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
  Pedestrian Feasibility Study completed for busy Cumberland Boulevard corridor
  Mulitiple non-vehicular traffic studies have been completed and priority sites are being improved.
- Stormwater Management Plan
  Long-range Stormwater Management Plan is set by the Stormwater Authority

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Uniform Construction Code
Responsible Agency:	Camp Hill Borough Code Enforcement Department
Effective Date:	2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Unknown
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	• Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how? The code addresses hazard impacts by ensuring that construction is completed according to the most current safety standards. This prevents structure collapse and roofs and other building materials from becoming damaged and dislodged in heavy storms. • Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear? The code is enforced by a Code Enforcement Officer who is solely responsible for ensuring code compliance. Procedures for addressing code violations are clear. • How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas? No new construction has been permitted in floodplain hazard areas since the most recent code was adopted. • Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Yes • How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards? The code is internationally recognized as a standard for the construction industry. Requiring higher standards is not necessary in our geographic area.

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Floodplain ordinance incorporated into Zoning Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Camp Hill Borough Code Enforcement Department
Effective Date:	4/12/23
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Not known
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	• Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how? The floodplain ordinance addresses hazard impacts by ensuring that construction in the floodplain is highly restricted. This prevents structures from being damaged or destroyed during extreme flood events. • Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear? The floodplain ordinance is enforced by a Code Enforcement Officer who is solely responsible for ensuring all code compliance. Procedures for addressing code violations are clear. • How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas? No new construction has been permitted in floodplain hazard areas since the most recent code was adopted. • Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Yes • How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards? The floodplain ordinance meets the highest requirements most recently adopted at the state.

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections

The Camp Hill Fire Department is available for consultation regarding fire safety measures.

- International Property Maintenance Code

The IPMC 2015 edition is enforced by the Code Enforcement Department

- Other hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)

Stormwater permits for major and minor projects are required by the Borough and are issued through the Code Enforcement Department, with the approval of the Borough engineer and Borough Council, when relevant.

- Site plan development review ordinance

Site plan review is incorporated into the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO) review.

- Subdivision development review ordinance

The Borough adopted a new SALDO in January of 2021. No commercial or multi-family development is permitted without review and approval according to SALDO standards.

- Zoning ordinance

The Zoning Ordinance was most recently updated and adopted in April 2023.

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES X NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough contracts civil engineering services. There is no in-house department providing civil engineering capability.

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Camp Hill Borough Code Enforcement Department
Point-of-Contact:	Colton Weichman
Meeting Schedule:	Full-time department
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Department ensures that applicable permits are obtained, including stormwater permits, land development permits, zoning permits, and building permits. All these permits address potential hazards such as floodplains, hazardous material storage, traffic flow, and emergency vehicle access.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
  Camp Hill School District
- Emergency Management
  Camp Hill Emergency Management Coordinator
- Maintenance Department
  Camp Hill Public Works Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
  Camp Hill Emergency Management Committee and Cumberland County Emergency Management
- Mutual aid agreements
  Camp Hill Police Department and East Pennsboro Township Police Department
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
  Camp Hill Planning Commission and Camp Hill Zoning Hearing Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
  Hampden Township Sewer Authority
- Public Works Department
  Camp Hill Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department
  Camp Hill Finance Department

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough_____

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	X FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Building Code Official/Zoning Officer/ Code Officer
Current Position Holder:	Colton Weichman
Length of Employment in this Position:	2 ½ years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Chief Building Officer ensures that permits are obtained as needed. He posts stop work orders when permits are not in place. He directs owners, developers, and applicants to refer to proper and applicable codes, including the Uniform Construction Code and Property Maintenance Code. The Chief Building Officer is also a member of the Borough's Emergency Management Committee and responds to emergencies to assess structural integrity.

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough_____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours 10 hours/week
Title:	Borough Engineer (contracted)
Current Position Holder:	HRG
Length of Employment in this Position:	5 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough engineer works with the Public Works Department to design and oversee the construction of infrastructure projects, within budget constraints. Improving infrastructure including, roads, sanitary sewer infrastructure, parks, and stormwater management infrastructure provides security against hazards such as sinkholes, sanitary and stormwater infrastructure malfunction, and flood management.

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Borough Manager and Borough Finance Director
Current Position Holder:	Sara Gibson, Manager and Jared Wolfgang, Finance Director
Length of Employment in this Position:	Approximately 3 ½ years each
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Manager and Finance Director administer grants, including potential FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance. Grants can support infrastructure improvements to prepare for and recover from hazardous incidents. The Borough regularly administers grant projects that enhance transportation infrastructure and stormwater management facilities. Maintaining this infrastructure through grant funds makes the Borough more resilient to hazards such as floods and transportation accidents.

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough_____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	X FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Borough Manager and Borough Finance Director
Current Position Holder:	Sara Gibson, Manager and Jared Wolfgang, Finance Director
Length of Employment in this Position:	Approximately 3 ½ years each
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Manager and Finance Director apply for grants, including FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance. They research grants which could allow for infrastructure improvements to prepare for and recover from hazardous incidents. The Borough regularly applies for grant projects that enhance transportation infrastructure and stormwater management facilities. Maintaining this infrastructure through grant funds makes the Borough more resilient to hazards such as floods, sanitary and storm sewer malfunctions, and transportation accidents.

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
  Jared Wolfgang
- Civil Engineer – Design
  Michael Hess, HRG
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
  Michael Hess, HRG
- Clerk
  Tammy Fischbach, Office Manager
- Community Planner
  Stephanie Williams, Cumberland County Planning Department
- Emergency Manager
  Robert Forbes, Emergency Management Coordinator
- Floodplain Administrator
  Lester Lanman, Public Works Director
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)
  Lester Lanman, Public Works Director

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough_____

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Camp Hill Borough Capital Improvements Plan
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Camp Hill Borough Finance Department
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough updates five-year Capital Improvement (CIP) plans each year, using General Fund and grant dollars. The CIP plan identifies projects and equipment purchases that will assist the Borough in maintaining Borough-owned physical infrastructure. Funding for these projects is secured through taxes and other revenue sources, including possible grants. Maintaining infrastructure is critical to preventing road collapse, sanitary or storm sewer malfunctions, flood mitigation, and emergency response.

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	US Department of Housing and Urban Development Block Grants (CDBG)
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Housing and Redevelopment Authorities of Cumberland County
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough has secured and administered CDBG grants to improve and replace ADA accessible sidewalk ramps. Enhancing pedestrian infrastructure, particularly by improving accessibility for underserved populations, is critical to preventing transportation accidents, and sloping curbs to avoid water pooling on roads and sidewalks.

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Sewer and Stormwater fees
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Camp Hill Borough and Stormwater Authority
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Utility fees fund ongoing maintenance and long-range capital plans to improve sewer lines and stormwater management infrastructure. Sewer line maintenance prevents inflow and infiltration that will overflow lines. Sewer fees also pay for flushing and televising sewer lines and sewage pump station maintenance and monitoring. Stormwater fees pay for street sweeping, outfall and BMP inspection and maintenance, and capital projects to reduce flooding.

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
  The Borough has applied for and received CDBG grants.
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
  The Borough is considering application for this grant program to address flooding.
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
  The Borough has not applied for this program.
- Funding programs – State
  The Borough has applied for and received multiple state grants to improve pedestrian, recreation, and stormwater infrastructure. These improvements mitigate the chance of traffic accidents, particularly those involving pedestrians and bicyclists.

- Funding programs – Philanthropic
  The Borough has not applied for funding from private grant funds.
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
  The Borough has acquired general obligation bonds to support pedestrian infrastructure improvements in our downtown as well as improvements to stormwater management infrastructure.
- Impact fees for new development
  The Borough collects recreation impact fees for new development, though we do not have significant development activities.
- Tax levies for specific purposes
  The Borough does not collect tax levies for specific purposes.

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough_____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Julie Hill
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Camp Hill Borough Communications Department
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough uses social media outlets to remind residents to emergency management planning. We provide emergency readiness information at the Borough office. The Camp Hill Fire Department also does community outreach regarding fire safety, which the Borough shares as well. Community awareness and readiness are critical to mitigating weather events.

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
  Environmental education and responsible water use are incorporated into the Borough's annual StormFest event, held in July. The Borough's Emergency Management team has also provided an informational table at StormFest.
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough_____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to flood prone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough_____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Camp Hill Borough_____

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Glenn Kelso Jr.

Title: Public Works Director

Jurisdiction: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

Email address: publicworks@dickinsontownship.org

Date: September 30, 2024

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Dickinson Township Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Dickinson Township
Effective Date:	October 17, 2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2032
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The comprehensive plan does not address specific hazard impacts but does discuss the necessity for natural resource, floodplain and ground and surface water protection. Each resource has several factors listed to help protect these areas and promotes the limitation of development to preserve the natural conditions. The plan also encourages proper stormwater management which is a key element to protecting property from loss during severs weather events.

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Dickinson Township Emergency Operations Plan
Author/Owner:	Dickinson Township
Effective Date:	February 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Every 2 years or as needed
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Provides the Township with a structured plan to implement during times of emergency such as Floods, Wild Fires and possible hazardous spills due to transportation accidents on I-81 or from a train derailment.

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance
Author/Owner:	Dickinson Township
Effective Date:	October 17, 2022 and August 11, 2020
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2032 and ?
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Zoning Ordinance provides the legal requirements of the natural resource areas that are listed in the Comprehensive Plan. It specifically includes restrictions to protect Riparian Buffers, Wetlands and Steep Slopes along with Floodplains.

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Uniform Construction Code
Responsible Agency:	Township through 3rd party - MDIA
Effective Date:	April 2004
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	?
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The code is administered properly and does have regulations in place to mitigate hazards such as fire, wind and snow loads, structural collapse, hazardous material storage and life safety. If plans are properly reviewed, inspected and construction is correctly done then the Uniform Construction Code is an effective tool to help mitigate hazards.

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Dickinson Township Floodplain Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Dickinson Township
Effective Date:	August 7, 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	?
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The ordinance addresses the impact floods can cause and sets regulations in place to help mitigate issues with buildings that are constructed inside a floodplain. The ordinance is properly administered by the Zoning Officer. Although in place, Dickinson Township rarely sees any construction inside the floodplain due to large lot sizes and the lack of room for new development along the floodplain area.

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Dickinson Township
Point-of-Contact:	Abigail Miller
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Code Enforcement Office follows approved codes and ordinances which provides protection for natural resources and manages some property maintenance issues that could lead to hazards.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours – As Needed
Title:	Building Codes Official – 3rd party (MDIA)
Current Position Holder:	Chuck Bibleheimer and Joe Crider
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Township BCO is responsible for the administration of the Uniform Construction Code. A BCO must be certified to hold these positions and can only inspect and review what portions of the code that they hold these certifications in. These codes are put in place to help protect life safety and reduce property damage caused by faulty construction.

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours – As Needed
Title:	Township Engineer
Current Position Holder:	C.S. Davidson – Jason Reichard
Length of Employment in this Position:	10+ years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Township Engineer is responsible for reviewing stormwater plans that exceed 5000 sf. The proper review and inspections are key to making sure that water related issues are not created due to the increase in impervious surface. They are also responsible for the review and inspections on land development plans. During large projects they are onsite inspecting to make sure the project stays in conformance with approved plans to include earth disturbance and to make sure that proper stormwater BMPs are in place.

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	Grants are handled by a combination of staff working together.
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	Grants are handled by a combination of staff working together.
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Glenn Kelso Jr.
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Dickinson Township
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: John Owen, CFM

Title: Assistant Township Manager / Chief Planner

Jurisdiction: East Pennsboro Township

Email address: Jowen@eastpennsboro.net

Date: 9/11/2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Comprehensive Plan 2019
Author/Owner:	Environmental Planning and Design / East Pennsboro Township
Effective Date:	March 16, 2019
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Estimated 2029 or earlier
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:March 16,	Page 4 lists Hazard mitigation is also a necessary component of the community's goals as it reduces risks to infrastructure, property, health and safety of residents while lessening the potential expenses to the township (and paves the way toward reimbursements for events which may impact the Township). In terms of redevelopment, revitalization, and infill, building with an eye toward community resiliency will help to abate some future events and reduce the effect of others, while increasing the ability of the people of the Township, local business and the functions of local government to recover more rapidly. More specially The East Pennsboro Township 2019 Comprehensive Plan

addresses various aspects of hazard mitigation as part of its broader goals for community development and resilience. Here's how it relates to the field of hazard mitigation based on the questions provided:

1. Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how?

Yes, the East Pennsboro Township 2019 Comprehensive Plan addresses hazard impacts in several ways:

Identification of Hazard Areas: The plan incorporates information about areas vulnerable to specific hazards, such as flooding, stormwater management issues, and other risks.

Land Use Planning: It outlines land use policies that consider hazard impacts. For example, it may recommend avoiding high-risk areas for new development or incorporating risk reduction measures in land use decisions.

Building Limitations: The plan may include recommendations for limiting or restricting development in flood-prone areas or other high-risk zones identified in the township's hazard mitigation plans. These restrictions could involve enforcing building codes that require elevated structures in floodplains or mandating the use of flood-resistant materials.

2. Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?

Yes, the comprehensive plan typically identifies various projects and strategies related to hazard mitigation:

Infrastructure Improvements: It may propose infrastructure upgrades or improvements, such as enhancing stormwater management systems or retrofitting existing structures to reduce vulnerability to floods or other hazards.

Mitigation Projects: Specific projects that could be part of the mitigation strategy might include:

Floodplain Restoration: Projects to restore natural floodplains to improve water absorption and reduce flood risks.

Green Infrastructure: Initiatives to incorporate green infrastructure solutions, such as rain gardens or permeable pavements, to manage stormwater effectively. (One project that came out was the repurposing of an abandoned municipal landfill to a Solar Farm on Humer Street to offset Township electrical energy usage by net metering of other township Facilities such as the Township Waste Water Plant, Public Works, and Township Administrative, Police, Senior Center, and Library to reduce operational cost and save taxpayers money).

Emergency Preparedness: Projects aimed at improving community preparedness and resilience, such as public education campaigns or emergency response planning.

3. Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?

Yes, the comprehensive plan can be used to implement mitigation actions:

Policy Integration: By integrating hazard mitigation strategies into the comprehensive plan, the township ensures that mitigation actions are part of the broader planning framework and can be prioritized and funded accordingly.

Guidance for Decision-Making: The plan provides guidance for local officials and stakeholders on how to incorporate mitigation measures into land use planning, zoning regulations, and capital improvement projects.

Coordination: It facilitates coordination between different agencies and departments involved in emergency management and hazard mitigation, helping to ensure that mitigation actions are effectively implemented.

4. How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

To enhance the effectiveness of the comprehensive plan in reducing risk, several

improvements can be considered:

Detailed Hazard Analysis: Expand the plan to include more detailed hazard analysis, including updated risk assessments and mapping of vulnerable areas. This can provide a clearer picture of where mitigation efforts are needed.

Stronger Land Use Policies: Implement more specific and stringent land use policies and zoning regulations that directly address hazard risks, such as stricter building codes for flood-prone areas and limitations on new development in high-risk zones.

Enhanced Public Engagement: Increase public involvement in the hazard mitigation planning process to raise awareness and gain support for mitigation measures. This could include community workshops, informational campaigns, and feedback mechanisms.

Integration with Other Plans: Ensure better integration with other relevant plans and strategies, such as the township's hazard mitigation plan, emergency operations plan, and climate adaptation strategies. This alignment can improve the coordination and effectiveness of mitigation actions.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of mitigation strategies and evaluating their effectiveness. Regular updates to the plan based on lessons learned from past incidents and emerging risks can help keep the plan relevant and effective.

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Joint Emergency Operations Plan for East Pennsboro
Author/Owner:	Cumberland County & East Pennsboro Township
Effective Date:	May 15, 2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	All Hazards EOP based upon the County EOP: In Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is a comprehensive, organized document that outlines how a community, organization, or jurisdiction will respond to and manage emergencies and disasters. The EOP provides guidance on coordinating resources, communicating with stakeholders, and carrying out response and recovery operations effectively. Here's a breakdown of the key components and concepts of an EOP: 1. Purpose and Scope Purpose: Defines the objectives of the EOP, including the overall goals of emergency response and recovery efforts. Scope: Specifies the range of emergencies covered by the plan, such as natural disasters, technological incidents, and human-caused events. 2. Situation and Assumptions Situation: Provides an overview of the types of emergencies that the plan addresses, including a description of potential hazards, vulnerabilities, and the community's risk profile. Assumptions: Lists the assumptions made when developing the plan, such as availability of resources, the capability of response agencies, and expected levels of public cooperation.

3. Concept of Operations

Operational Approach: Describes how the response will be organized and implemented, including the phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation).
Command Structure: Details the command and control structure, including roles, responsibilities, and the chain of command. This often includes an Incident Command System (ICS) or similar framework.
Coordination Mechanisms: Outlines how various agencies and organizations will coordinate efforts, including joint operations centers, coordination with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and interagency collaboration.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

Emergency Management Team: Defines the roles and responsibilities of key personnel and agencies involved in emergency response and management.
Specific Agencies: Details the specific responsibilities of various agencies, departments, and organizations, such as law enforcement, fire services, public health, and public works.

5. Communication and Warning

Communication Plan: Specifies how information will be communicated during an emergency, including internal communication among response teams and external communication with the public, media, and other stakeholders with Facebook and Nixle Everbridge.
Warning Systems: Describes the systems and methods for disseminating emergency warnings and alerts to the community, including public alert systems, social media, and community notification systems.

6. Resource Management Cumberland County Notification and Resource Manual (NARMS).

Resource Inventory: Provides an inventory of available resources, including personnel, equipment, and supplies.
Resource Allocation: Outlines procedures for acquiring, distributing, and managing resources during an emergency.
Mutual Aid Agreements: Includes agreements with neighboring jurisdictions or organizations for additional support and resource sharing.

7. Operations and Procedures

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): Describes the function and activation of the EOC, including its location, staffing, and operational procedures.
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): Includes detailed procedures for various types of emergencies, such as evacuation, sheltering, and medical response.

8. Training and Exercises

Training Programs: Outlines the training requirements for staff and volunteers, including initial training and ongoing education.
Exercises: Describes the types of drills and exercises conducted to test the EOP, assess readiness, and identify areas for improvement.

9. Plan Maintenance and Review

Regular Updates: Specifies the process for reviewing and updating the EOP to ensure it remains current and effective.
After-Action Reviews: Details how lessons learned from actual emergencies and exercises will be incorporated into plan revisions.

10. Annexes and Appendices

Annexes: Provide additional details on specific aspects of the plan, such as hazard-specific response plans (e.g., for hurricanes, earthquakes, or hazardous materials incidents) under consideration.

Appendices: Include supporting documents, such as contact lists, maps, and resource inventories.

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	CHAPTER 22 Land Development
Author/Owner:	East Pennsboro Township Ordinance No. 852-2023
Effective Date:	December 20, 2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	§ 22-510. Easements (Utility, Stormwater/Sanitary Sewer, Drainage, Conservation, Pedestrian). 3. Stream, Watercourse, Drainage Channel, Stream, Pond or Lake. Where a land development is traversed by a watercourse, drainage way, channel or stream, there shall be provided a drainage easement conforming substantially with its location for the purpose of widening, deepening, relocating, improving or protecting such watercourses, providing proper maintenance, or for the purpose of installing a stormwater or clear water system. The following standards shall apply: A. Perennial streams: 15 feet from the stream bank. B. Intermittent stream, drainage way, channel, or swale: 15 feet from the center line of the watercourse. C. An access easement shall be provided to the drainage easement. The width of such access points shall not be less than 30 feet. In no case shall any drainage easement be less than 30 feet in width. Any such easement shall be dedicated, if deemed appropriate by the Township Board of Commissioners, to private property owners or other third parties. 4. Conservation. A. Where FEMA designated floodplains and lands applicable to the wetland protection overlay as regulated within East Pennsboro Township, a conservation easement shall be depicted on the plan within said overlay area(s). B. In all land developments, a fifteen-foot conservation easement shall be provided around all delineated wetland areas to ensure minimal disturbance and encroachment in these areas.

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan

- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Dearan Quigley
Responsible Agency:	East Pennsboro Township Housing and Community Development
Effective Date:	April 2004
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Every Three years, the state for PA Uniformed Construction Code as needed as local code. New Code anticipated for July 2025.
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	When evaluating building codes and ordinances in relation to hazard mitigation, it's important to understand their effectiveness in addressing hazard impacts, enforcement, and potential improvements. Here's how to answer the general questions related to the effectiveness and administration of these codes and ordinances: 1. Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how? Yes, building codes and ordinances often address hazard impacts in several ways: Hazard-Specific Requirements: Codes include specific requirements for different hazards. For example: Flood Zones: Codes may require buildings to be elevated above the base flood elevation, use flood-resistant materials, and design adequate drainage systems. Earthquake Zones: Codes may mandate seismic-resistant construction techniques, such as reinforced foundations and flexible structures. Hurricane-Prone Areas: Codes may stipulate hurricane-resistant windows, roof designs, and secure anchoring systems to withstand high winds. Wildfire Areas: Codes may enforce the use of non-combustible materials,

defensible space around properties, and ember-resistant vents.

Building Design and Construction: The codes set standards for structural integrity, materials, fire safety, and construction methods that help minimize damage from hazards.

Mitigation Measures: Some ordinances may require retrofitting existing buildings to improve resilience or mandate specific mitigation measures in new construction.

2. Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced?

Administration and enforcement are crucial for the effectiveness of building codes and ordinances:

Personnel: Effective enforcement usually involves dedicated personnel such as building inspectors, code enforcement officers, and planning officials. These staff members are responsible for reviewing plans, conducting inspections, and ensuring compliance with the codes.

Procedures: Procedures for addressing violations clearly outlined in the ordinance or code. This includes:
Violation Reporting: Clear processes for how violations are reported and addressed.
Enforcement Actions: Specific actions that can be taken in case of non-compliance, such as fines, orders to correct violations or even legal action.
Appeal Processes: Mechanisms for property owners to appeal enforcement decisions.

3. How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?

To assess this:

Codes are enforced daily with the purpose of restricting hazards.

Historical Data: Review records of enforcement actions related to hazard areas. This might include the number of permits issued, inspections conducted, and violations addressed.
Case Studies: Examine specific instances where the code or ordinance is applied in hazard-prone areas to understand its practical impact and frequency of use.

4. Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?

Effectiveness can be evaluated through:

Impact Analysis: Assess whether areas with enforced codes experience fewer damages or reduced risks compared to areas without similar codes.
Feedback and Reports: Collect feedback from building professionals, residents, and emergency responders on the effectiveness of the codes in mitigating hazard impacts.
Post-Disaster Reviews: Analyze the performance of buildings in hazard areas after a disaster to determine if the codes effectively minimize damage.

5. How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

Improvement can involve several strategies:

Adopting Updated Codes: Regularly update codes to incorporate the latest research, technology, and best practices in hazard mitigation.

Higher Standards: Implement higher standards for construction in high-risk areas. This might include more stringent requirements for wind resistance, earthquake resilience, or flood protection.

Integration with Hazard Mitigation Plans: Ensure that building codes are aligned with local hazard mitigation plans and address emerging risks due to climate change or new scientific findings.

Training and Education: Enhance training for building officials, inspectors, and contractors on the latest standards and mitigation techniques.

Public Engagement: Increase awareness among property owners and developers about the importance of hazard mitigation and the benefits of adhering to higher standards.

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Encourage planning and development in floodplains that are consistent with sound land use practices. Protect people and property in floodplains from the dangers and damage of floodwaters and from materials carried by the floodwaters. Flood Plain Administrators and Inspectors reviewing permitting is a key part of the NFIP as the local floodplain ordinance regulates development in the floodplain through permitting to reduce flood risk and loss for the community.

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department? No
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy? Yes
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk? Yes

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	Benjamin Shull P.E., Township Engineer
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Currently acts as technical advisor and works with outside engineer consultants on projects as needed.

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Planning Commission, Zoning Hearing Board, Property Maintenance appeals Board, and Board of Commissioners
Point-of-Contact:	Dearan Quigley, Housing and Community Development Director
Meeting Schedule:	Monthly
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	1. Building Standards and Regulations Code enforcement ensures that buildings are constructed and maintained according to regulations that reduce vulnerability to hazards like earthquakes, floods, fires, and hurricanes. For example, in flood-prone areas, building codes may require elevated structures, while in earthquake-prone zones, codes enforce specific structural reinforcements. 2. Land Use and Zoning Laws Zoning codes regulate where certain types of development can occur, preventing construction in areas prone to hazards, such as floodplains, steep slopes for wildfire-prone regions. This helps minimize the exposure of people and property to hazardous areas. 3. Enforcing Safety Measures Code enforcement officers ensure that properties maintain required safety features, such as fire alarms, emergency exits, and proper electrical systems. Regular inspections prevent potential hazards that could lead to larger disasters, like fires or building collapses. 4. Hazard-Specific Regulations Codes can be tailored to specific local risks. For instance, ire mitigation codes may require property owners fire rating assembles around structures while 5. Disaster Resilience By enforcing these codes, municipalities increase their overall resilience to disasters. Structures that comply with safety standards are more likely to withstand hazards, reducing damage and recovery time in the event of an emergency

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department

- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Housing and Community Development Director
Current Position Holder:	Dearan Quigley
Length of Employment in this Position:	Eight years /25 years of experience
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The role of a Chief Building Official (CBO) is central to ensuring building safety, code compliance, and mitigating hazard impacts within a community. The position typically involves overseeing the permitting process, building inspections, and enforcement of building codes. When it comes to addressing hazards, such as flooding, earthquakes, or fire risks, the CBO plays a crucial role in mitigation efforts. Below are the key aspects of how the CBO might be involved in addressing hazard impacts and mitigation, including training and certification requirements, and strategies for further engagement: Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? Typically, yes. The CBO's role often includes responsibilities related to hazard impacts and mitigation, such as: Ensuring buildings are constructed to withstand natural hazards (e.g., earthquakes, floods, high winds) according to local, state, and federal building codes. Reviewing construction plans to ensure that proper design and materials are used to mitigate hazard risks. Enforcing codes and standards that incorporate hazard-resistant construction techniques, such as those found in the International Building Code (IBC) and

floodplain management requirements under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Conducting inspections to verify that buildings are built or retrofitted to meet safety standards, reducing vulnerability to hazards.

Training: Staff, including the CBO, are trained on hazard identification and mitigation strategies, as well as on how climate change may increase risks. Some jurisdictions may explicitly require CBOs to incorporate disaster resilience into their reviews and inspections, particularly in areas prone to flooding, earthquakes, or wildfires.

What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?

Certifications and training required for CBOs may vary by jurisdiction but typically include:

ICC (International Code Council) certifications:

Certified Building Official (CBO)
Building Plans Examiner
Residential and Commercial Inspector certifications
Property Maintenance & Housing Code Inspector
Fire Inspection Code*(* to be implemented)

State or local licensure or certification: Pennsylvania and other states may have specific certification requirements for CBOs to ensure they understand local codes and regulations.

FEMA/NFIP floodplain management training: For areas with flood risks, this training is essential for understanding how to enforce flood-resistant building code, FEMA Emergency Management Institute. E273 Managing Floodplain Development Through the National Flood Insurance Program.

OSHA safety certifications: To ensure job-site safety and hazard recognition.

Required education: Generally, a CBO may need a background in engineering, architecture, construction management, or a related field. Some regions may also require continuing education to maintain licensure and certifications.

What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?

Depending on the specific needs of the community and the types of hazards they face, the CBO and staff might benefit from additional specialized training:

Disaster Mitigation Training: Training programs from FEMA or similar agencies to help building officials understand mitigation strategies specific to flood, seismic, and wildfire hazards.

Green building standards (e.g., LEED or Energy Star): With increasing focus on sustainable building, understanding how green building practices intersect with hazard mitigation (e.g., rainwater management, resilient design) can be critical.

Climate Adaptation Planning: Training in climate change projections so the CBO can better understand future risks and how to modify building codes or recommend retrofits to existing buildings for greater resilience.

Crisis Management and Recovery: To help prepare for post-disaster recovery, including damage assessments and fast-tracking permitting for rebuilding efforts How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

Proactive community outreach: CBO staff can engage with property owners, contractors, and developers to educate them about building codes that reduce hazard risks, such as flood-resistant design or earthquake retrofitting.

Public Awareness Campaigns: Engage with the public to raise awareness about disaster-resistant construction techniques, such as promoting the importance of

	maintaining compliance with updated building codes in hazard-prone areas. Collaboration with emergency management: CBOs can work more closely with local emergency management officials to ensure alignment between building codes and disaster response plans, particularly in areas prone to natural disasters. Enforce and advocate for updated building codes: Many regions face increasing risks due to climate change. CBOs can advocate updating local building codes to integrate the latest hazard mitigation practices. Risk Assessment Participation: Include CBOs in hazard mitigation planning processes and risk assessments to incorporate their expertise in the built environment..

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Public Works Director / Assistant Engineer
Current Position Holder:	Nate Simpson PE
Length of Employment in this Position:	Less than 1 year, but over 20 years in Civil Engineering and Public works
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The role of a Civil Engineer in Construction Project Management is closely related to hazard mitigation, dealing with day-to-day infrastructure failures. This position often involves planning, designing, and overseeing construction projects, which directly impacts how effectively hazards are mitigated in built environments. Here's how this role relates to hazard mitigation: 1. Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how, and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation? Yes, the staff position description typically includes aspects related to hazard impacts and mitigation. Current Jon description lists Obtaining the following FEMA certifications: IS 100, IS 200, ICS 300, ICS 400, IS 552, IS 556, IS 558, IS 700, IS 800, G 191, and G 557 within three years of hire. Design Considerations: Civil engineers are responsible for incorporating hazard mitigation measures into project designs. This includes ensuring structures are designed to withstand natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, and high winds, and implementing features that mitigate these risks. Compliance: The role involves ensuring that projects comply with building codes and regulations that include hazard mitigation requirements, such as floodplain management codes, seismic design standards, and wind load provisions. Risk Assessment: Engineers may perform risk assessments to evaluate potential hazards and integrate appropriate mitigation strategies into their designs and project plans. Training on Hazard Impacts and Mitigation: Civil engineers are often trained in hazard mitigation principles as part of their education and professional development. This training includes understanding the impacts of various hazards, applying risk reduction techniques, and using design codes that address these hazards. Staff should receive ongoing training on the latest mitigation technologies, updated codes and standards, and emerging hazards. 2. What training and/or certification is required of the staff position? Training and Certification Requirements: We are lucky to have a Professional Engineer (PE) License: In most jurisdictions, a civil engineer must be licensed as a Professional Engineer (PE), which requires passing the Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) exam and the PE exam, and completing a specified amount of professional experience, but is not currently required by the

township.

Specialized Training: Engineers may need specialized training in areas like:
Seismic Design: Training related to earthquake-resistant design standards.

Sustainability and Resilience: Courses or certifications in sustainable design and resilience planning which address how to integrate hazard mitigation into building practices.

3. What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?

Additional Training and Certification Needs:

Emerging Hazards: Ongoing training on emerging hazards and climate change impacts, including how these might affect construction practices and design standards.
Advanced Mitigation Techniques: Training on advanced mitigation techniques and technologies, such as green infrastructure solutions, advanced materials for flood resilience, or energy-efficient design strategies.
Regulatory Updates: Regular updates on changes to building codes, regulations, and standards related to hazard mitigation.
Interdisciplinary Training: Additional training in interdisciplinary fields such as urban planning or emergency management to better understand the broader context of hazard mitigation.

4. How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

Further Engagement Strategies:

Continued Education: Encourage ongoing professional development through workshops, seminars, and courses focused on the latest hazard mitigation strategies and technologies.
Collaboration with Other Professionals: Foster collaboration with urban planners, emergency managers, and other stakeholders involved in hazard mitigation to ensure comprehensive risk reduction strategies.
Community Outreach: Engage in community outreach and education efforts to raise awareness about hazard risks and mitigation measures among stakeholders and the public.
Integration of Mitigation in Project Planning: Ensure that hazard mitigation is a central consideration in all phases of project planning and design, and that mitigation strategies are effectively implemented throughout the project lifecycle.
Feedback and Improvement: Regularly review and incorporate feedback from past projects, including lessons learned from any issues encountered related to hazard impacts and mitigation.

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	5-year Roadway Management Plan
Responsible Agency/Organization:	East Pennsboro Public Works & Engineering
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	1. Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities? Yes, the funding resource allocated through the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) has been used in the past for hazard mitigation activities, specifically: Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements: As part of the 5-year Roadway Management Plan, the Township has invested approximately $2 million annually to repair roadways and enhance stormwater infrastructure, including pipes and inlets. This proactive approach addresses flash and urban flooding issues by upgrading the existing stormwater management systems before paving projects are undertaken. These improvements help mitigate flood risks and enhance the resilience of the roadways and surrounding areas. There are limitations as the number of projects and emergent needs outweigh funding and capabilities to repair and improve the infrastructure and deposit using a rubric for prioritization. 2. Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions? Yes, the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) funding could be used to fund future hazard mitigation actions. Given the substantial financial commitment of

approximately $2 million annually for the Roadway Management Plan, there are several ways this funding resource could be redirected or expanded to support additional mitigation efforts:

Enhanced Stormwater Projects: Continued investment in stormwater infrastructure can be maintained or increased to further reduce flood risks and improve resilience to severe weather events.

Buyouts and Property Acquisition: While buyouts for severe repetitive loss properties are currently dependent on federal and state funding, exploring the potential to allocate a portion of the CIP funding towards buyouts or property acquisition, in conjunction with external funding, could enhance the Township's ability to address high-risk properties.

Other Mitigation Strategies: CIP funds could also support other hazard mitigation initiatives such as the installation of flood barriers, retrofitting critical infrastructure, and implementing green infrastructure solutions.

3. How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

To further leverage the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) funding to reduce risk, the following strategies could be considered:

Integration with Hazard Mitigation Planning: Ensure that the CIP is closely aligned with the Township's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). This alignment can help prioritize projects that address identified risks and ensure that the funds are used effectively for high-impact mitigation activities.

Matching Funds for Grants: Use CIP funds as matching contributions for federal and state hazard mitigation grants. This approach can increase the total funding available for mitigation projects and enhance the Township’s ability to secure additional financial resources.

Public-Private Partnerships: Explore opportunities for partnerships with private entities or non-profit organizations to co-fund or support hazard mitigation projects. These partnerships can provide additional resources and expertise.

Phased Implementation: Implement mitigation projects in phases, prioritizing high-risk areas first. By strategically allocating funds over time, the Township can manage costs and achieve incremental risk reduction.

Community Involvement: Engage the community in identifying and prioritizing mitigation projects. Public input can help ensure that the funding is used for projects that have broad support and address the most pressing local hazards.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish a process for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of funded mitigation projects. This will help ensure that the investments are achieving their intended outcomes and provide insights for future funding decisions.

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	General Fund, PennDOT Liquid Fuels, Stormwater Utility Fee
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Township Administration and Public Works
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Funding through a stormwater utility fee based up impervious coverage for commercial properties and Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) for residential properties.

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	East Pennsboro Authority (Stormwater)
Responsible Agency/Organization:	East Pennsboro Township Public Works, MS4, Engineer and Administration
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Stormwater utilities, flooding, and NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permitting are closely interconnected in Pennsylvania and other states. They form part of the broader effort to manage stormwater, reduce flood risks, and protect water quality. Here's how they relate: The stormwater municipal Authority set up to manage stormwater runoff. In Pennsylvania, many municipalities have established stormwater utilities to address flooding, reduce water pollution, and comply with federal and state stormwater regulations. These utilities often charge a fee to property owners based on impervious surface areas (like rooftops, driveways, and parking lots) that contribute to stormwater runoff. The goals of a stormwater utility are: Flood mitigation: By managing and reducing stormwater runoff, these utilities help prevent local flooding, which is especially important in areas with frequent or heavy rainfall. Infrastructure maintenance: The fees collected fund stormwater management systems like pipes, culverts, and detention basin retrofits to control flooding. Pollution reduction: Runoff from urban areas carries pollutants into waterways, contributing to water quality issues. Stormwater utilities help implement strategies to filter and reduce pollution before stormwater enters natural water bodies.

	Examples of projects in East Pennsboro Township 1. Enola Run Stream Restoration of approximately 4,400 linear feet of stream bank Currently permitting was just approved by DEP 2. East Treemont Basin retrofit 3. West Treemont Basin retrofit 4. Mountain View Basin retrofit 5. Magnolia Basin retrofit 6. Ongoing repairs, replacement, and lining of pipes and inlet boxes throughout the Township. Wastewater is supported by rates from ratepayers that maintain operations and maintenance needs, and taping fees support CIP for wastewater projects. $150K to $200K, which aligns with the roadway management plan, and $1.7 million dollars in Sanitary sewer lining for inflow and infiltration. In addition, removing chlorine as a disinfection method to the UV system has resulted in 2.6 million upgrades. This will eliminate a chlorine hazard in a populated area next to the State Capital.

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Halie McCoy, Administrative Assistant/Communications Coordinator
Responsible Agency/Organization:	East Pennsboro Township
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Provides social media update Facebook and Nixle Everbridge updates on seasonal emergency management and mitigation. These are put out, by FEMA, PEMA, and Cumberland County and repacked and targeted to residents of East Pennsboro Township

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: East Pennsboro Township

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Yes
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Answer calls from residents, provide information about FEMA maps, LOMA's + LOMC.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	Notate in our software system. Report to County annually
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	NO
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	NA
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	NA
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	NA
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	NO

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

FEMA

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name:

Title:

Jurisdiction:

Email address:

Date:

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Hampden Township

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Hampden Township Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Board of Commissioners
Effective Date:	May 2015
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☑ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Hampden Township Emergency Operations Plan
Author/Owner:	Doug Gochenour
Effective Date:	1/23/2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	VOLUNTARY PROGRAM TO RESTORE STREAM BUFFERS

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	PA UCC
Responsible Agency:	HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP
Effective Date:	12/2018
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2025
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	REGULATES CONSTRUCTION CODES

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP ZONING ORDINANCE
Responsible Agency:	HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP
Effective Date:	SEPTEMBER 7, 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	NOT KNOWN
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	REGULATES FLOODPLAIN LAND USE

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Hampden Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	Jeremy Miller
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Hampden Township

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	Jon Powers
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.	
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)	
Full Time or Part Time?	☑ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____	
Title:	Plans Examiner	DON POWERS
Current Position Holder:	IVAN MILLER	ASST 2.0, DEPT MGR.
Length of Employment in this Position:	30 years	23 YEARS
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:		

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ? ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	Jeremy ?
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	?
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Federal grants Bonds

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Hampden Twp.
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Sewer/stormwater fees can be used for emergency capital projects related to sewer/stormwater issues.

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: _____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☑ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Rich Heimbach ?
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

New Mitigation Action Form

Municipality/Organization:	
Name and Title:	

Please complete this worksheet for each new mitigation action. See *Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards* for sample mitigation actions to reduce risk from hazards. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-mitigation-ideas_02-13-2013.pdf

Action Title	
Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed	
Describing the Action	
Background/issue addressed	
Action description	
Evaluating the Action	
Cost estimate	
Priority	
Implementing the Action	
Responsible party	
Potential partners	
Potential funding sources	
Timeline	

Please email completed forms to sbhoffman@cumberlandcountypa.gov

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Amanda Seibert

Title: Borough Manager

Jurisdiction: Lemoyne Borough

Email address: aseibert@lemoynepa.com

Date: 10/23/2024

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	X YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Imagine West Shore 2009
Author/Owner:	Camp Hill/Lemoyne/Wormleysburg
Effective Date:	January 9, 2009
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Not known
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Imagine West Shore initiative was designed to promote regional development and revitalization. It included focus on hazard mitigation by addressing environmental risks like flooding through sustainable land use practices. The plan emphasized cooperation between municipalities to enhance emergency services and infrastructure resilience, aiming to reduce the impact of natural hazards and protect the community.

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	EOP for The Borough's of Lemoyne and Wormleysburg
Author/Owner:	Lemoyne and Wormleysburg Borough's
Effective Date:	June 2020
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Unknown
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The EOP is central to hazard mitigation as it provides a structured approach for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies. The plan identifies contact information and responsibilities for Cumberland County, West Shore Fire, Police, Public Works, and Codes Departments. x By integrating hazard mitigation into every phase of emergency planning, an EOP helps protect lives, property, and the environment from the impacts of disasters.

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	MS4 Best Management Practices
Author/Owner:	Lemoyne Borough
Effective Date:	MS4 permit issued 6/1/2018-Submits annual reports to DEP
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	9/2025
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The borough has several BMP's including Rain Gardens, Permeable Pavements and Stream Restoration Projects to help reduce sedimentation and improve water quality.

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Uniform Construction Code
Responsible Agency:	Lemoyne Borough Code Enforcement Department
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Unknown
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Included in Zoning Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Lemoyne Borough Code Enforcement
Effective Date:	2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough contracts civil engineering services.

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Lemoyne Borough Code Enforcement Department
Point-of-Contact:	Trisha Rafferty
Meeting Schedule:	Full-Time
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Department ensures that all necessary permits, including stormwater, land development, zoning, and building permits, are obtained to address potential hazards.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	Trisha Rafferty
Length of Employment in this Position:	5 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Borough Engineer - contracted
Current Position Holder:	RETTEW
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough engineer collaborates with the Public Works Department to design and oversee the construction of infrastructure projects. Improving infrastructure such as roads, sanitary sewer systems, parks, and stormwater management helps mitigate hazards like sinkholes, infrastructure breakdowns, and flooding,

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Currently seeking grant writing services
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Currently seeking grant writing services
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Lemoyne Borough Capital Improvement Plan
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Lemoyne Borough
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough annually updates its five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) using General Fund and grant money to identify key projects and equipment purchases for maintaining Borough-owned infrastructure. Proper infrastructure maintenance is essential to prevent issues like sinkholes, sewer failures, and to support flood mitigation and emergency response efforts.

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	US Dept of Housing and Urban Dev Block Grants
Responsible Agency/Organization:	US Dept of Housing and Urban Development
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The borough has used CDBG funds for ADA-related improvements including installing curb ramps, modifying sidewalks, and making park facilities more accessible.

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Sewer/Stormwater Fees
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Lemoyne Borough
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Stormwater fees ensure that the necessary infrastructure and management systems are in place to prevent flooding, protect water quality, and comply with environmental regulations. Sewer fees ensure that wastewater is safely collected, treated, and disposed of in an environmentally responsible way, while supporting the ongoing operation, maintenance, and improvement of the sewer system.

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A) ☒ YES
Name:	Jenn Erickson
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Lemoyne Borough Admin Dept
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough uses social media and Rave calls during weather-related emergencies. This is essential for hazard mitigation as it enhances communication, speeds up emergency response, and educates the public on safety and preparedness.

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Lemoyne Borough

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Karen Heishman

Title: Manager

Jurisdiction: Lower Frankford Township

Email address: lowerfrankford@comcast.net

Date: October 30, 2024

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Lower Frankford Township Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Board of Supervisor
Effective Date:	December 6, 2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Coordinate with FEMA on all FIRM updates. Update floodplain ordinance in compliance with NFIP. Participate in the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan and adopt a revisions to the plan.

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Cumberland County Climate Action Plan
Author/Owner:	Cumberland County Planning Department
Effective Date:	January 20, 2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	It identifies ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Lower Frankford Township
Author/Owner:	James W Burkholder Jr
Effective Date:	January 26, 2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	January 2026
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	It identifies strategic plan in the event of a natural or human caused (including terrorism) emergency or disaster and to satisfy the requirements of PEMA Code.

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES X NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	x YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Lower Frankford Township Union Construction Code
Responsible Agency:	PA Municipal Code Alliance
Effective Date:	June 8, 2004
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Inspects building construction to meet compliance with natural or human caused disaster events. Regulates building permits in the flood plain zone.

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Lower Frankford Township Floodplain Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Board of Supervisors
Effective Date:	August 28, 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Promote the general health, welfare, and safety of the community. Encourage the utilization of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize flood damage in the future. Minimize danger to public health by protecting water supply and natural drainage. Comply with Federal and State floodplain management requirements.

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Brehm-Lebo Engineering
Point-of-Contact:	Doug Brehm
Meeting Schedule:	As required
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Reviews and updates Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance as well as Stormwater Management Ordinance. Reviews subdivision and land development plans.

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Lower Frankford Township Code Enforcement Officer
Point-of-Contact:	Gregory Alleman
Meeting Schedule:	As required
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	All related ordinances are enforced by the zoning/code enforcement officer.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ✠ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours as needed
Title:	PA Code Alliance
Current Position Holder:	Clem Malot
Length of Employment in this Position:	Fifteen years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Ensures that all new construction or substantial improvements to existing structures located in the floodplain are flood-proofed, dry-proofed, or built above anticipated flood elevations. Also ensures proper land use in order to protect the interest and safety of the general public by creating buffers between structures and high-risk areas, limiting the type or density of development and/or require land development to consider specific hazard vulnerabilities.

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours as needed
Title:	Brehm-Lebo Engineering
Current Position Holder:	Greg Lebo
Length of Employment in this Position:	Twenty Years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Reviews all bridge and construction projects to ensure waterways are protected.

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

JURISDICTION: Lower Frankford Township

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Ritchie Price / Coty Price

Title: EMC Coordinators

Jurisdiction: Lower Mifflin Township

Email address: lowermifflintwp@embarqmail.com

Date: October 24, 2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	X YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Lower Mifflin Township Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Board of Supervisors
Effective Date:	September 27, 2018
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Nothing scheduled
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Yes there is a section outlining hazard impact

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Emergency Action Plan
Author/Owner:	Ritchie & Coty Price
Effective Date:	January 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Covers the Emergency Operations Plan for Lower Mifflin Township

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Zoning Ordinance / Universal Construction Code
Responsible Agency:	Lower Mifflin Township / Commonwealth Code
Effective Date:	November 19, 2020
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Floodplain Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Lower Mifflin Township
Effective Date:	March 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	KPI Technology
Point-of-Contact:	Gil Picarelli
Meeting Schedule:	N/A
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Zoning Officer
Point-of-Contact:	John Bailey
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours 20 hours per month
Title:	Zoning Officer
Current Position Holder:	John Bailey
Length of Employment in this Position:	25+ years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	KPI Technology
Current Position Holder:	KPI Technology
Length of Employment in this Position:	3+ years with Lower Mifflin Township as our Engineer
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Not at this time

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

JURISDICTION: Lower Mifflin Township

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Luke Arnold

Title: Environmental Programs Coordinator

Jurisdiction: Mechanicsburg Borough

Email address: Larnold@mechanicsburgpa.org

Date: 10/23/24

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Comprehensive Plan (2007)
Author/Owner:	Mechanicsburg Borough
Effective Date:	April 2007 (*New plan in development*)
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Currently under development. Implementation projected in 2025.
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	**2007 Plan**: Active transit and traffic calming, lots of focus on stormwater management and reducing flooding. **2024/5 Plan** (*currently in development*): -Stormwater and flooding management: increasing drainage, decreasing flooding occurrences and impact, focus on green stormwater infrastructure, -Climate Action: reducing greenhouse gas emission, reducing urban heating and heat related illnesses, improving air quality), increasing tree canopy -Active transportation: increasing pedestrian safety through improved street crossings and signaling, traffic calming techniques such as bump outs and roundabouts, installation of bike lanes, improved sidewalk conditions, ADA upgrades, signal retiming in downtown district

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Climate Action Plan *(to be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan)*
Author/Owner:	Gemma Morrison, Alyssa Harvey, Luke Arnold
Effective Date:	Effective alongside Comprehensive Plan
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	N/A *Plan to do new inventories every 2-5 years to reassess impacts and progress*
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Improved air quality, decreased heating (and decreased heat related illnesses), decreased flooding & improved stormwater/severe storm management, reduced GHG/Carbon related emissions, improved quality of life Project solutions include: (1) installation of Municipal solar panels to decrease Borough operational carbon impact, (2) encouragement for residents to install solar, partner with solar co-ops, (3) plant trees to increase carbon capture, reduce heat impacts, and increase energy savings,

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Emergency Operations Plan
Author/Owner:	Mechanicsburg Borough
Effective Date:	May 7, 2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Plan includes all activities in the entire emergency management cycle, including prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases. This plan addresses: flooding/flash flooding, winter storms, transportation accidents, urban fires, rail accidents, pandemics, coastal storms, subsidence/sinkholes, environmental hazards, civil disturbances, droughts, terrorism, utility interruptions/pipelines, nuclear accidents, and earthquakes.

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Borough Code 26-116: Riparian Buffers
Author/Owner:	Mechanicsburg Borough
Effective Date:	ORD No. 1177; Effective 11/1/2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Code contains minimum requirements to protect and improve water quality through riparian buffer regions as a part of any subdivision or land development that encompasses a riparian buffer. Supports flood mitigation practices and ensure improved water quality.

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
    - *In development – applying for funding through DCED MSM Program for downtown revitalization*
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
    - *Borough has Active Transportation Plan that was adopted on 09/19/23*
- Stormwater Management Plan
    - *Borough has Ordinance for management of stormwater (Chapter 26, Part 1) and capital project plan (PRP)*

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	PA Building Code, Adopted by Mechanicsburg Borough
Responsible Agency:	PA Municipal Codes – Enforced by Codes Officer – Approved through permits
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Ensuring compliance with PA Building Standards

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Floodplains (Chapter 8 of Borough Code)
Responsible Agency:	Mechanicsburg Borough
Effective Date:	Established through Ordinance 1179 on 5/2/2023; Made effective on 9/21/2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Standards for construction within floodplain area, permitting requirements, special requirements for subdivisions and development, designation of a floodplain administrator and floodplain management program.

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
    - *Borough has Stormwater ordinance (Chapter 26, Part 1)*
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
    - *Borough has SALDO (Chapter 22)*
- Zoning ordinance
    - *Borough has Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 27)*

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough_____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Matthew Keith (Codes Enforcement Officer), and Jenn Fisher (Codes Compliance Coordinator)
Point-of-Contact:	Matthew Keith, Jenn Fisher
Meeting Schedule:	N/A
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Focuses on codes compliance, resident quality of life (and the impacts to it). Ensures rentals are in compliance with building codes and are at a healthy human standard.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
    - *Planning Commission – 7 members*
    - *Zoning Hearing Board – 3 members*
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
    - *Public Works Staff – 7 employees, 1 department head*
- Purchasing Department
    - *Treasurer – Danielle James (processes payments, checks, etc)*

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Codes Enforcement Officer
Current Position Holder:	Matthew Keith
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Focuses on codes compliance, resident quality of life (and the impacts to it). Ensures rentals are compliant with building codes and are at a healthy human standard. Certified Zoning Officer.

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Consulting Engineers
Current Position Holder:	Pennoni (Contracted engineering staff)
Length of Employment in this Position:	Contracted service
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Designs all major Borough projects (such as park improvements/creation, roadway repairs, stormwater and sewer infrastructure repairs/replacements, basin construction, etc). All projects contain some form of hazard mitigation (such as stormwater project designs assist in drainage capacity and flooding reduction). Each project, of which there have been many over the years, is typically completed within projected budget and timelines, pending any unforeseen issues.

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Grants Manager (Environmental Programs Coordinator)
Current Position Holder:	Luke Arnold
Length of Employment in this Position:	1 year, 8 months
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	No previous experience managing FEMA related funding, but experience with managing federal grant awards. This includes a grant award from the USDA Forestry Service.

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Grants Manager (Environmental Programs Coordinator)
Current Position Holder:	Luke Arnold
Length of Employment in this Position:	1 year, 8 months
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	No previous experience writing grants for FEMA, but experience with writing grants for federal grant programs. This includes writing a grant for the USDA Forestry Service.

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
    - *Contracted (Pennoni)*
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
    - *Contracted (ACS, Pennoni)*
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
    - *In progress – currently in search of new employee, but position exists*
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)
    - *Contracted through Pennoni, Mapping and map management supported by Luke Arnold (Environmental Programs Coordinator)*

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough_____

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	(1) USDA Urban and Community Forestry Grant (Inflation Reduction Act Funding) (2) American Rescue Plan Act (PA Small Water and Sewer Program) – COVID19 (3) CCHRA CDBG Funding (Pass down Funds from federal HUD)
Responsible Agency/Organization:	(1) USDA Forest Service / American Forests (Program Partner/Pass Thru Funder) (2) Commonwealth Financing Authority / PA Small Water and Sewer Program (3) US HUD
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	(1) Project consists of building up urban tree canopy in an effort to reduce Borough-wide carbon emissions and provide tree benefits to all residents, specifically those located within designated LMI and disadvantaged areas within our community. These benefits, as it relates to hazard mitigation, include reduced urban heating, lower energy costs, stormwater management, and air purification. (2) Project focused on purchasing new degritter for sewer plant to improve operations. This will ease and quicken the process of removing grit within the sewer water as it enters the plant. (3) Funds utilized to battle blight related areas in the Borough – improving green spaces, facilitating codes enforcement, etc. All focused on improving quality of life standards

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Refuse, Sewer, Stormwater
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Borough, Municipal Authority
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Stormwater Fees, collected by the Municipal Authority, are utilized for municipal operations (inlet cleaning, repairs, etc) and capital improvement projects such as basin creation and storm line repairs. Sewer fees are collected by the Borough and added to the Sewer budget for operational and capital projects. Refuse fees are collected by the Borough and paid back to Penn Waste. Borough receives a 6% admin fee.

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
    - *Yes – we have received multiple grants from the CCHRA CDBG program to tackle blight areas in Mechanicsburg*
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation

- Funding programs – State
    - *The Borough manages several LSA grants through DCED for the construction of a park in the center of our downtown district. Project is in collaboration with the Downtown Mechanicsburg Partnership (DMP)*
    - *The Borough receives funding from PennDOT's Liquid Fuels program which is utilized to perform road improvements, pothole repairs, and street sweeping*
    - *The Borough receives funding from the PA 904 grant for its recycling program. These funds go back into the parks, green spaces, and environmental programs*
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	*We are not eligible for Storm Ready Certification, but the Borough has been a Storm Ready Supporting since November 2018*

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
    - *Environmental Advisory Council – Council appointed volunteers focusing on general environmental improvements and climate action in the Borough*
    - *Shade Tree Commission – Volunteers that manage the trees existing in public spaces (parks, tree lawns). Members are appointed by Council*
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough_____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Mechanicsburg Borough_____

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Gregory R. Rogalski, PE

Title: Township Engineer

Jurisdiction: Monroe Township, Cumberland County

Email address: grogalski@pennoni.com

Date: 11/3/2024

FEMA

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County_____

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Monroe Township
Effective Date:	2003
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	None
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Overall Development Control

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County_____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Emergency Operations Plan
Author/Owner:	Monroe Township
Effective Date:	2020
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Controls anticipated response procedures

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Pennsylvania Uniform Construction Code (2018 ICC iCode)
Responsible Agency:	PA Department of Labor and Industry
Effective Date:	2/14/2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2025
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Controls requirements for new construction

JURISDICTION: _____

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Floodplain Management Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Monroe Township
Effective Date:	5/11/2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Based on next FEMA Map Revision cycle
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Controls development within the floodplain

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County_____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County_____

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours 10_____
Title:	Building Code Official
Current Position Holder:	Approved Code Services (Irv Spooneaur)
Length of Employment in this Position:	4 Years (30+ years of experience)
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Regulates new building construction

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours 10____
Title:	Township Engineer
Current Position Holder:	Gregory R. Rogalski, PE
Length of Employment in this Position:	7 years (26 years experience)
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Regulates stormwater management, development and capital projects

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County_____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Capital Improvements Plan
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Monroe Township
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Identifies future purchases to enhance Township capabilities to respond and mitigate damage as a result of natural disasters, as well as damage prevention through replacement of infrastructure.

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Stormwater Fee
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Monroe Township
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Funds infrastructure replacement that reduces the potential for damage from flooding

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County_____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County_____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Monroe Township, Cumberland County_____

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name:Jason Bonawitz

Title:Codes/Zoning Enforcement Officer

Jurisdiction:Mt. Holly Springs Borough.

Email address:jbonawitz@mhsboro.com

Date:10/30/2024

JURISDICTION: MHSB_____

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Subdivision Land Development Ordinance.
Author/Owner:	MHS Planning Commission.
Effective Date:	June 10th, 2019
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Referenced as needed.

JURISDICTION: MHSB

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ x YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Emergency Operations Plan For MHS
Author/Owner:	Borough Manager/Chief of Police.
Effective Date:	April 11th, 2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	On a case by case basis.

JURISDICTION: MHSB

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ x NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	There is a mountain creek conservation group addressing issues in mountain creek.

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: MHSB

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☐☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Jason Bonawitz
Responsible Agency:	MHSB zoning officer
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Ordinances updated as needed.
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: MHSB

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Ordinance 2023-01
Responsible Agency:	MHSB zoning officer
Effective Date:	August 14th 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	As needed.
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: MHSB_____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☐☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: MHSB

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ x YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Jason Bonawitz
Point-of-Contact:	jbonawitz@mhsboro.com
Meeting Schedule:	If needed
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: MHSB

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Codes/Zoning Enforcement Officer
Current Position Holder:	Jason Bonawitz
Length of Employment in this Position:	2 months
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: MHSB_____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☐☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Grant Administrator
Current Position Holder:	Karen Johnson
Length of Employment in this Position:	3 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: MHSB_____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ x YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Grant Administrator
Current Position Holder:	Karen Johnson
Length of Employment in this Position:	3 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: MHSB

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Utilizing grants listed above.

JURISDICTION: MHSB_____

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Utilizing grants listed above.

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Research these grants as needed.

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: MHSB_____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Emergency Operations Plan for MHS
Responsible Agency/Organization:	MHS Boro manager, Cumberland County EMA, Yellow Breeches EMS, MHS Police Dept, and others.
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: MHSB

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Emergency Operations Plan for MHS
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Borough Mgr, Citizens Fire Company, MHS Police Dept.
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION:MHSB _____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: MHSB_____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

JURISDICTION: MHSB

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Shaina Witter & Monica Logan

Title: Secretary & Council President

Jurisdiction: Newburg Borough

Email address: contactus@newburgborough.com

Date: December 16, 2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Borough of Newburg

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	N/A

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Cumberland County has adopted a Climate Action Plan.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Newburg Borough Emergency Operations Plan
Author/Owner:	Newburg Borough
Effective Date:	October 2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	No updates planned.
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Includes facility addresses and emergency response duties.

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Floodplain Ordinance
Author/Owner:	Newburg Borough
Effective Date:	May 1, 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	n/a
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Protection of floodplains. Limits development in the floodplain.

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Pennsylvania Building Code
Responsible Agency:	Commonwealth Code Inspections
Effective Date:	2020
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	None planned
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Floodplain ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Newburg Borough
Effective Date:	May 1, 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	n/a
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Reduced vulnerability to flooding and loss of life and property. Streambank protection.

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Eric Vranich
Point-of-Contact:	Keller Engineering
Meeting Schedule:	n/a
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance interpretation and enforcement.

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Newburg Borough
Point-of-Contact:	Commonwealth Code Inspection
Meeting Schedule:	n/a
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Enforcement of floodplain ordinance.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Commonwealth Code Inspection Service
Current Position Holder:	Earl Bear
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	Erik Vranich, Keller Engineers
Length of Employment in this Position:	10+
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	Keller Engineers.
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	n/a
Responsible Agency/Organization:	n/a
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	n/a

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Newburg Hopewell Joint Municipal Authority
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Public sewer service.

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Newburg Borough

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Dustin Durf

Title: Code Enforcement & Zoning Officer

Jurisdiction: North Newton Township

Email address: zoning@nntwp.net

Date: 10/31/2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	North Newton Township Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	North Newton Township Board of Supervisors
Effective Date:	1/2/2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	IDK
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The CP references the floodplain areas, but doesn't identify restrictions, which are outlined in the floodplain ordinance. No other hazard mitigation projects are identified and none are known in general.

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	North Newton Township Emergency Operations Plan
Author/Owner:	Shawn McCullough, EMC
Effective Date:	10/3/2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	IDK
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	NNT Code Chapter 118, Building Permits, Floodplain Management
Responsible Agency:	North Newton Township Board of Supervisors
Effective Date:	7/11/2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	IDK
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Addresses regulation of structures within the floodplain

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	NNT Code Chapter 118, Building Permits, Floodplain Management
Responsible Agency:	North Newton Township Board of Supervisors
Effective Date:	7/11/2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	IDK
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Addresses regulation of structures within the floodplain

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Code Enforcement & Zoning Officer
Point-of-Contact:	Dustin Durf
Meeting Schedule:	N/A
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Enforces Code Chapter 118, Building Permit & Floodplain Management

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Code Enforcement & Zoning Officer as well as Building Code Official (contracted third party)
Current Position Holder:	Dustin Durf & Middle Department Inspection Agency
Length of Employment in this Position:	Dustin Durf: 3 years & MDIA: 20 yrs
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Chapter 118

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours avg 1/week
Title:	Township Engineer
Current Position Holder:	Brehm-Lebo Engineering, Inc.
Length of Employment in this Position:	30+ Years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Consultant

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Secretary/Treasurer
Current Position Holder:	Bonnie Myers
Length of Employment in this Position:	33+ years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Applies for FEMA relief as part of Secretary duties.

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Cumberland County Planning Dept. or Dept. of Public Safety
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Assists townships apply for funding through the county when emergency declaration exist.

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Winter outreach meeting
Responsible Agency/Organization:	PENNDOT, Cumberland County District 8
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Snow events

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

JURISDICTION: North Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Corrie Wadel

Title: Manager

Jurisdiction: Penn Township, Cumberland County

Email address: penntwp@penntwpcc.org

Date: 10/28/2024

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Penn Township Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Board of Supervisors
Effective Date:	14 January 2021
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	N/A
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Coordinate with FEMA on all updates to the FIRM, update Floodplain Management ordinance in compliance with NFIP, participate in the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan and adopt any revisions to the plan.

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Cumberland County Climate Action Plan
Author/Owner: Effective	Cumberland County
Date:	20 January 2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Penn Township Emergency Operations Plan
Author/Owner: Effective	Board of Supervisors
Date:	17 August 2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	17 August 2025
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Identifies the STRAT plan in the event of a natural or human caused (including terrorism) emergency or disaster and to satisfy the requirements of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code.

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Pennsylvania Uniform Construction Code
Responsible Agency:	Third Party Inspector; Middle Department Inspection Agency
Effective Date:	Adopted Municipal Ordinance 08 April 2004
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	N/A
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Building inspections conducted to meet compliance in cases of natural or human caused disaster events; among other safety regulations.

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Penn Township Floodplain Ordiance
Responsible Agency:	Board of Supervisors
Effective Date:	17 August 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Promote the general health, welfare, and safety of the community. Encourage the utilization of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize flood damage in the future. Minimize danger to public health by protecting water supply and natural drainage. Comply with federal and state floodplain management requirements.

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Zoning & Codes Officer
Point-of-Contact:	Timothy Knepp
Meeting Schedule:	As required
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	All related ordinances are enforced by the Zoning & Codes Officer.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT, 10-20 hours week
Title:	Zoning & Codes Officer is also the Floodplain Manager
Current Position Holder:	Timothy Knepp
Length of Employment in this Position:	14 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Ensures that all new construction or substantial improvements to existing structures located in the floodplain are flood-proofed, dry-proofed, or built above anticipated flood elevations. Also ensures proper land use in order to protect the interest and safety of the general public by creating buffers between structures and high-risk areas, limiting the type or density of development, and/or require land development to consider specific hazard vulnerabilities.

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT, AS Needed
Title:	Township Engineer
Current Position Holder:	Paul Wilson, Wilson Engineering & Consulting
Length of Employment in this Position:	10 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	We have pursued non-FEMA funding sources. All project have been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints.

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT, 10-15 hours/week
Title:	Township Grant Coordinator
Current Position Holder:	Carrie Collins
Length of Employment in this Position:	3 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	We have pursued other non-FEMA grants. The Township was successfully awarded County Land Partnership grants, several DCNR grants and a Local Share Account grant.

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Township Grant Coordinator
Current Position Holder:	Carrie Collins
Length of Employment in this Position:	3 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	We have pursued other non-FEMA grants. The Township was successfully awarded County Land Partnership grants, several DCNR grants and a Local Share Account grant.

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Penn Township, Cumberland County

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☒ YES NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	N/A
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Penn Township Administration
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Social Media and Newsletter announcements of weather hazards and how to prepare for these events.

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: _____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Kevin Plasterer

Title: Manager / Secretary

Jurisdiction: Borough of Shippensburg

Email address: kplasterer@shippensburg.pa.us

Date: September 23, 2024

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	■ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Gannett Fleming, INC
Effective Date:	1991
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ◉ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	◉ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	David Lindenmuth
Effective Date:	2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Policy and procedure is in place between Borough Managers Office, Police Department, Street Department, Fire Departments, Building Code Office, and associated supporting agencies for shared assistance between agencies within the Borough on an as needed 24/7 basis. Borough Manager, his representative, and/or the senior responding agent determines the nature and level of assistance required for all emergency operations. Any issue requiring long term recovery is addressed through collaborative efforts of the supporting agencies and staff.

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ◉ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Shippensburg Borough Code of Ordinance at Chapter 136 regulates Storm Water through volume controls, rate controls, buffer areas, etc. Those measures along with the flood plain management features outlined below help attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality, thereby decreasing streambank erosion and increasing habitat value. The Borough of Shippensburg strictly prohibits all construction within any identified floodway within the Borough. The Borough, through the permitting process and flood plain management ordinance and programs require elevation certificates and "No Rise Certification" for any project within the 100 Year Flood Plain.

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	■ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Chapter 80 – Construction Codes, Uniform
Responsible Agency:	Shippensburg Borough
Effective Date:	3/2/2004
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Borough of Shippensburg strictly prohibits all construction within any identified floodway within the Borough. The Borough, through the permitting process and flood plain management ordinance and programs require elevation certificates and "No Rise Certification" for any project within the 100 Year Flood Plain.

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	■ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Chapter 95 – Floodplain Management
Responsible Agency:	Shippensburg Borough
Effective Date:	3/3/2009 (Updated 8/15/2023)
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Encourage the utilization of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize flood damage in the future, minimize danger to the public, reducing financial burdens imposed by preventing excessive development in areas subject to flooding.

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	■ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Point-of-Contact:	Michael Wood, P.E.
Meeting Schedule:	As needed
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	■ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Shippensburg Borough
Point-of-Contact:	Frank Hershey
Meeting Schedule:	As needed
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	This in house department is supported by our Certified Third Party Code Agency representing our community for all matters relating to construction codes.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	◉ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ◉ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours 18 hours weekly
Title:	Code Enforcement Officer
Current Position Holder:	Frank Hershey
Length of Employment in this Position:	3 months
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	We also use PMCA out of Chambersburg, PA to assist with rental inspections and enforcements.

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	■ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	■ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	Herbert, Rowland & Grubic, Inc.
Length of Employment in this Position:	8 Years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	◙ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	◙ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Borough Manager
Current Position Holder:	Kevin Plasterer
Length of Employment in this Position:	5 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ◉ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	GMS Funding Solution
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazard)

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ◉ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	■ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Kelly O'Connor
Responsible Agency/Organization:	GMS Funding Solutions
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	■ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Kevin Plasterer
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Borough of Shippensburg
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Stormwater, water and sewer fees are available

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ◉ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	◙ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Kevin Plasterer
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Borough of Shippensburg
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	We have an alert system, web site and FACEBOOK page that we use to notify our resident for upcoming emergencies, our emergency coordinator has a plan for different types of emergency's. Our Borough owned Water system has a plan in place as well.

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	R. Clem Malot, chief code official for PMCA, said the borough is only limited in attaining Class 1 qualification due to the state's delay in adopting the 2021 Building Code updates, according to the release. ▫
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	The freeboard required by ordinance is at or above the BFE. No higher standard. ▫

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

JURISDICTION: Borough of Shippensburg

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name:

Title:

Jurisdiction:

Email address:

Date:

FEMA

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Silver Spring Township Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Silver Spring Township
Effective Date:	12/2019
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2029
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Provides in depth community information regarding population, infrastructure, heavy travel routes and an extremely in depth look at the community as a whole and its growth potential.

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Silver Spring Township Emergency Operations Plan
Author/Owner:	Silver Spring Township
Effective Date:	4/2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	4/2026
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Relates to numerous hazards within the community and the response and mitigation to those incidents.

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Zoning Ordinance
Author/Owner:	Silver Spring Township
Effective Date:	2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	N/A
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Follows PEMA and FEMA model ordinance

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: _____

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Uniformed Construction Code
Responsible Agency:	Silver Spring Township
Effective Date:	5/26/2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	N/A
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Provides minimum requirements for building construction and safety of construction.

JURISDICTION: _____

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Zoning Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Silver Spring Township
Effective Date:	2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	N/A
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Follows PEMA and FEMA model ordinance

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	HRG Engineering
Point-of-Contact:	Aaron Moyer
Meeting Schedule:	By request
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Responsible for design of all infrastructure projects including MS4, Flood Mitigation, Roads, Development. So, ultimately is very involved with hazard mitigation in our community.

JURISDICTION: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Silver Spring Township Code Enforcement
Point-of-Contact:	Mike McDonald
Meeting Schedule:	N/A
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	No relation with the current layout of our operating structure.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Building and Codes Manager
Current Position Holder:	John Wascavage
Length of Employment in this Position:	4 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Limited involvement and would require additional training to understand flood mitigation.

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	HRG
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	Depends on project scope
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Grants will be written by staff or HRG depending on the scope and type of project.

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	HRG Consulting
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Currently assists with building grant projects for the township.

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Jen Groller
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Silver Spring Township
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Reduction and removal of sediment, and flood reduction

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: _____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: _____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

FEMA

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Larry Hinkle

Title: Emergency Manager

Jurisdiction: Southampton Township

Email address: zoning@southamptontwp.com

Date:

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

FEMA

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Southampton Township Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Southampton Township Supervisors
Effective Date:	December 23, 2019
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2029
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	Larry Hinkle
Effective Date:	January 2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	January 2026
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Construction Code Uniform
Responsible Agency:	Third Party PMCA and Commonwealth Code
Effective Date:	July 26, 2004
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	This ordinances follow Pennsylvania Law and is enforced by a 3rd party.

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Larry Hinkle
Responsible Agency:	Southampton Township
Effective Date:	5/22/2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	unknown
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Promote the general health welfare and safety. minimize danger to public and property

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Lebo Engineering
Point-of-Contact:	Greg Lebo
Meeting Schedule:	monthly
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	This company meets the needs of the Township relation to Hazard Mitigation.

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Dan Diehl / Russell Davidson
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	—
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Enforces the codes

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Zoning Officer
Current Position Holder:	Larry Hinkle
Length of Employment in this Position:	4 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	He is also the flood plain manager

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Township Engineer
Current Position Holder:	Greg Lehbe
Length of Employment in this Position:	10 + years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Twp

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Southampton Township

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Kelly Kurtas

Title: Asst. Dir. Comm. Dev and Planning

Jurisdiction: South Middleton Township

Email address: kkurtas@smiddleton.com

Date: 9/27/24

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	South Middleton Township Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	South Middleton Township
Effective Date:	June 28, 2007 – Updated April 28, 2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	2018 IRC and IBC used

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Township of South Middleton Ordinance No. 2023-06
Responsible Agency:	South Middleton Township
Effective Date:	9/5/23
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township_____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	Matt Ali
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	In house plan and project reviews by Project Engineer (EIT) and an engineer consultant hired as needed

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Codes Officer
Point-of-Contact:	Jake Metzger
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	All codes are enforced through the same department. Codes officer works with floodplain administrator regularly.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township_____

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Building Code Official
Current Position Holder:	Bill Coulson
Length of Employment in this Position:	10+ years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	All permits must go through a floodplain check and floodplain development review if found to be in a flood zone. Building review is only conducted after it is found that the floodplain ordinance is being met.

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township_____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township_____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township_____

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township_____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township_____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township_____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: South Middleton Township_____

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Ami Myers

Title: Secretary/Treasurer

Jurisdiction: South Newton Township

Email address: sntwp@kuhncom.net

Date: 10/28/2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Township has been working with Cumberland County on a Comprehensive Plan. One will be in place in 2025.

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for South Newton Township, Cumberland County, PA
Author/Owner:	Daniel Burkett, EMC
Effective Date:	May 16, 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Zoning Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Township
Effective Date:	2011
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2025-2026
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Ordinance is effectively enforced on a daily basis regarding building requirements in the township. Violations are enforced.

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency:	South Newton Township
Effective Date:	05-16-2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	This ordinance was passed pursuant to State requirements in 2023

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	South Newton Township
Point-of-Contact:	Joe Bilger
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Code enforcement is part of our zoning ordinance. All parts of the ordinance are followed and enforced.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours As Needed Basis
Title:	Code & Zoning Officer
Current Position Holder:	Joe Bilger
Length of Employment in this Position:	10 months
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours As Needed Basis
Title:	Township Engineer
Current Position Holder:	Martin & Martin
Length of Employment in this Position:	20+ years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	We are a small township with a small working budget. We have no plans as of 10-28-24 for any equipment purchases.

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	DCED LSA
Responsible Agency/Organization:	South Newton Township
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Recently received an LSA Grant to replace Big Pond Road small local bridge.

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Township is looking into an automatic system that would call all of our residents of all important emergency related events

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: South Newton Township

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Valerian Curd

Title: Fire Marshal/Emergency Management Coordinator

Jurisdiction: Upper Allen Township

Email address: vcurd@uatwp.org

Date: August 28, 2024

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Comprehensive Plan
Author/Owner:	Upper Allen Township
Effective Date:	December 2013
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2025/2026
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Plan identifies the floodplains within the township and establishes a policy to regulate/prohibit housing within such areas, preserve natural amenities, maintain the natural character and aesthetic qualities of stream valleys, creeks, and other watercourses, watersheds, wetlands, and flood prone areas, promote stormwater management to reduce flooding. The Plan also calls for maintaining the Township's floodplain management regulations, enhancing, buffers around stream corridors and other flood prone areas, and promoting a greenway system to enhance flood control and water quality, and to discourage the extension of public utilities and infrastructure into SFHA areas.

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Emergency Operations Plan for Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County Pennsylvania
Author/Owner:	Upper Allen Township, Valerian Curd
Effective Date:	February 6, 2024 (current version)
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	November 2025
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The EOP takes an "all-hazards" approach to address potential incidents and response actions within the Township. The plan identifies the hazards that the Township is most likely to experience (based on the Hazard Mitigation Plan) and further identifies areas within the Township that may be more prone to experienced enhanced effects from these hazards.

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance. See Chapter 220
Author/Owner:	Upper Allen Township
Effective Date:	10/07/20, as amended
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Unknown
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The subdivision and land development ordinance (SLDO) has regulations related to landscaping and buffering, stormwater management, and easements/preservation and waterways.

Stormwater Ordinance	
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	
Title:	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Author/Owner:	Stormwater Management Ordinance. See Chapter 214.
Effective Date:	Upper Allen Township
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	02/01/23, as amended
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Unknown
	MS5/DEP modeled ordinance for stormwater management standards and prevention/mitigation of stormwater runoff.

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Uniform Construction Code
Responsible Agency:	Upper Allen Township, Community Development Department
Effective Date:	May 10, 2004
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	unknown
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Residential and Commercial Building Codes (IRC and IBC) require properties to be identified if in the floodplain or other SFHA. Building Code Officials cannot grant modifications. All modifications must be in compliance with applicable ordinances that comply with FEMA standards. Restrictions in seismic design criteria based on geographic regions, climatic weather patterns, etc.

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Zoning Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Upper Allen Township, Community Development Department
Effective Date:	December 20, 2017, as amended. Floodplain regulations to Article X updated July 19, 2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	unknown
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Floodplain regulations updated in accordance with the PA Flood Plain Management Act of 1978, as amended by Act 65 of 2022. Current regulations reviewed by FEMA and deemed to be in compliance with the NFIP on August 29, 2023, as required for the Upper Allen Township's updated FIRM released on September 7, 2023.

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

Zoning Ordinance	
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Zoning Ordinance. See Chapter 245
Author/Owner:	Upper Allen Township
Effective Date:	12/20/17, as amended
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Unknown

Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	In addition to floodplain regulations in Article X, the ordinance has a Scenic River Corridor Overlay District, Article 13, to protect the Yellow Breeches Creek and all land areas within 100 feet of the top of the established streambank. The Zoning Ordinance also has landscaping and buffering requirements.

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Community Development Department
Point-of-Contact:	Jennifer Boyer
Meeting Schedule:	Normal business hours
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Township staff review plans and permit applications for compliance with applicable ordinances related to hazard mitigation.

Planning Commission	
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Planning Commission of Upper Allen Township
Point-of-Contact:	Jennifer Boyer
Meeting Schedule:	Last Monday of each month
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Advisory board which reviews and provides recommendation to the Board of Commissioners regarding subdivision and land development plans and zoning text amendments. The Planning Commission can provide their recommendation regarding development or preservation of land to help mitigate hazard conditions/events. The Planning Commission also reviews text and map amendments of the Zoning Ordinance, including any revisions to the floodplain ordinance.

Zoning Hearing Board	
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Zoning Hearing Board of Upper Allen Township
Point-of-Contact:	Jennifer Boyer
Meeting Schedule:	Second Thursday of each month

Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Zoning Hearing Board (ZHB) hears special exception and variance requests, including variance requests against the floodplain ordinance. The ZHB also hears zoning appeal determinations by the Zoning Officer who may deny a permit or conclude development is not permitted in a special flood hazard area.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☒ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours 29
Title:	Building Code Official
Current Position Holder:	Frank Grottola
Length of Employment in this Position:	Since 01/2012
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	BCO has certifications related to building code review and inspections for both residential and commercial structures. BCO does not have specialized training on specific hazardous conditions.

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Township Engineer
Current Position Holder:	Jason Reichard, P.E. with C.S. Davidson, Inc.
Length of Employment in this Position:	Since 2013
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Reviews subdivision and land development plans for compliance with the Stormwater Management Ordinance. Designs and oversees a variety of projects for the Township related to stormwater management, BMP projects, road restoration and repaving projects, flood mitigation plans, etc.

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

Community Planner/Floodplain Administrator	
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Community Development Director
Current Position Holder:	Jennifer Boyer
Length of Employment in this Position:	Since 01/2011
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Oversees Township's floodplain management program. Regulates, enforces, and proposes amendments to township ordinances related to hazard mitigation.

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

Zoning & Code Enforcement/Floodplain Administrator Assistant/GIS	
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Zoning & Code Enforcement Officer
Current Position Holder:	Mike Welt
Length of Employment in this Position:	Since 08/2007
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Reviews zoning permits related to development in any special flood hazard area. Oversees the ZHB application and hearing process regarding any special permit or variance requests related to the floodplain regulations. Enforces violations. Oversees the Township's GIS; creates and updates data layers as needed, and updates property information regarding LOMA/LOMR requests.

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Designated Capital Improvement line items located in the yearly budget
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Public Works, Parks, Stormwater, Sewer

Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Funding is utilized to maintain high quality services throughout the Township. Projects are designed to improve resources which, in turn, assist with future hazard mitigation. Ex. – Stormwater improvements, roadway improvements, etc.

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	N/A
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Administration
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Currently, no grants have been utilized to fund mitigation efforts, however, this is a goal of the Township's in the future.

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Stormwater Utility Fee
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Community Development/Stormwater Authority
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Stormwater Authority collects a fee for the maintenance of the Township Authority's stormwater infrastructure system. The money collected is used to maintain, repair, and enhance the existing infrastructure, which includes addressing known and future flooding concerns, and to protect the water quality as well as the public's health, safety, and welfare.

UTILITY FEES FOR SANITARY SEWER	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Sewer Department/Sewer Advisory Board
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Sewer Department

Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Township uses sewer fees to pay for the construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of the sanitary sewer system. These fees are deposited into a special fund that is only used for this purpose. Operational sewer systems protects Township assets along with the health and safety of the residents.

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: Uppper Allen Township

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: Upper Allen Township

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Larry Barrick Jr.

Title: Township Manager & Zoning/Codes Enforcement Officer

Jurisdiction: West Pennsboro Township

Email address: lbarrick@wptwp.org

Date: 9-11-2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Township Manager & Zoning/Codes Enforcement Officer
Author/Owner:	West Pennsboro Township
Effective Date:	9-11-2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	In the next Couple of years.
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES X NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	✠ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	NARM – Emergency Operations Plan for West Pennsboro Township
Author/Owner:	LEMC – West Pennsboro Township
Effective Date:	January 2, 2024
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2025
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The EOP provides clear language on Emergency Responses located inside the Township, to include EOC's and etc.

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Section 203 (ZO) Riparian Buffer Overlay Zone
Author/Owner:	West Pennsboro Township
Effective Date:	July 25, 2016
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	2025
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The Ordinance Overlay provides clear language requirements all properties that abut all creeks and streams located in the Township. The Riparian requirements have been shown to address runoff and flooding issues.

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	PA Uniform Construction Code (UCC)
Responsible Agency:	West Pennsboro TWP & Middle Department Inspection Agency (MDIA)
Effective Date:	2004
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	???
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	The UCC provides clear requirements for construction, that will help prevent extensive damage to homes, buildings, and businesses during major storms and weather events.

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES X☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Township contracts with Paul Wilson Engineering for all engineering needs. Paul reviews all stormwater plans, SD and LD plans for compliance with TWP codes and Ordinances.

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Larry Barrick Jr.
Point-of-Contact:	Larry Barrick
Meeting Schedule:	8 to 5 seven days a week.
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Verifies all zoning applications for compliance to the Codes and Ordinances to include the Flood Plain Ordinances.

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☐✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Larry Barrick Jr. and Evelyn Swartz
Current Position Holder:	LB - Manager/Codes Officer ES – TWP Secretary
Length of Employment in this Position:	LB – 6months (20 previous TWP) ES – 24 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Works on all grant applications for Dirt and Gravel and Low Volume Road Grants. Works on any Bridge and Road improvement grants.

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Larry Barrick Jr. and Evelyn Swartz
Current Position Holder:	LB - Manager/Codes Officer ES – TWP Secretary
Length of Employment in this Position:	LB – 6months (20 previous TWP) ES – 24 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Works on all grant applications for Dirt and Gravel and Low Volume Road Grants. Works on any Bridge and Road improvement grants.

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: west Pennsboro Township _____

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Capital Improvement Plan
Responsible Agency/Organization:	West Pennsboro Staff
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Assists in saving funding for any bridge replacements/restorations, flooding concerns and etc.

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES X☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES X☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Township Website
Responsible Agency/Organization:	Township Staff
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	Provides alerts via website for incoming storms

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: West Pennsboro Township _____

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Lori Schmidt

Title: Borough Manager

Jurisdiction: Wormleysburg Borough

Email address: lschmidt@wormleysburgpa.org

Date: 9/23/2024

FEMA

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

Planning and regulatory capabilities are plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

PLANS AND POLICIES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following plans or policies in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider development of the plan/policy as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the plan/policy address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, does the plan/policy include limitations to building in areas of risk, noted by the hazard mitigation plan? If so, what are those restrictions?
- Does the plan/policy identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the plan/policy be used to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the plan/policy be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific plans or policies.

COMPREHENSIVE/MASTER LAND USE PLAN	Overall policy guide for future community growth and development.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Imagine West Shore
Author/Owner:	Wormleysburg Borough, Lemoyne Borough, Camp Hill Borough
Effective Date:	1/9/2009
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	12/2024
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN	An action plan and vulnerability assessment across a broad range of government services to anticipate, plan for, increase awareness of, and build momentum to address and adapt to a changing climate.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	
Author/Owner:	
Effective Date:	
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	Organizational procedures and processes to respond to and recover from an emergency.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Emergency Management
Author/Owner:	West Shore Emergency Management
Effective Date:	Unknown
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	Unknown
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

PLANS AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STREAMBANK BUFFER PROTECTION PROGRAM	A combination of conservation easements, vegetation management, and landscape restoration of vegetative buffers for streams and waterways to attenuate stormwater runoff quantity and quality issues, decrease streambank erosion, and increase habitat value of the waterway.
Is this Plan/Policy in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Title:	Stormwater Management Plan
Author/Owner:	Wormleysburg Borough
Effective Date:	8/9/2022
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other plans and policies that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Brownfields Redevelopment Program
- Coastal Zone Management Program
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Disaster Recovery Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Flood Mitigation Plan
- Land acquisition for open space and public recreation uses
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

JURISDICTION: _____

CODES AND ORDINANCES

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following codes or ordinances in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider enactment of the code/ordinance as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the code/ordinance address hazard impacts? If so, how?
- Is the code/ordinance adequately administered and enforced? For example, are there personnel dedicated to enforcement? Are the procedures for addressing violations clear?
- How many times has the code/ordinance been applied to enforce restrictions in hazard areas?
- Is the code/ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
- How can the code/ordinance be improved to reduce risk through the use of higher standards?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific codes or ordinances.

BUILDING CODE	Minimum requirements that must be met in the construction and maintenance of buildings to ensure public health and safety.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	UCC Ordinance 464
Responsible Agency:	Wormleysburg Borough
Effective Date:	11/14/2006
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

CODES AND ORDINANCES (CONTINUED)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE/NFIP COMPLIANCE	The minimum floodplain management regulations for compliance with the NFIP that must be met by participating communities once FEMA provides flood hazard information. This is to ensure participating communities consider flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions relating to land management and use.
Is this Code or Ordinance in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Floodplain Management Ordinance
Responsible Agency:	Wormleysburg Borough
Effective Date:	8/8/2023
Next Scheduled Update (if known):	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other codes and ordinances that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Fire department inspections
- International Property Maintenance Code
- Oher hazard-specific ordinances (stormwater, steep slope, and wildfire)
- Site plan development review ordinance
- Subdivision development review ordinance
- Zoning ordinance

JURISDICTION: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

Administrative and technical capabilities include boards, commissions, departments, staff and consulting services, along with the related skills and tools, that can be used for mitigation planning and the implementation of specific mitigation actions.

Note: For smaller jurisdictions without local resources, resources at the next level government may be able to provide administrative, technical, and/or financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following boards, commissions, or departments in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider forming the board/commission/department as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the board / commission / department address hazard impacts? If so, how? For example, is the risk assessment of the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) consulted when this board, commission or department considers projects or activities? If so, what is the process for review?
- Are staffing numbers and training adequate to carry out the mission of the board/commission/department?
- Does the board/commission/department identify projects that could be included in the mitigation strategy?
- Can the board/commission/department be engaged to implement mitigation actions?
- How can the board/commission/department be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	An in-house department providing civil engineering capability.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Engineering Consultant is Outsourced
Point-of-Contact:	
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT	An in-house department responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes.
Is this Board, Commission, or Department in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	Codes and Zoning Department
Point-of-Contact:	George Kahler
Meeting Schedule:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other administrative boards, commissions, or departments that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Board of Education
- Emergency Management
- Maintenance Department
- Mitigation Implementation Team
- Mutual aid agreements
- Planning Commission/Zoning Board
- Public Utility Board(s)
- Public Works Department
- Purchasing Department

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following staff positions in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider adding the position as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Does the staff position description include addressing hazard impacts and/or mitigation? If so, how and is staff trained on relevant issues related to hazard impacts and/or mitigation?
- What training and/or certification is required of the staff position?
- What additional training and/or certification does the current staff need?
- How can the staff be further engaged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CHIEF BUILDING OFFICER	The in-house or contracted code enforcement staff responsible for evaluating private properties and public grounds against local codes, answering citizen questions about the codes, and issuing citations for code violations.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☒ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Codes Enforcement and Zoning Officer
Current Position Holder:	George Kahler
Length of Employment in this Position:	1 ½ years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

CIVIL ENGINEER - CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT	The in-house or contracted engineering staff responsible for managing construction projects and meeting budget and schedule constraints.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	Contracted Engineering Services
Current Position Holder:	Rettew
Length of Employment in this Position:	4 years
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully handling FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program requirements consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

TECHNICAL (CONTINUED)

GRANT WRITER	The in-house or contracted staff familiar with and capable of successfully applying for FEMA HMA grants, as well as non-FEMA funding sources.
Is this Staff Position in Place?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Full Time or Part Time?	☐ FT ☐ PT If PT, indicate % time or hours _____
Title:	
Current Position Holder:	
Length of Employment in this Position:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other technical staff positions that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Business Administrator
- Chief Financial Officer
- Civil Engineer – Design
- Civil Engineer – Inspections
- Clerk
- Community Planner
- Emergency Manager
- Floodplain Administrator
- GIS Coordinator (hazard and community asset data and information management, Hazus)

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL

Financial capabilities include access to or eligibility to use funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has access and/or eligibility for the following funding resources.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider pursuing the funding resource as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the funding resource been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
- How can the funding resource be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL (CONTINUED)

FUNDING PROGRAMS – FEDERAL (NON-FEMA)	Grant programs administered by Federal agencies other than FEMA with potential to fund mitigation actions. For example, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants, U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, etc.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ☐ NO ✠ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

UTILITY FEES FOR STORMWATER, WATER, SEWER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC SERVICES	Fee levied by the jurisdiction, in addition to cost of service provided, for use in funding related capital programs, such as non-Federal shares for mitigation actions.
Is there Access to and/or Eligibility for this Funding Resource?	☐ YES ✠ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other funding resources that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Community Development Block Grant
- FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- FEMA – Public Assistance 406 Mitigation
- Funding programs – State
- Funding programs – Philanthropic
- General obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Impact fees for new development
- Tax levies for specific purposes

JURISDICTION: _____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Indicate if the jurisdiction has the following programs or methods in place.

- If YES, complete the remaining rows in the table to the extent possible.
- If NO, refer to the planning team to consider developing the program or method as part of the mitigation strategy.
- If you do not know (IDK), see Attachment A for recommended agencies or organizations to contact.

In the "Relation to Hazard Mitigation" field, answer the following general questions:

- Has the program/method been used in the past for hazard mitigation? If so, for what type of activities?
- Could the program/method be used to support future mitigation actions?
- How can the program/method be further leveraged to reduce risk?

In addition, see Attachment A for additional questions or considerations for specific boards, commissions, or departments.

STORMREADY CERTIFICATION	National Weather Service program that helps arm America's communities with communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property, before, during and after an event.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

JURISDICTION: _____

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (CONTINUED)

SEASONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OUTREACH	Seasonal outreach. For example, in advance of hurricane season or in anticipation of winter weather, including information regarding preparedness and mitigation measures that individuals can undertake for their own risk reduction.
Is this Program/Method in Place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ IDK (see Attachment A)
Name:	
Responsible Agency/Organization:	
Relation to Hazard Mitigation:	

Other programs or methods that should be included in the capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction:

- Firewise USA certification
- Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.
- Natural disaster or safety related school programs
- Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., Environmental Education, Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, etc.)
- Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues

JURISDICTION: _____

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A includes the following additional guidance for assessment of specific capabilities:

- Potential agencies and organizations to contact for information
- Additional questions or considerations

PLANNING AND REGULATORY

PLANS AND POLICIES

PLAN/POLICY	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Comprehensive/ Master Land Use Plan	Planning or Zoning Departments	▫ Does the plan integrate hazard profile information from the current approved HMP into development suitability analysis? ▫ Is the plan effectively reducing or eliminating development in known hazard areas, i.e., is the rate of development in the Special Flood Hazard Area lower, the same, or higher? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning Department	▫ Does the plan include future hazard vulnerability projections? If so, are these projections included in the current approved HMP risk assessment? ▫ Does the plan include recommendations or cross reference relevant mitigation actions from the current approved HMP?
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Management Department	▫ Does the EOP address all hazards identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the EOP address any hazards that are not included in the current approved HMP? If so, are these hazards for which mitigation actions might be appropriate to consider? ▫ Does the EOP identify obstacles or problems for response and recovery operations that could be alleviated entirely or in part through mitigation, e.g., limited access to floodprone areas due to transportation infrastructure limitations?
Streambank Buffer Protection Program	Local or regional natural resources conservation non-profit organizations	▫ Does the program reference problem areas identified in the current approved HMP? ▫ Does the program identify problem areas that should be referenced in the HMP? ▫ Is acreage in the program increasing year to year?

CODES AND ORDINANCES

CODE/ORDINANCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Building Code	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score?
Floodplain Ordinance/NFIP Compliance	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ What is the community's current status in the NFIP? ▫ Does the ordinance include higher standards than minimum requirements of the NFIP, e.g., additional freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOARD/COMMISSION/ DEPARTMENT	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Engineering Department	Engineering or Public Works Departments	▫ Does the department have ability and availability for design, engineering, project scoping (per HMA or other grant program requirements) and construction project management for mitigation actions included in the current approved HMP and/or proposed for plan update?
Code Enforcement Department	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ Are all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation (e.g., building code, floodplain management ordinance, zoning), enforced by the same department? If not, what are the departments and their respective responsibilities and are compliance reviews and enforcement activities coordinated between departments? ▫ Does the department have ability and availability to enforce all ordinances and codes related to hazard mitigation?

TECHNICAL

STAFF POSITION	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Chief Building Officer	Code Enforcement or Engineering Departments	▫ How does the Chief Building Officer position interact with other code and ordinance enforcement officials with hazard mitigation-related responsibilities, e.g., Floodplain Administrator?
Civil Engineer - Construction Project Management	Engineering Department	▫ Have previous construction projects been completed, meeting budget and schedule constraints?
Grant Administrator	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with FEMA HMA grants administration? If so, have previous HMA grant administration experiences been completed successfully? ▫ Does the Grant Administrator have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants administration used for mitigation purposes? If so, what are the grants and was the administration of the grants completed successfully?
Grant Writer	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ Does the grant writer have experience with FEMA HMA grants applications? Have previous HMA grant applications been awarded? Is so, what kinds of projects were funded? ▫ Does the grant writer have experience with other Federal non-FEMA grants applications used for mitigation purposes? Have previous non-FEMA grant applications been awarded? If so, what were the grants and what kinds of projects were funded?

Community Capability Assessment Worksheet

JURISDICTION: _____

FINANCIAL

FUNDING RESOURCE	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
Capital Improvement Program	Administration or Financial Departments	▫ What is the process and timeframe for adding projects to the Critical Infrastructure Protection?
Funding programs – Federal (non-FEMA)	Finance or Emergency Management Departments	▫ What were the grants, and what kinds of projects were funded?
Utility fees for stormwater, water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Finance or Public Works Departments	▫ How much money is available annually to support implementation of hazard mitigation actions? Is that level of funding expected to decrease, stay the same, or increase in the next five years? ▫ What kinds of projects have been funded in this manner?

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROGRAM/METHOD	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS
StormReady Certification	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ How long has the community been certified? ▫ Have surveys been conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program? If so, what were the results?
Seasonal Emergency Management and Mitigation Outreach	Emergency Management or Public Information Departments	▫ Is awareness of potential hazard impacts increasing year to year? ▫ Are individuals and businesses taking necessary precautions in advance of events?

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Sara Gibson

Title: Borough Manager

Jurisdiction: Camp Hill Borough

Email address: sgibson@camphillborough.com

Date: 9/12/24

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?

Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Camp Hill Borough
Code Enforcement Department
Zoning Officer
Colton Weichman
2145 Walnut Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011
(717) 737-3456
cweichman@camphillborough.com

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

The Borough of Camp Hill keeps these documents at the Borough office at 2145 Walnut Street, Camp Hill. Members of the public wishing to see them can request access at the Borough office or via email. They are also available online through the FEMA website.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The Borough's floodplain ordinance, which is a section in the Zoning Ordinance, incorporates the most recent FIRM and FIS by virtue of the language in section 602.C.1.a which says the Borough's floodplains are those identified by the FEMA FIRM and FIS 2009 edition or most recent revision thereof. Map changes are automatically adopted through this language.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

Requests for map updates, including LOMAs, are tracked by the Floodplain Administrator.

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

The Public Works and Code Enforcement Departments can compile updates and track Letters of Map Change.

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

Requests for map updates, including LOMCs, are tracked by the Floodplain Administrator. For any projects that could potentially impact a map, the Borough would share the data with FEMA within 6 months of completion.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



The Borough has not had any updated technical or scientific data that impacts the floodplain. Any data changes would be submitted to FEMA.

Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.

If this were needed, the Borough could assist property owners with a determination about floodplain at their properties.



RESOURCE ALERT!
State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:
DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Borough staff members coordinate permit issuance and tracking using IWorkQ software. Members of the Public Works, Code Enforcement, and Administration Departments have access to this software, which is updated regularly.

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using

frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

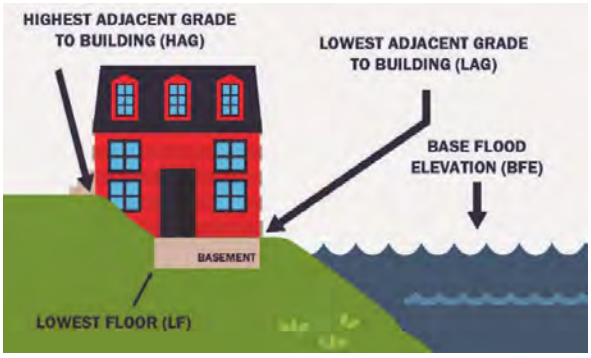
1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Camp Hill Borough Code Enforcement Department Zoning Officer Colton Weichman 2145 Walnut Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011 (717) 737-3456 cweichman@camphillborough.com
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	These documents are stored at the Borough office at 2145 Walnut Street, Camp Hill.
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	The Borough's floodplain ordinance, which is a section in the Zoning Ordinance, incorporates the most recent FIRM and FIS by virtue of the language in section 602.C.1.a which says the Borough's floodplains are those identified by the FEMA FIRM and FIS 2009 edition or most recent revision thereof. Map changes are automatically adopted through this language.
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes, requests for map updates would be forwarded to the Floodplain Administrator.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	The Public Works Department and the Code Enforcement Department would work collaboratively to update and track LOMCs if any were received.

6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	The Borough has not had any updated technical or scientific data that impacts the floodplain. Any data changes would be submitted to FEMA.
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	If this were needed, the Borough could assist property owners with a determination about floodplain at their properties.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Borough staff members coordinate permit issuance and tracking using IWorkQ software. Members of the Public Works, Code Enforcement, and Administration Departments have access to this software, which is updated regularly.

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

The Cumberland County Planning Department has a GIS Department that could assist us with developing an updated floodplain management plan, if that were needed.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Permits are issued for any work proposed in the SFHA by the Code Enforcement Officer. New development would not be permitted. Any structure over 50-percent modified would be required to be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	This is not applicable – no properties located in the floodplain are larger than 5 acres.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	Our Code Enforcement Officer patrols the Borough daily. Work to substantially improve a structure would be identified quickly and a stop work order would be issued immediately. Permits would only be issued if compliance with all codes, including the Uniform Construction Code and floodplain ordinance, was met.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	Not applicable – any damage to the few properties located in the floodplain would be handled on an individual basis. No coordinated process is needed.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Any certificate of elevation that was needed for substantial improvements at the few properties located in the floodplain would be handled on an individual basis by the Code Enforcement Officer.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Any enforcement needed in the Borough's small floodplain area would be coordinated by the Code Enforcement Officer.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No, we have not had a Community Assistance Visit.
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No, we are not considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP.
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Floodplain regulation enforcement is so limited in our community, issues can be addressed on a case-by-case basis. There is no need for comprehensive training.

	Our staff and officials are trained in topics relating to stormwater management through our annual StormFest stormwater educational events. The Code Enforcement Officer participants in training to maintain his certification in all areas of inspection and enforcement.

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

There is no need to create a plan to address floodplain management questions broadly. The few properties located in the Borough's floodplain area can be handled on a case-by-case basis in the event of an emergency.

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

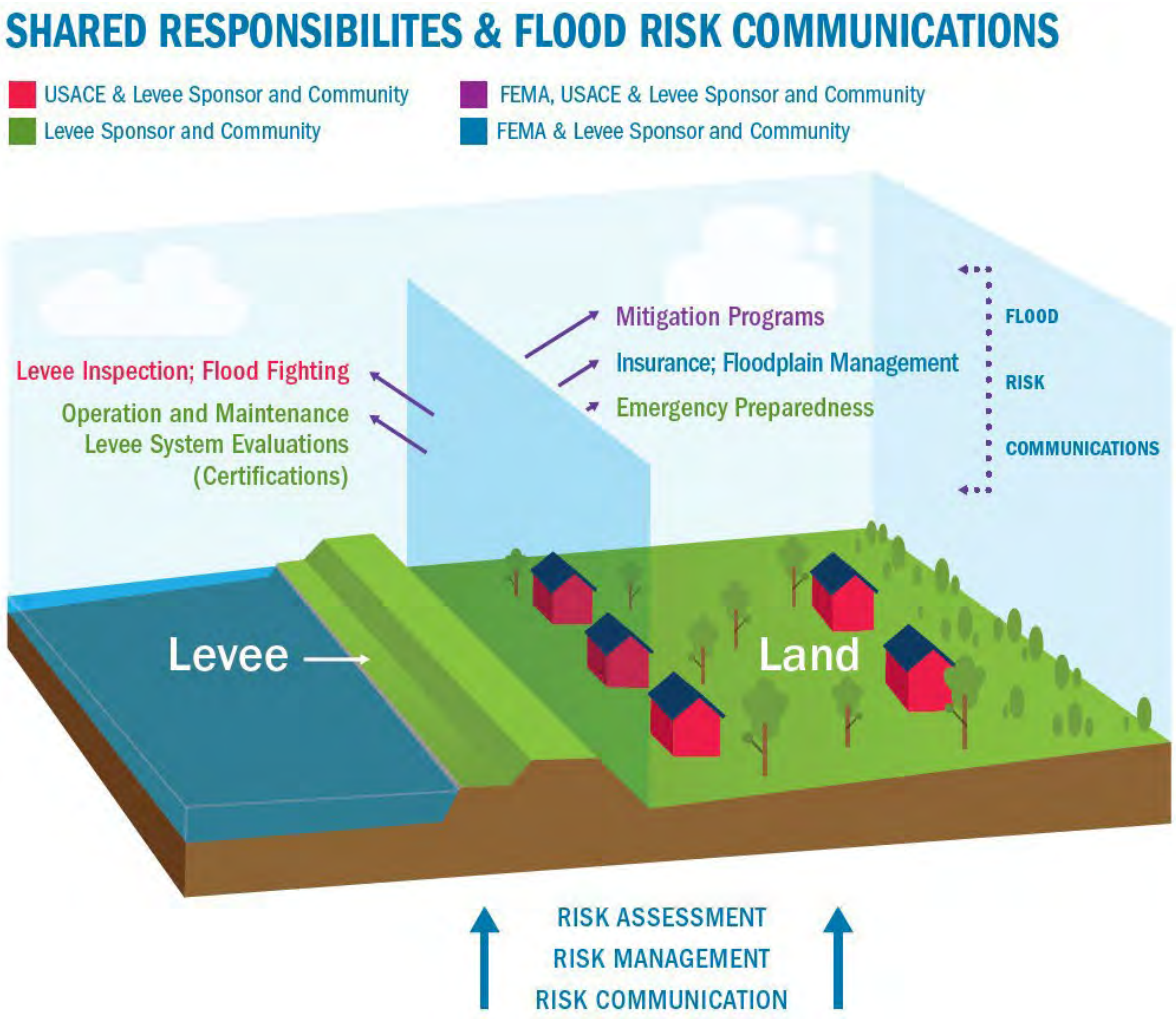
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	The Borough has not done community-wide education specifically about the availability and value of flood insurance. We have had members of our Emergency Management Committee in attendance at our StormFest annual stormwater education program. Following a recent flooding event outside the floodplain, the Borough encouraged residents in the area to seek information about flood insurance.
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	If there were changes to the FIRM that would impact insurance rates, the Borough would inform community property owners. We are not aware if that has happened in recent memory.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	The Borough has not provided general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues. We suggest that property owners explore insurance issues with their insurance companies.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	There are approximately 10 structures in the SFHA in our community. All are residential properties.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No, there are no levees in the Borough of Camp Hill.
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	No, there are no levees in the Borough of Camp Hill.
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	No, there are no levees in the Borough of Camp Hill.
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	No, there are no levees in the Borough of Camp Hill.
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	No, there are no dams in the Borough of Camp Hill.

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Glenn Kelso Jr.

Title: Public Works Director

Jurisdiction: Dickinson Township, Cumberland County

Email address: publicworks@dickinsontownship.org

Date: September 30, 2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?
Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

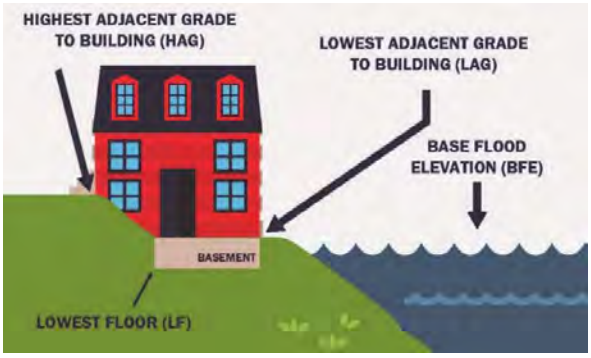
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Dickinson Township Glenn Kelso Jr. Public Works Director publicworks@dickinsontownship.org
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	In the Zoning Office
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes August 7, 2023 Zoning Office Yes
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Zoning Department
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	Yes, by meeting with residents and reviewing the FIRM maps with them.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes, only paper maps at this time

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes, if it meets requirements. Zoning/Codes Office Zoning/Codes Officer
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Yes, Zoning/Codes Office
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	This would be tracked through the Zoning/Codes Office
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	No
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes Documented in Townships permit manager system Zoning/Codes Office
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Through the permitting process the plan would be reviewed for compliance. The ordinance has language in it to enforce these regulations.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	No, the Township rarely deals with this due to the large lot sizes and the lack of area for development in the Flood Zone.

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

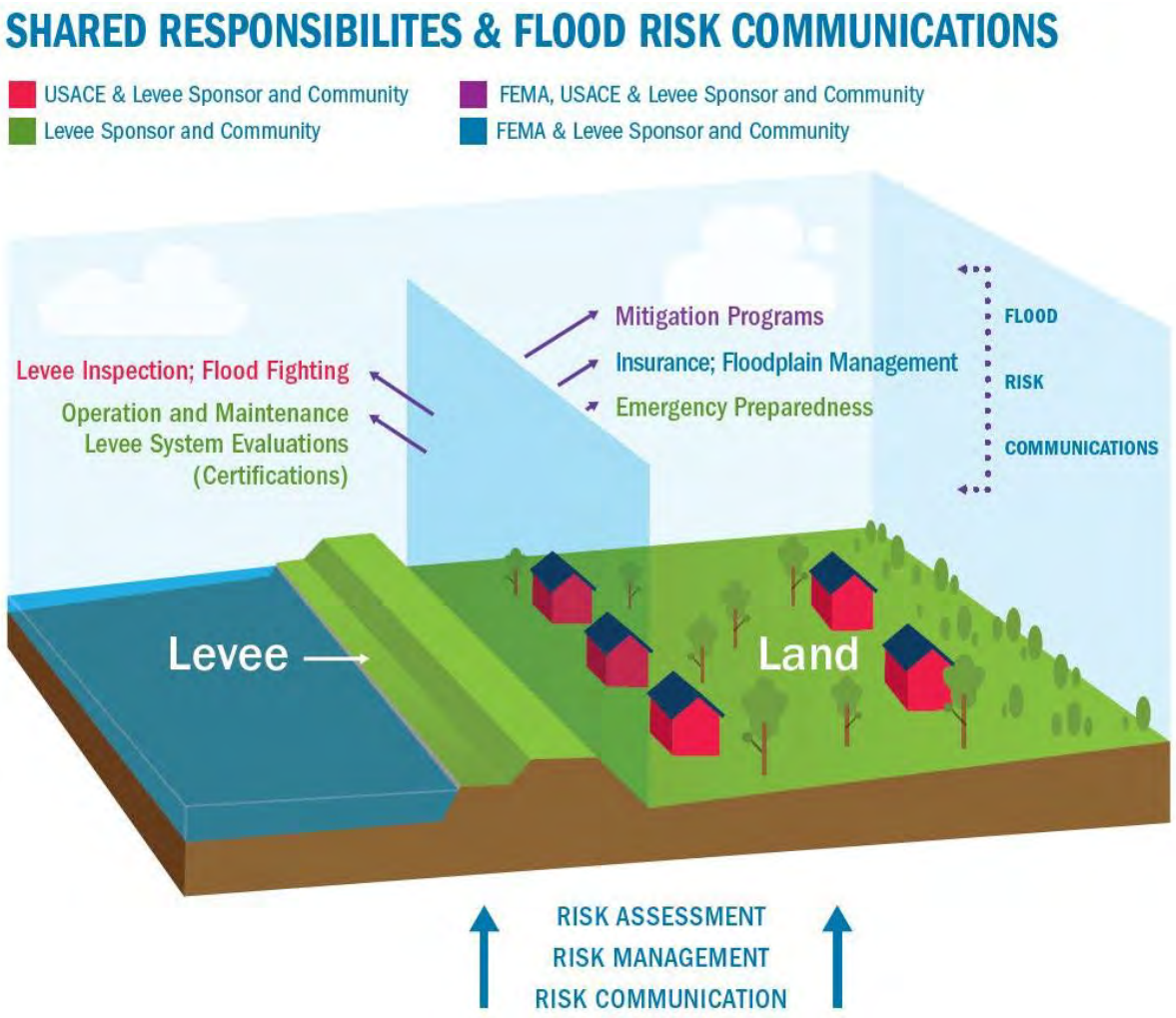
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	It does not
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	It does not
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	No
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	Laural Lake Dam – Hazard 1 Classification Oyler Dam - Unknown

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: John B. Owen, CFM

Title: Assistant Township Manager / Chief Planner

Jurisdiction: East Pennsboro Township

Email address: jowen@eastpennsboro.net

Date:9/11/2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?
Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

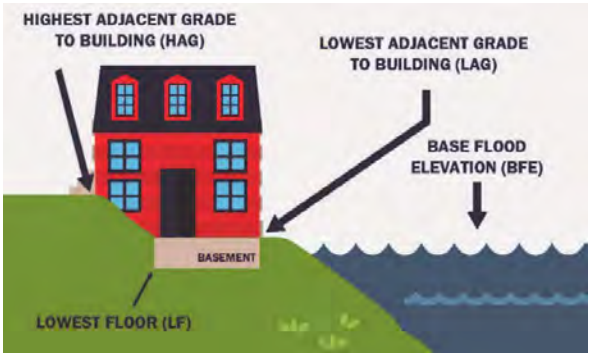
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Bill Baker, Building Inspector Code Enforcement Officer Zach Muhlhauser, Assistant Zoning Officer
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Housing and Community Department
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes, September 7, 2023 Housing and Community Department Yes, Ordinance 846-23, August 2, 2023
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Yes, the Housing and Community Department
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	Yes, through land development, developers and individual property owners are required to submit the info to FEMA.
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	Yes, by providing FEMA Floodplain maps and firmettes.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes, Paper maps, firmettes, FEMA Flood Map Service Center (MSC) https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home , FEMA Region III Mitigation Mapping & Data (MIT) https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home , Cumberland County Flood Plain Management & maps https://www.eastpennsboro.net/departments/codes__zoning/emergency_management/index.php .

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

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There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes, Flood Plain Managers, Housing and Community Department
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Yes, the Housing and Community Department
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	Permit Review and Cumberland County Tax Mapper look at substantial improvement over 50% of the assessed value of the structure based upon proposed improvements to the structure.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	Yes, Building and zoning floodplain permits. Building and property maintenance inspectors also handle Damage Assessment DA in accordance with five categories for the FEMA /PEMA IA PDA: destroyed, major, minor, inaccessible, and affected.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes, there is a binder in the office, along with a spreadsheet of all developments in the floodplain, to have the information ready for a FEMA CAV.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Yes, visual inspections & complaints of SFHA.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	Yes, June 27, 2011 Yes, all actions were satisfied.
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No, the Township general follows draft ordinances from PEMA and FEMA.
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Yes, E/L0273: Managing Floodplain Development Through the NFIP (NFIP), for new floodplain managers and building inspectors as most of the staff have currently taken this class.

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

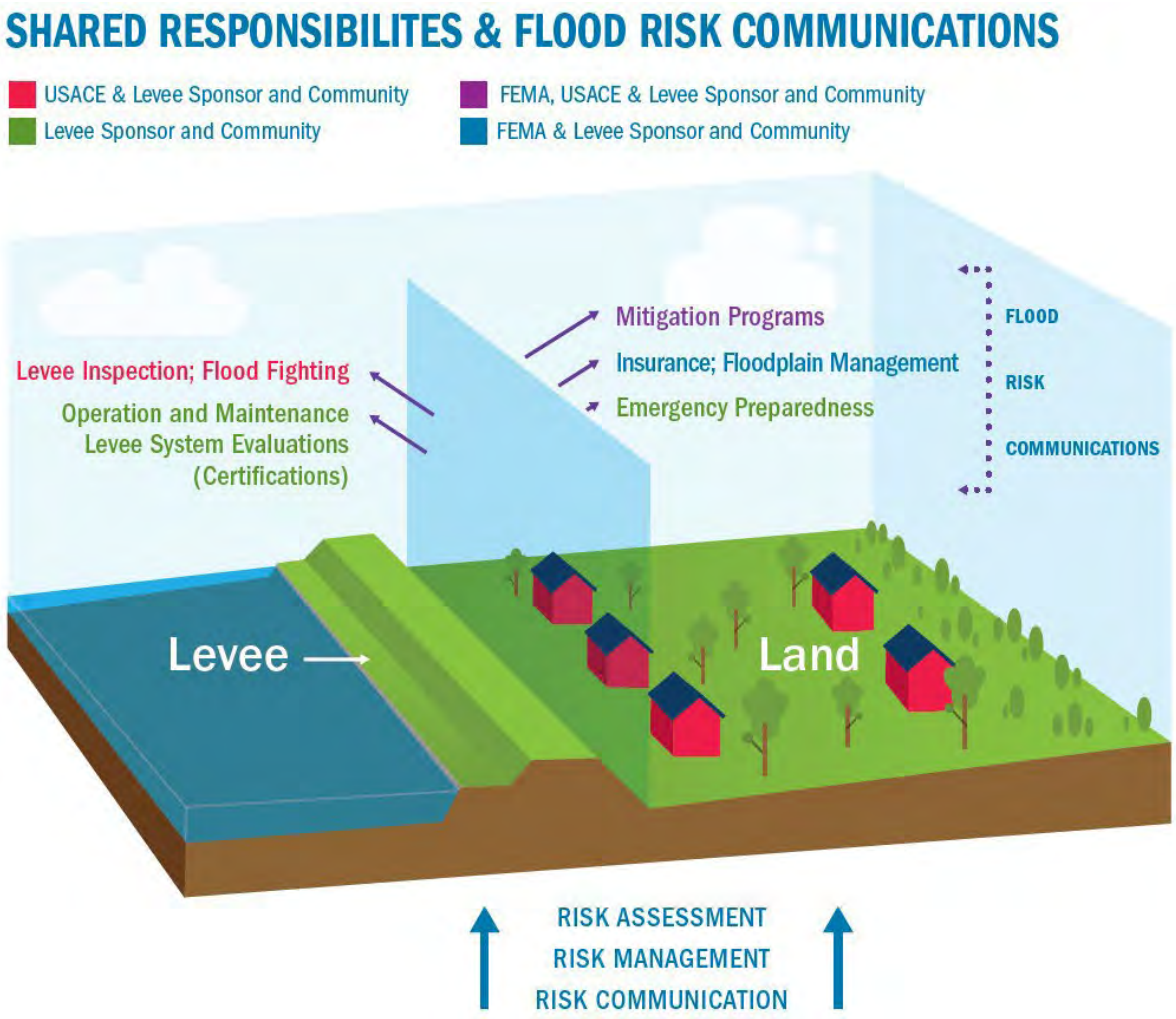
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	One on one interactions with residents that live in the flood plain Social Media flood Insurance program and website redirect to https://www.floodsmart.gov/
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes, 2023 map change letters were sent to residents on October, 2019, before FEMA delayed the adoption of updated Floodplain maps.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Yes, General
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	Yes, number 9,285 as of the 2020 County Hazard Mitigation Plan
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	No
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	No
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	No

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP

FEMA



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Doug Gochenaur

Title: FAO

Jurisdiction: Hampden Township

Email address: dgochenaur@hampdentownship.us

Date: 11/6/2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

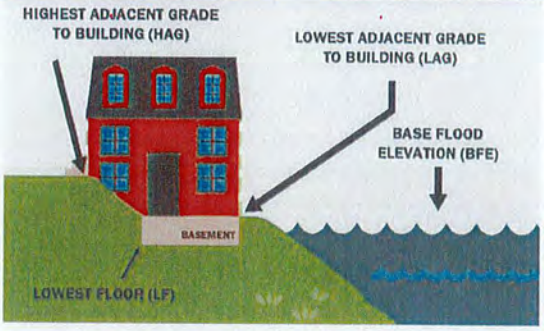
FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Jon Power, Director of Comm. Development Hampden Township 209 S. Sporting Hill Road Mech, PA 17050 717-766-0119
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Hard Copy Files - Comm Dev. Hampden Township + electronic scanned files
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Adopted September 7, 2023 Hard copies stored in office Ordinances on Township website Yes
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Community Development
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	NO UPDATED DATA
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	USE HARD COPY MAPS FOR REFERENCE AND REQUEST SURVEY AND PLANS. + FEMA FLOOD MAPS ONLINE
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes - Hard Copy FIRM Maps + Online FEMA Flood Map Service

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).



Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible? N/A -

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW...?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. **Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?**

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. **Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.**

   Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. **Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?**

   Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!
How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	PERMITS ARE TO BE ISSUED FOR WORK WITHIN THE SFHA AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH PA UCC CODES.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	N/A – NO 50/5 AREAS.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	YES. INTERVENE EARLY DURING IMPROVEMENT PROCESS.
4. (1) Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? (2) Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? (3) Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	(1) RLS MEANS & COUNTY TAX ASSESSMENT. (2) OWNER IS NOTIFIED of REQUIREMENTS (3) PER FPA – JON POWERS
5. (1) Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? (2) If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	(1) YES (2) COMMUNITY.
6. (1) How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? (2) How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	(1) YES (2) WRITTEN NOTICES (3) ACTION IN DISTRICT COURT
7. (1) Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? (2) If so, were any corrective actions required?	(1) REGULAR ~~REQUESTS~~ REQUESTS FOR ANNUAL REPORTS. (2) NON ON RECORD. NOT RECENTLY
8. (1) Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? (2) Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	(1) ADOPT W/OUT AMENDMENTS. ZONING ORDINANCE – FREEBOARD IS GREATER THAN NFIP
9. (1) Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? (2) What topics relate most to your community?	(1) VOLUNTARY TRAINING. WATER PROGRAMS ARE AVAILABLE. (2) ADMINISTRATION AND SUBSTANTIAL I.

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

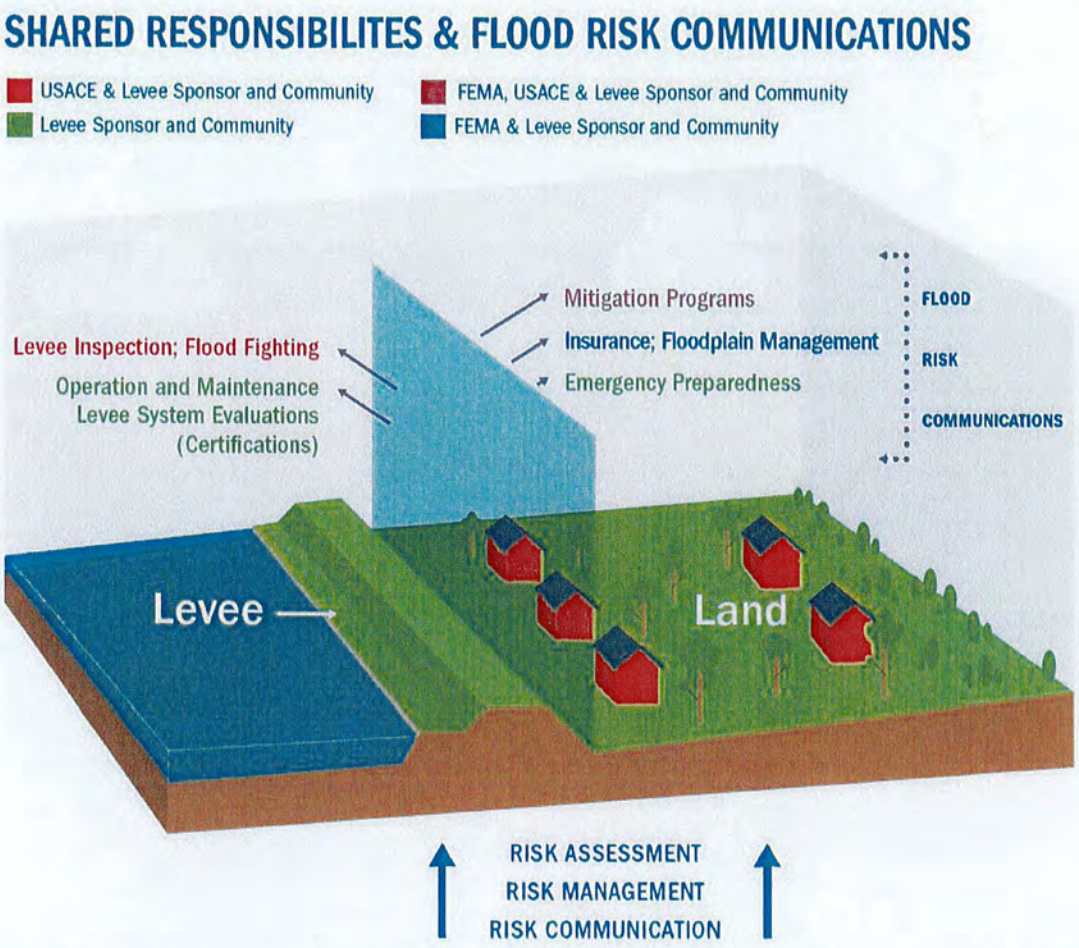
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction? N/O

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA? N/A

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)? N/A

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)? N/A

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant? N/A

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Amanda Seibert

Title: Borough Manager

Jurisdiction: Lemoyne Borough

Email address: aseibert@lemoynepa.com

Date: 10/23/2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

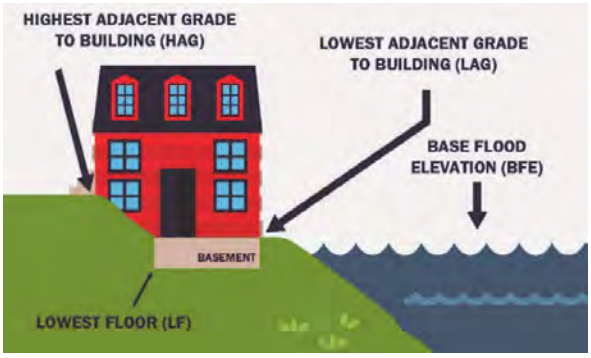
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Trisha Rafferty/ Lemoyne Borough office/ Codes enforcement and Planning and Zoning officer. trafferty@lemoynepa.com 717-737-6843 ext.12
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Lemoyne Borough Website lemoynepa.com
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	*Yes. *05.18.23 *Lemoyne Borough website gives the necessary information to obtain the FIRM map from FEMA. lemoynepa.com *Yes
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	No.
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No.
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	No.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes.

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

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Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

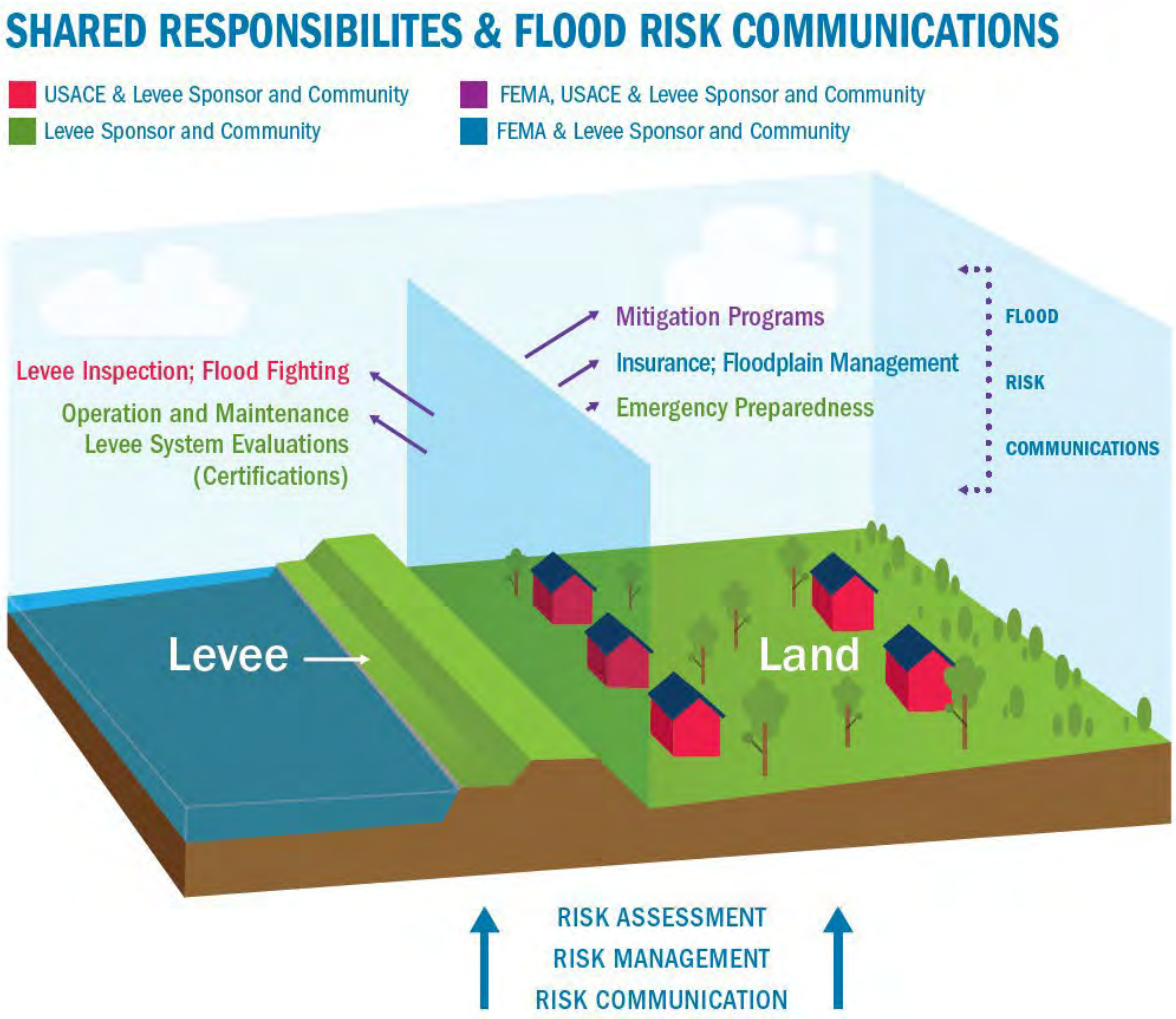
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Karen Heishman

Title: Manager

Jurisdiction: Lower Frankford Township

Email address: lowerfrankford@comcast.net

Date: October 30, 2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

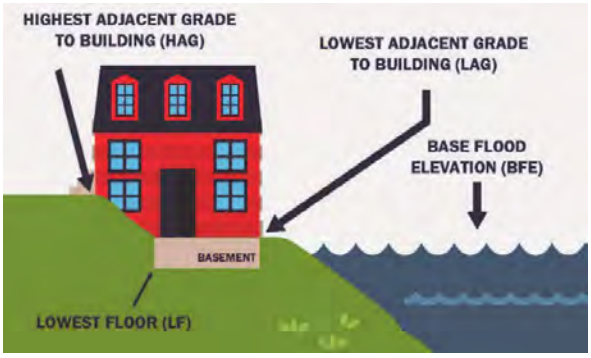
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Gregory Alleman 717-729-0491
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Lower Frankford Township 1205 Easy Road Carlisle, PA 17015
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes, August 28, 2023 Lower Frankford Township 1205 Easy Road Carlisle, PA 17015 Yes
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Floodplain Manager
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	No
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	No

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

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6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes. The floodplain administrator/zoning officer as well as Pa Municipal Code Alliance for larger projects.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Yes. Brehm-Lebo Engineering.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	Identified through inspections and violations are issued as necessary.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	Yes. The Uniform Construction Code is followed. The floodplain administer/zoning officer handles assessments on a case by case basis.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	No
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	By the floodplain ordinance. Violations are addressed on a case by case basis
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	No

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

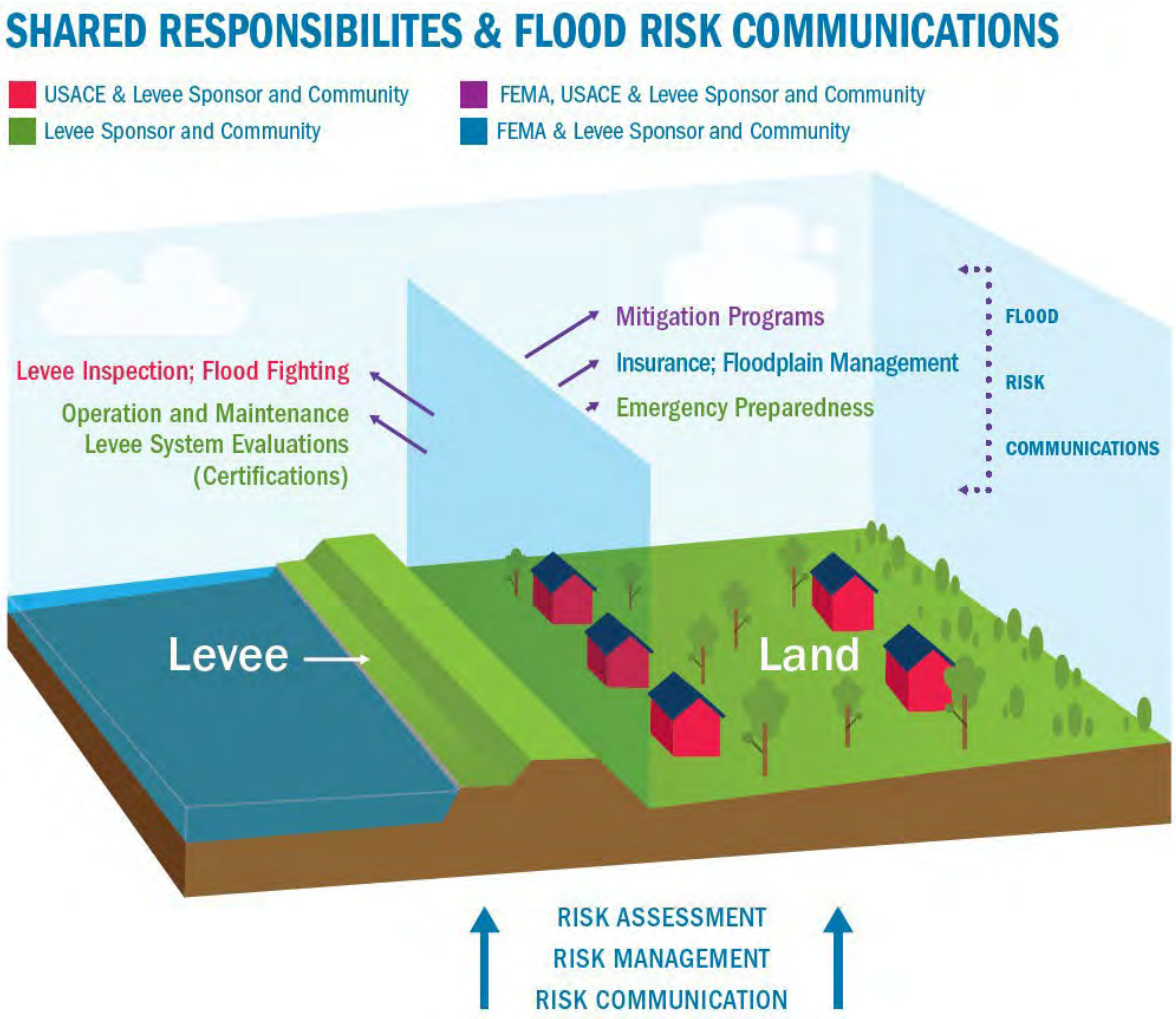
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Floodplain ordinance can be found on the township website.
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes. Letters were mailed to effected land owners.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	No assistance is given.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	No.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No.
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	Yes at Opossum Lake. No.

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Brandi Lay

Title: Secretary Treasurer

Jurisdiction: Lower Mifflin Township

Email address: lowermifflintwp@embarqmail.com

Date: October 31, 2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

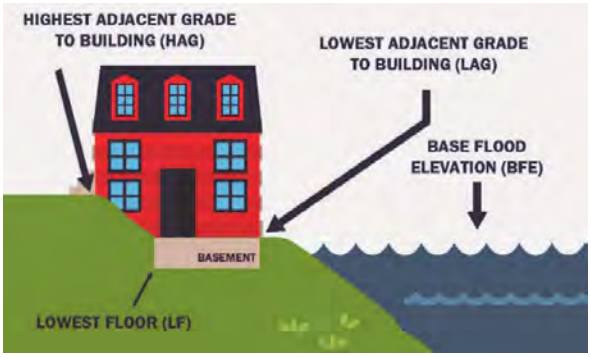
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	John Bailey, Zoning Officer 717-776-6121 / 717-776-5029
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	At the township building 529 Shed Rd Newville PA
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes, March 30, 2023 Hard copy at Lower Mifflin Township Electronic copy at Cumberland County Planning Electronic copy on lowermifflintownship.com Yes
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	No
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	We collect data applicable to each instance Unsure
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	Yes, provide the FEMA map to resident for floodplain determination
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes Internet

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes – Zoning Officer
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Unsure as we have never had anything like this
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	Through permitting – intervention with violation happens
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	We issue permits and assess repair/improvement on a case by case. Our Zoning Officer is the one that issues permits and conditions on repair/improvements
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	No
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Location of property in coordination with FEMA Floodplain map We have had no violations to date
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	We had an Audit with Ken Roberts from PEMA Informative
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	Yes We do not allow any kind of development in floodplain district
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Not at this time

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

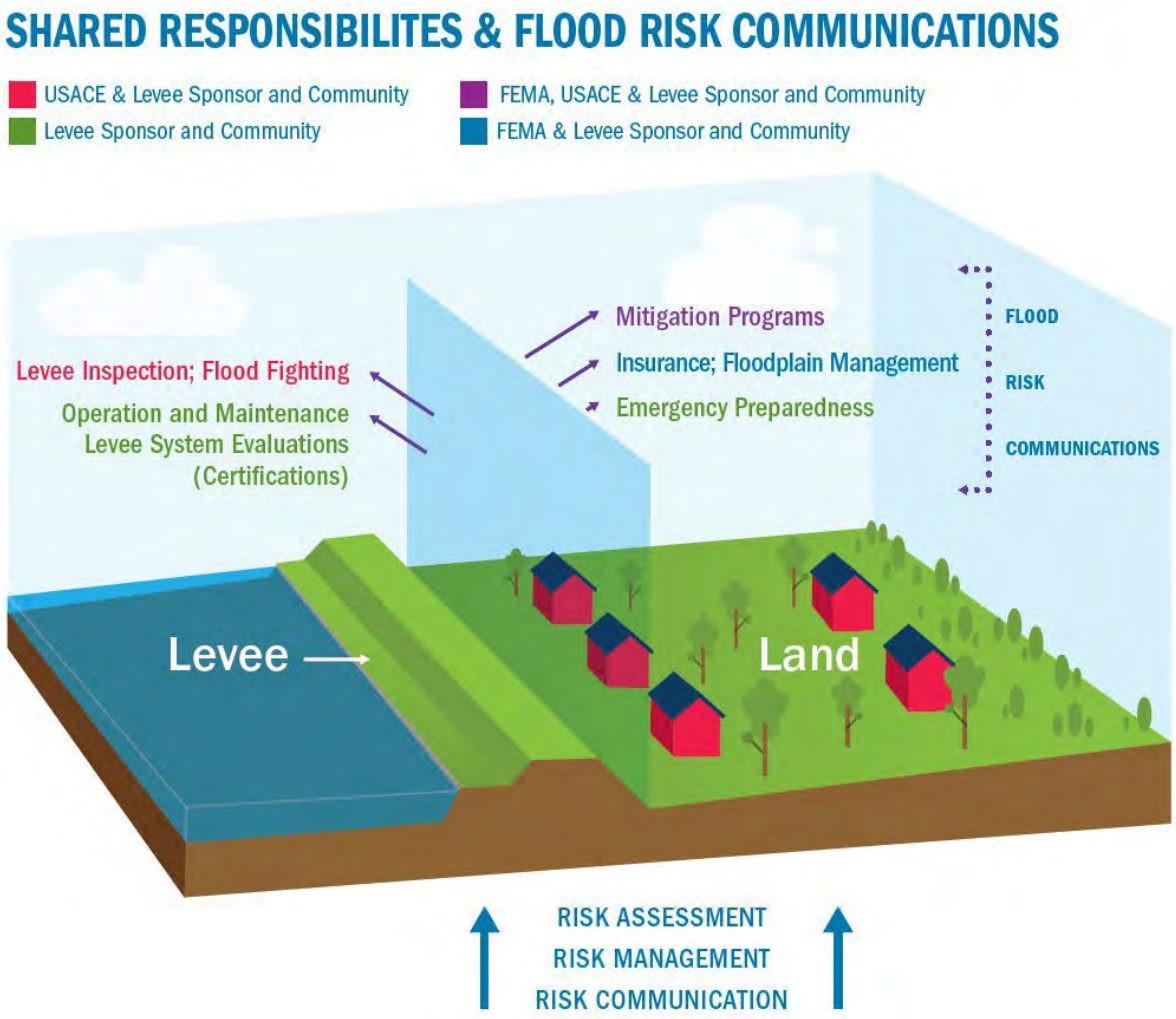
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	We do not impose that to our residents. It is their choice
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes – letters were sent to properties within the floodplain
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	We do not provide assistance
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	We do our best to track those items
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	No

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Luke Arnold

Title: Environmental Programs Coordinator

Jurisdiction: Mechanicsburg Borough

Email address: larnold@mechanicsburgpa.org

Date: 10/24/24

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?
Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

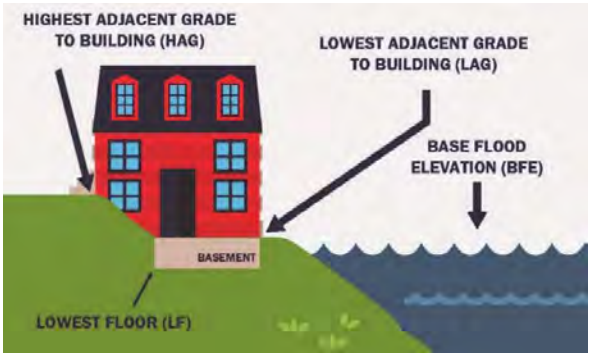
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Mechanicsburg divides the floodplain management between multiple people: Layne Thompson, Borough Manager, 717.691.3310 Luke Arnold, Environmental Programs Coordinator, 717.691.3310 Matt Keith, Codes Enforcement Officer, 717.691.3310 Greg Rogalski, Borough Engineer (Pennoni), 717.620.5947
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Administrative Files.
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes, 5/2/2023 Borough Website Yes Ordinance has been updated
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	No.
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No.
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	No.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes. We utilize the FEMA Flood Map Service Center to view floodplain impacts.

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!

There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?

Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION

FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes. Permits are administered through our Codes Office and Approved Code Services (ACS).
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Unsure. Process done through Approved Code Services.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	During Zoning Permit process
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	No
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Unsure. Documentation would occur through Codes Department.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Via the Code Enforcement Officer with support from the Borough Engineer
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Yes, general floodplain management

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

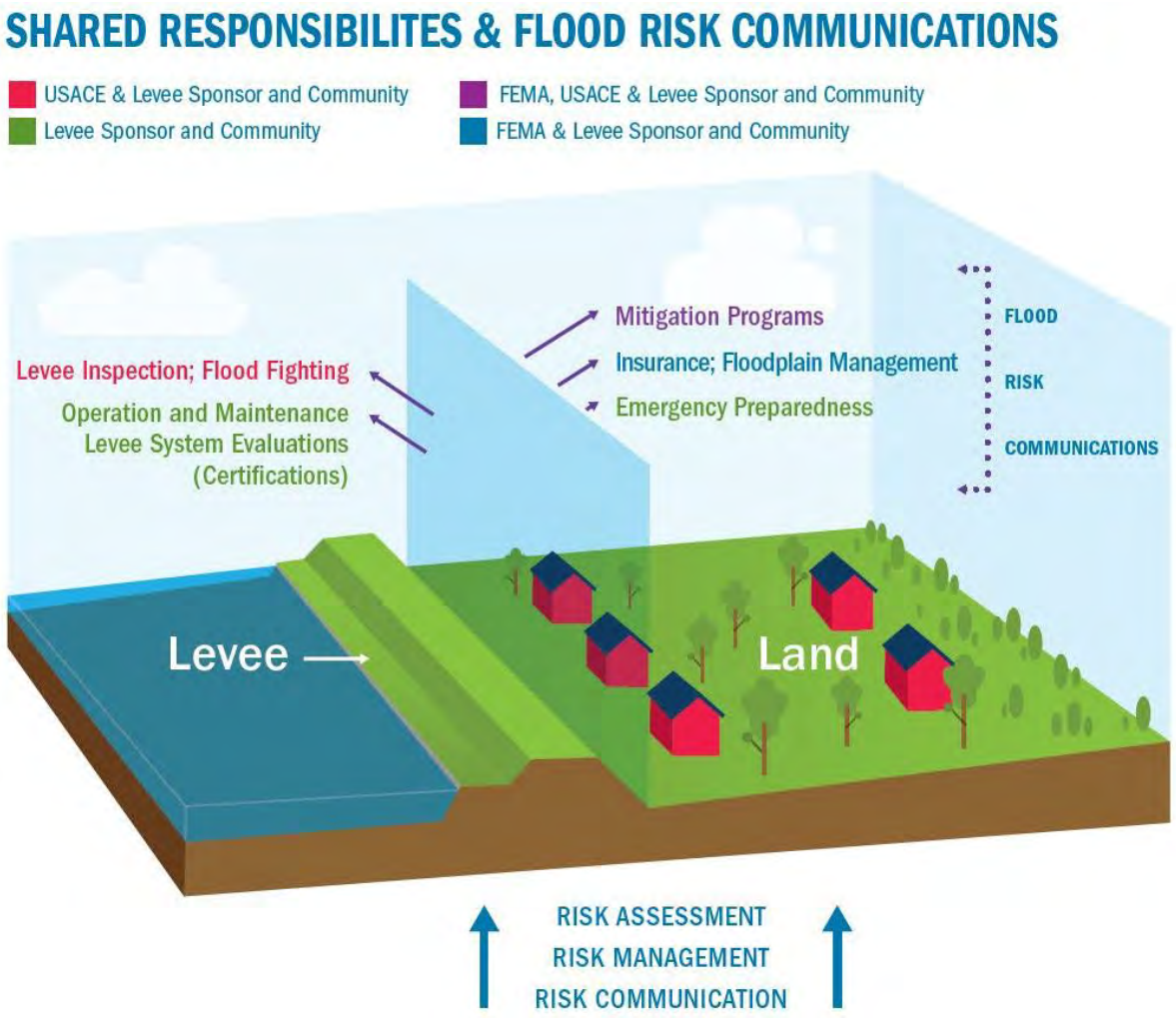
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Yes
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Not directly, however Floodplain Ordinance updates required when FIRM changes occur are advertised and posted on website.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	We do not provide assistance
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	No
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	None
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	No.

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Gregory Rogalski, PE

Title: Township Engineer

Jurisdiction: Monroe Township, Cumberland County

Email address: grogalski@pennoni.com

Date: 11/3/2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?
Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

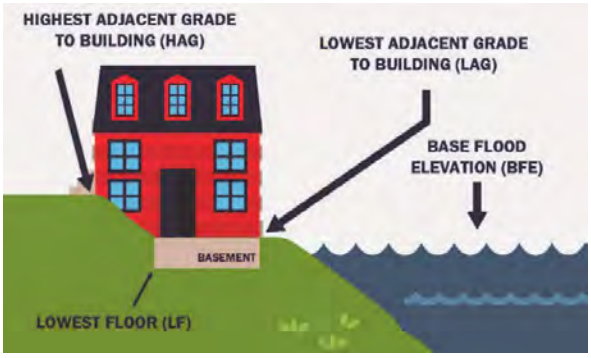
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Gregory R. Rogalski, PE – Pennoni Associates Inc. Township Engineer (717) 620-5947 grogalski@pennoni.com
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Hard copies are available at the Township Municipal Building at 1220 Boiling Springs Road, Mechanicsburg PA 17055
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes, Adopted on 5/11/23 Information stored at the Township Office and Ordinance available on the Township website Ordinance has been updated based on the state model ordinance.
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes, as requested by property owners
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Zoning Office
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	Hard copy and electronic submission in conjunction with submission of a floodplain modification request, land development plan or stormwater permit. Information shared with FEMA through LOMR process or as requested.
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	Yes, Township Engineer will consult with applicant to determine validity of current mapping or identify the need for additional study.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes, principally County GIS access and FEMA Map Service Center

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!

There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?

Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION

FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. ### Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

   Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

   Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. ### How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

   Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes, Zoning/Building office
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Yes, Township Engineer
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	During zoning/building permit process.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	No Substantial Damage assessments occur on a case by case basis after an event Township Engineer
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes, hard copy submission to zoning/building office
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Enforcement is on a complaint basis, or identified by Township staff. Township Engineer issues enforcement notices as required.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	Not yet, one scheduled for 2024
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	General and Advanced Floodplain Management, Reviewing and Issuing Floodplain Permits

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

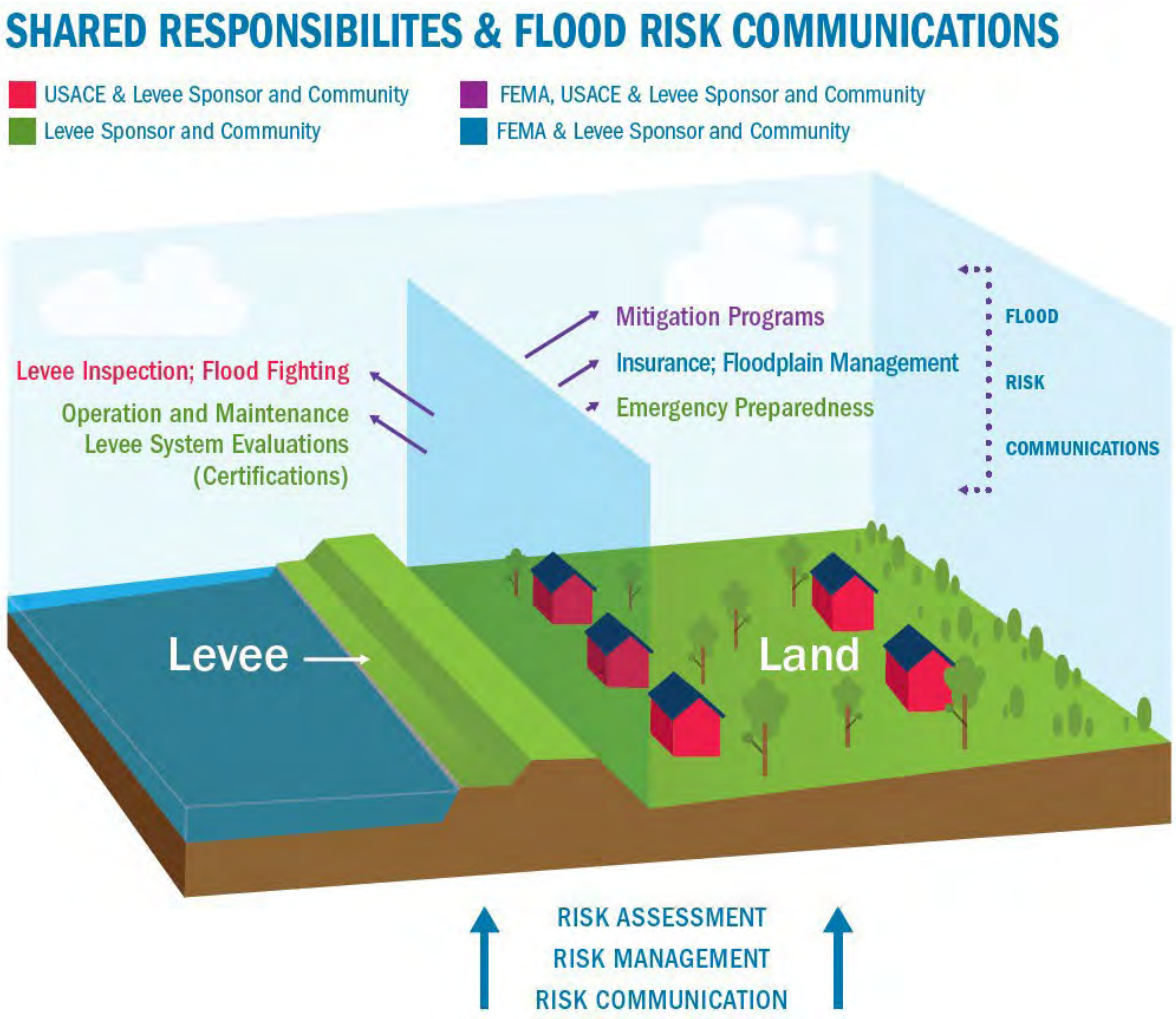
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Yes, during face to face conversations during permitting process
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Community Outreach and public hearings for Ordinance adoption
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Provide contact information for FEMA as requested
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	No
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	None
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	None

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name:Jason Bonawitz

Title:Codes/Zoning Enforcement Officer

Jurisdiction:Mt. Holly Springs Borough

Email address:jbonawitz@mhsboro.com

Date:10/30/2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?
Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

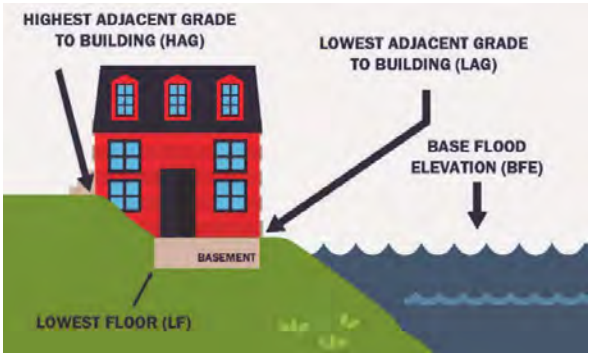
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Jason Bonawitz Mount Holly Springs Codes/Zoning Enforcement Officer 717-486-7615 200 Harman St. Mt. Holly Springs PA 17065
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	In a file room for the Codes/Zoning Officer
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes. It is in the borough office in the conference room open to the public. It is also posted on the borough website. It was updated in February of 2024. Yes, it has been updated.
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Yes. The zoning officer of Mt. Holly Springs Borough
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	No
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes. Through the website and mapping open to the public. We also have open communication with the county planning dept.

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes.The codes/zoning officer of MHS.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	N/A
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	The use of land use applications for all projects by the public. If a violation is noticed.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	Yes to all. There are procedures in place for all types of damaged structures.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes. The borough uses PA Municipal Code Alliance. Once the project is finalized the MHS codes/zoning officer receives copies off all documentation.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	The zoning officer uses maps from FEMA. By issuing notices to the property owner.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No.
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No.
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Yes. The planning commission and the zoning officer. Floodplain management.

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

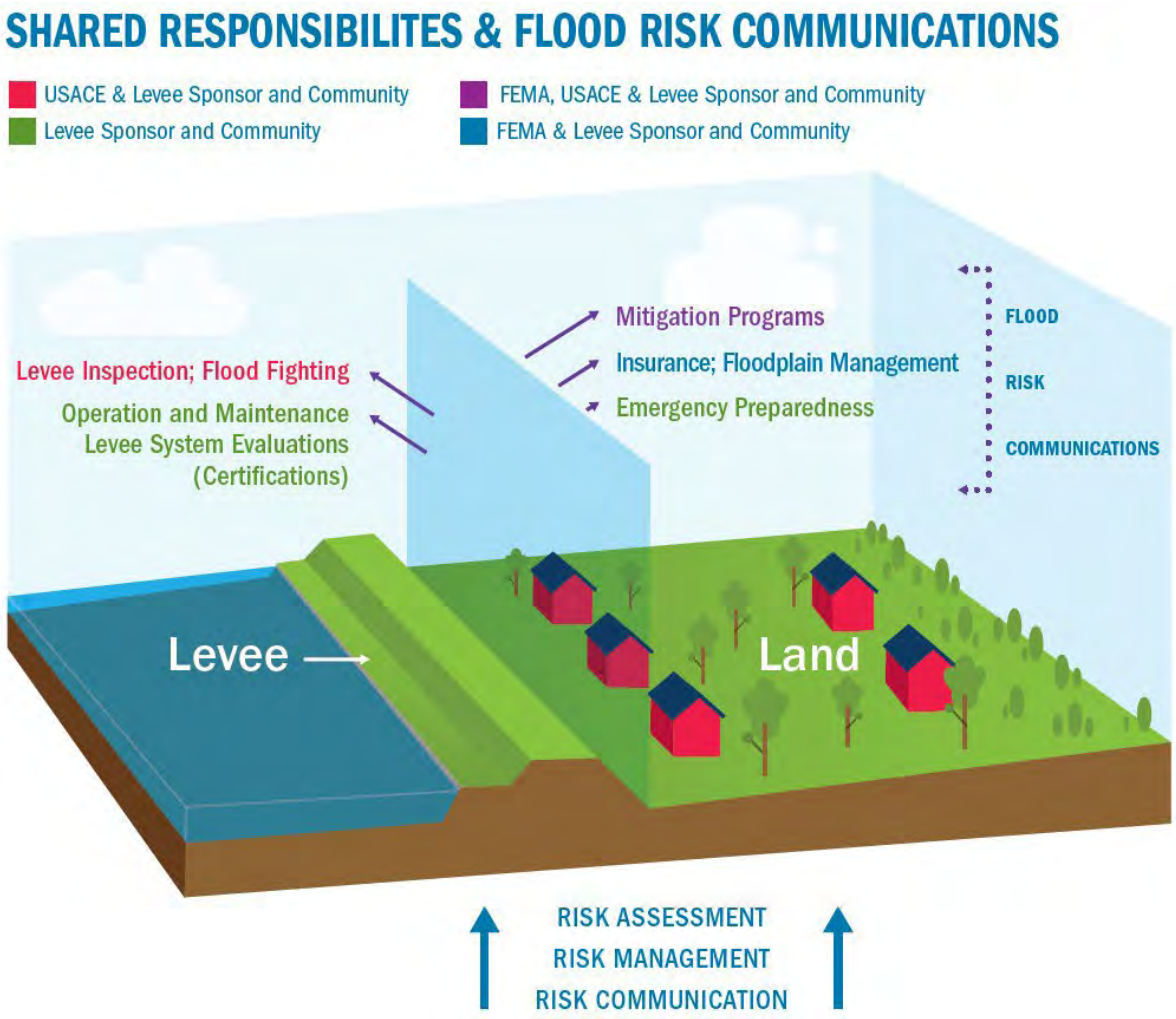
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	By informing the community of where in the flood zone their property lies along with the use of mapping both online and in the MHS office.
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	No
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Making them aware of the resources that are available. MHS Borough also has someone in charge of risk management/insurance
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	Land parcels only are identified on the GIS map.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	N/A
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	No

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name:	Shaina Witter and Monica Logan
Title:	Secretary and Council President
Jurisdiction:	Newburg Borough
Email address:	contactus@newburgborough.com
Date:	December 16, 2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

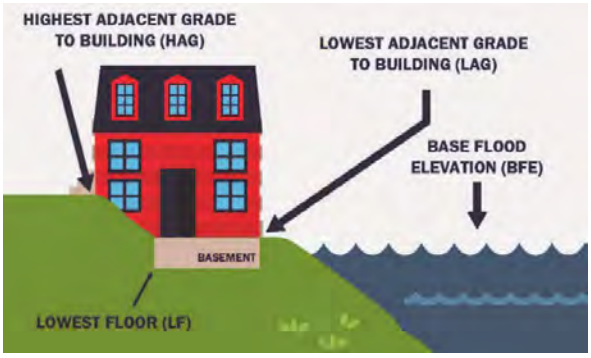
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Ed Chamberlin, Newburg Borough Emergency Management Coordinator. (717)729-6391 edchamberlin51@gmail.com
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	The FEMA FIRM and FIS report are available at the FEMA website. The map is also displayed at the borough office.
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	The latest FIRM maps became effective on September 7, 2023. The borough has adopted these maps. The floodplain ordinance was reviewed by the Pennsylvania Municipal League and adopted by Newburg Borough on May 1, 2023
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	No
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	Yes. The FEMA website and the floodplain ordinance.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	The FEMA website and the floodplain ordinance.

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Only when in compliance with the floodplain ordinance and the zoning ordinance – floodplain overlay district. Zoning Officer.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Building floor elevation data is required for development in the floodplain. Zoning and Codes.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	Land use applications, building permit applications. Intervene when a violation occurs. Commonwealth Codes Inspection Services act as the building permit officer.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	No
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	No
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Zoning and floodplain ordinance. Codes enforcement
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	No

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

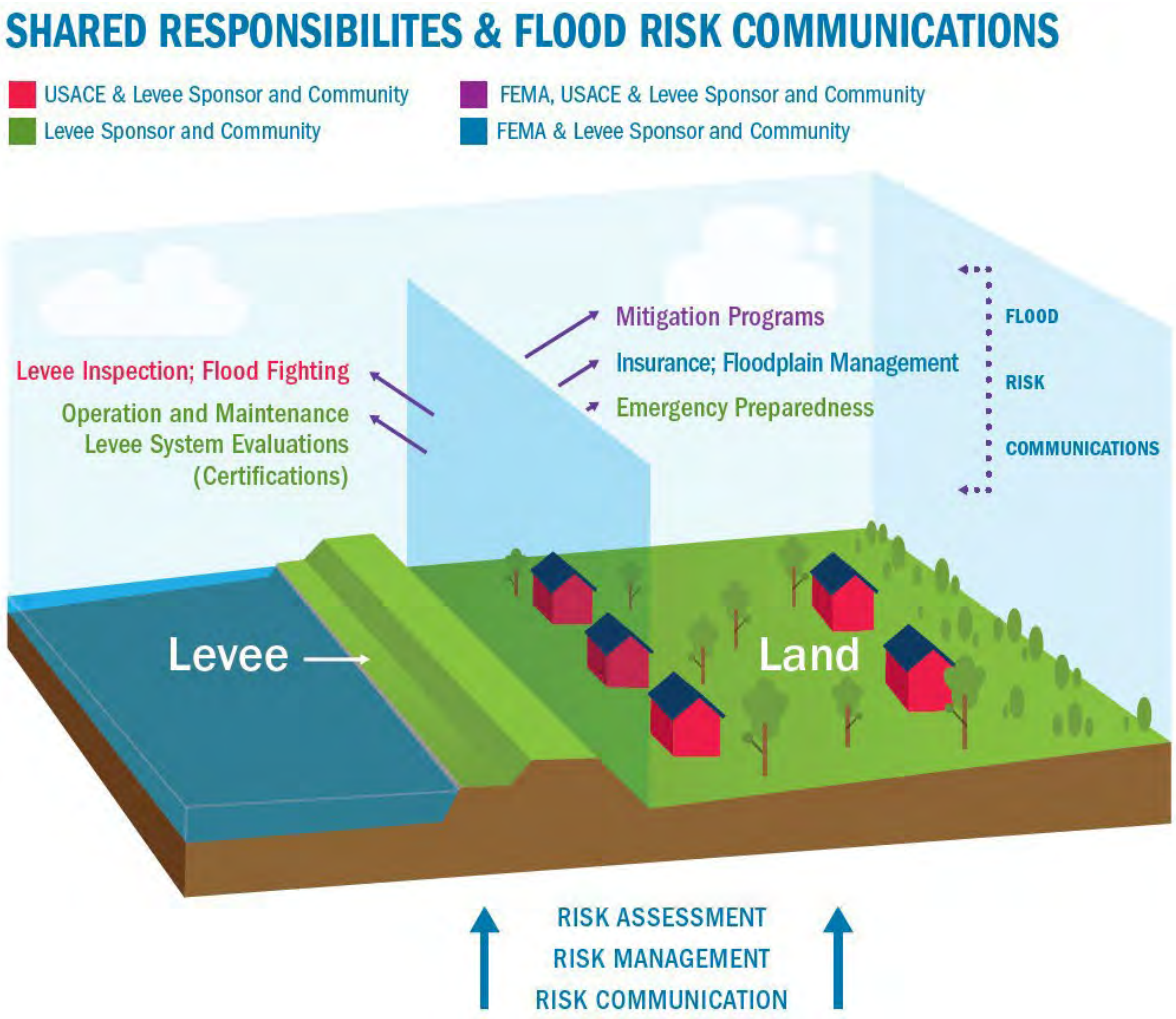
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Informing property owners of the floodplain boundary. Cumberland County outreach.
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Public meetings, Cumberland County outreach.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Refer to Cumberland County.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	No current tracking. There are no structures in the floodplain.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	n/a
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	n/a
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	n/a
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	no

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Dustin Durf

Title: Code Enforcement & Zoning Officer

Jurisdiction: North Newton Township

Email address: zoning@nntwp.net

Date: 10/29/24

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

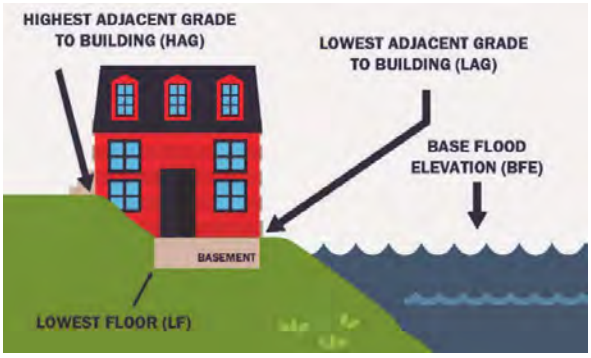
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Dustin Durf, Code Enforcement & Zoning Officer North Newton Township, zoning@nntwp.net 717.776.7665
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	We have the paper FIRM. As soon as Cumberland County has it incorporated into their maps, we'll have it on our property management software. Meanwhile, it is available online at the NFHL.
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes, Adopted 7/11/2023 can be found online at: https://ecode360.com/43401912 and is in our paper and digital files. To the best of our knowledge the 2023 update includes the most recent language.
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Not sure how to answer.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Cumberland County Planning Department
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	No
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Unsure

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!
How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes, Code Enforcement & Zoning Officer (CEZO) with assistance of township engineer.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	This has never happened as the area has never developed since the known existence of FEMA regulations. If it does, it will be overseen by the CEZO & township engineer.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	If a permit is not obtained, a stop work order would be issued until applicant complies.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	We have not experienced this need. The ordinance outlines the plan.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	The ordinance doesn't require a certificate but does say "lowest floor (including basement) must be elevated up to, or above, the regulatory flood elevation".
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Handled by the CEZO and township engineer as applications are received or violations are discovered.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

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Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

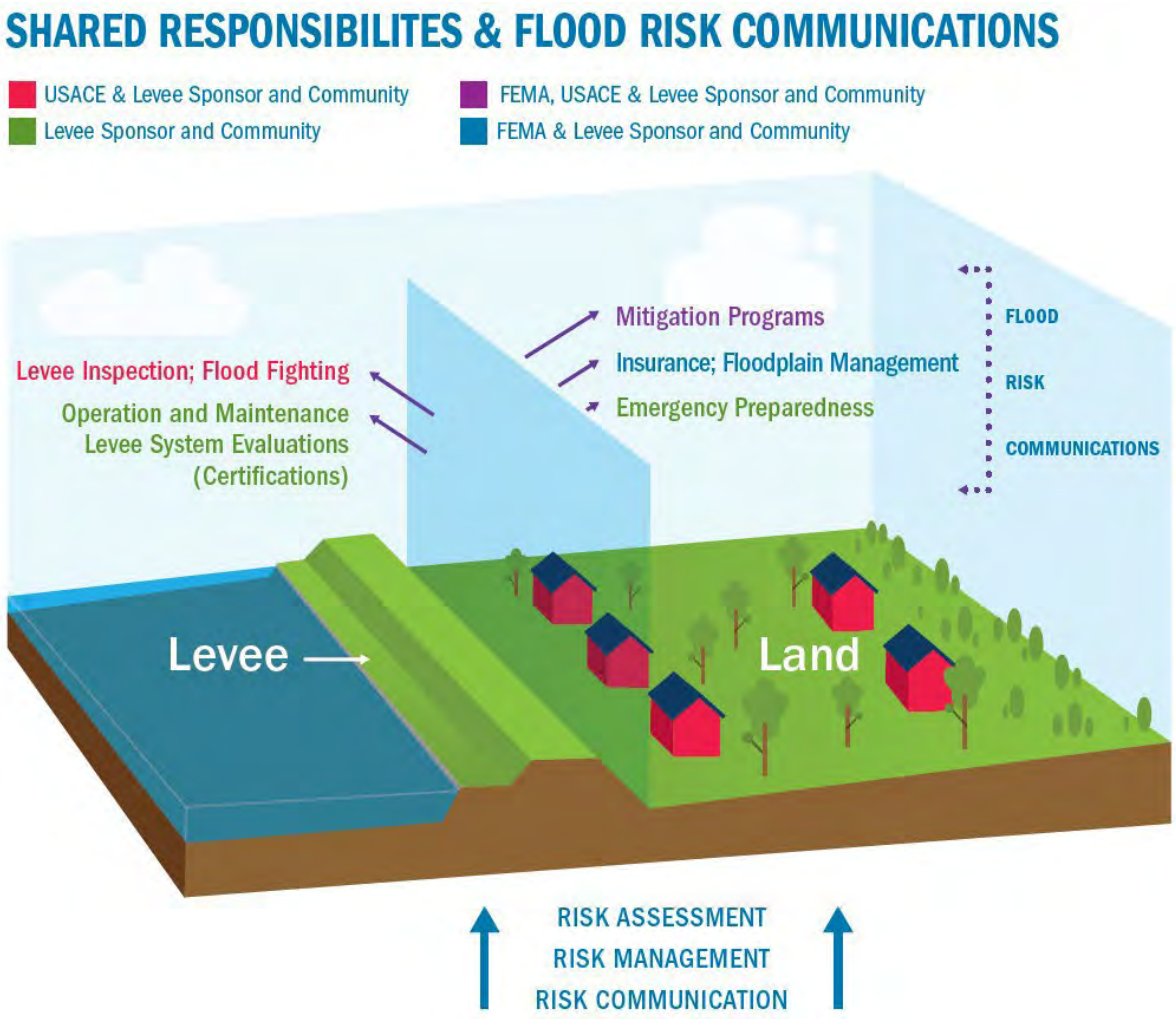
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Not undertaken
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	As part of the public notification process and challenge process for the latest FIRM update, the township publicized it through an email campaign.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	We do not.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	We do not purposely track them, but they are available on our software system's GIS mapping.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	Not sure how the Roxbury Dam is classified.

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Corrie Wadel

Title: Manager

Jurisdiction: Penn Township, Cumberland County

Email address: penntwp@penntwpcc.org

Date: 10/28/2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?
Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. *Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.*

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specifically how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

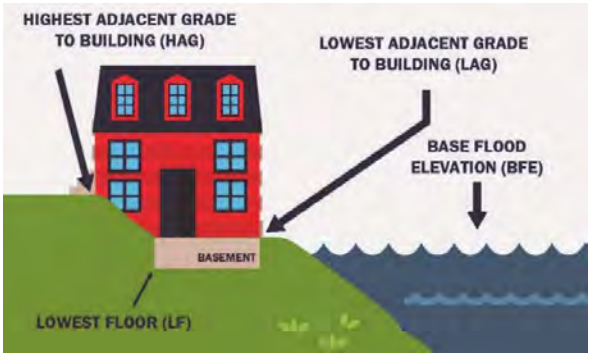
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	*Timothy Knepp* *Zoning & Codes Officer/ Floodplain Manager* *Penn Township, Cumberland County* *C: 717-462-0170* *O: 717-486-3104* *pennzoning@penntwpcc.org*
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	*Penn Township in Cumberland County keeps their FIRM and FIS in the fire-resistant file room within the Municipal Building and makes them available to the public upon request.*
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Penn Township adopted the Floodplain Ordinance on 17 August 2023 and it is stored in the fire-resistant file room in the Municipal building.
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	When LOMAs are submitted, they are tracked by the full-time administration and kept on file for future updates.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	The Township Floodplain Manager compiles the LOMCs, date stamped and put on file.
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	The Township Floodplain Manager and the Township Engineer meet annually as needed to review the plan and consider any community changes. Should changes or further data collection be required, requests will be made through appropriate agencies as the Township does not have the resources to collect updated scientific or technical data
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	No, only in the sense of resource and referral to the appropriate Agency.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	*Yes, the Floodplain administrator utilizes the Cumberland County Planning and GIS programs and has access to the above-mentioned resources.*

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!

There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?

Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION

FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	No. The Zoning & Codes Officer/Floodplain Manager enforces the Zoning permits, third-party Middle Department Inspection Agency inspects UCC Building Code permits, and Township Engineer enforces the SALDO.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Yes, the Zoning Officer/FPA and works in conjunction with the Township Engineer.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	That is identified through the third-party UCC Building Code inspectors, Middle Department Inspection Agency.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	No, only through the permit submissions.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes, the Zoning Officer/FPA and third-party UCC Building Code inspectors, Middle Department Inspection Agency would require this during the permitting process.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	the Zoning Officer/FPA enforces the floodplain ordinance when required in the permitting process.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Possibly

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

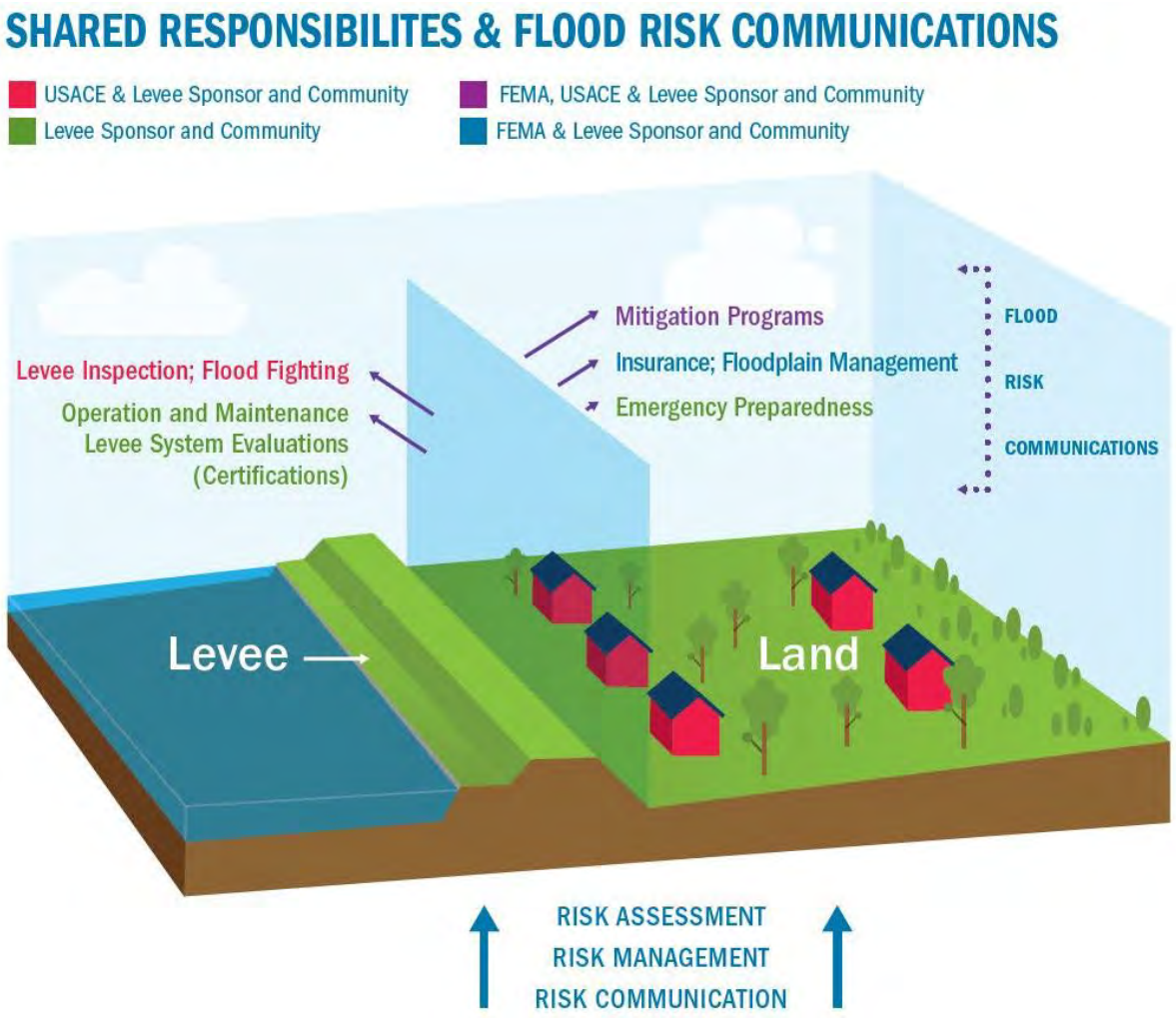
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Floodplain information is announced in the newsletter and published on the Township website.
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes, via website, newsletter, social media and by the USPS mail service.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Through resource and referral to the appropriate agencies.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	No.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No.
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	No.

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Kevin Plasterer

Title: Secretary / Manager

Jurisdiction: Borough of Shippensburg

Email address: kplasterer@shippensburg.pa.us

Date: September 24, 2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

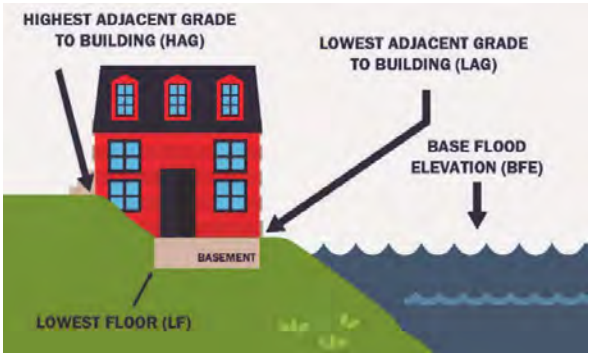
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Zoning Officer (Frank Hershey) 717-532-2147
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Zoning Officer's office
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes, adopted on 8/15/2023 Borough Office
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	PMCA Code Alliance
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	Share information that we have received
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	https://borough.shippensburg.pa.us

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes, Floodplain Administrator (Or PMCA)
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Yes, Floodplain Administrator (Or PMCA)
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	When cost of repairs, reconstruction, or other improvements is 50% or more of the structure's market value before the work begins
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	PMCA
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes, Floodplain Administrator (Or PMCA)
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Through the land development process. Violations are handled by fines/penalties per ordinance.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	None that I'm aware of
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Any training would be nice, new code enforcement officer

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

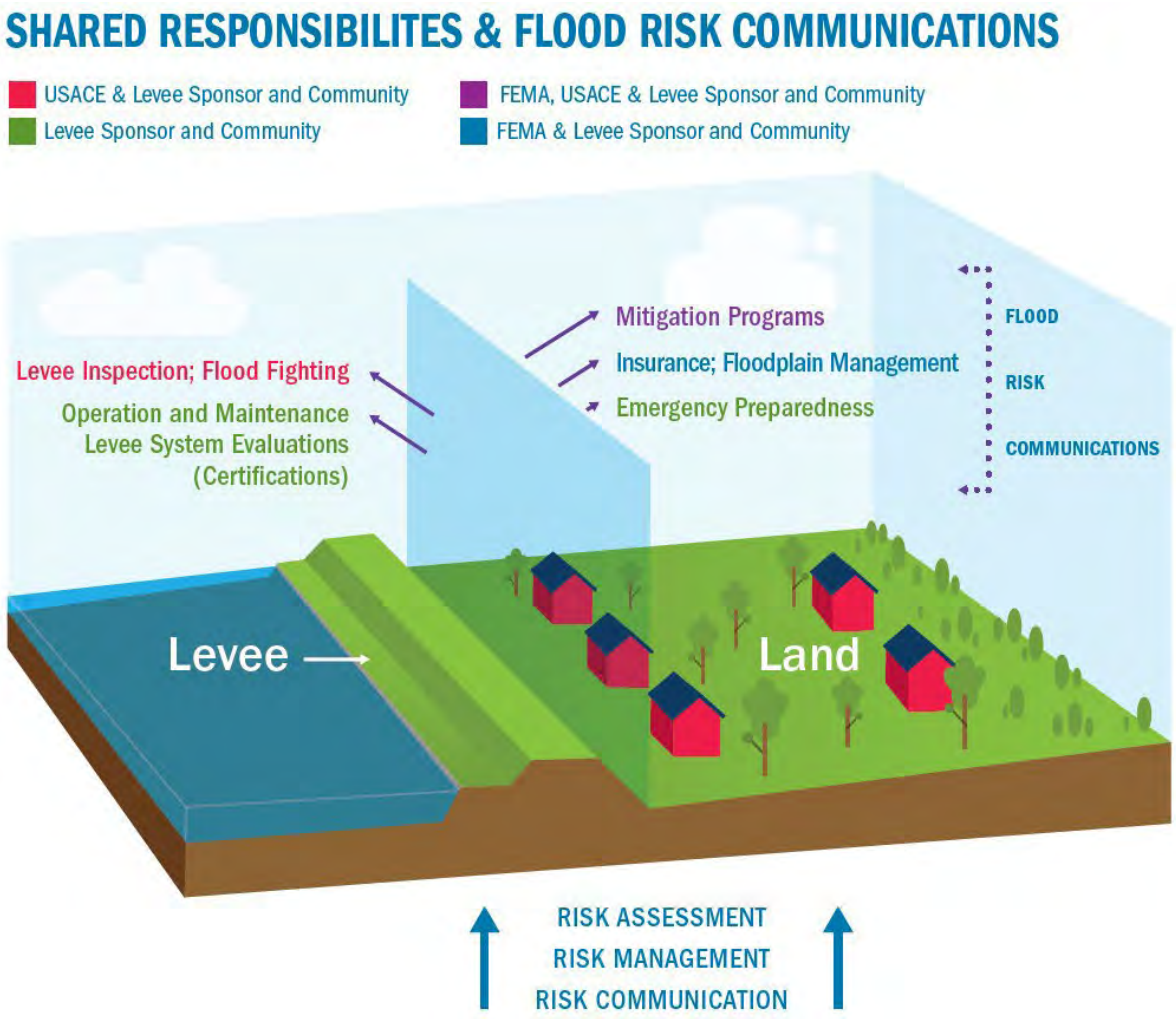
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	We do not
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	We do not
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	We do not
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	We do not
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	We do not

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Chelsea Leiby

Title: Zoning Officer

Jurisdiction: Silver Spring Township

Email address: cleiby@sstwp.org

Date: 10/29/2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

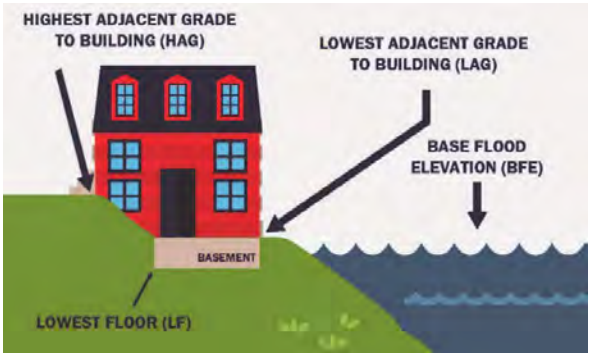
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Chelsea Leiby Silver Spring Township Zoning Officer cleiby@sstwp.org / 717-766-0178
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	We keep our FIRM and FIS report on our hard drive
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes we have adopted the most recent firm in 2023. It is stored in our zoning ordinance. Yes, we have updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS.
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Any map changes are viewed by professional staff and we would also wait for PEMA recommendation.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Planning and Zoning Department are responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs.
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	Applicants are required to submit updated technical and scientific data and modeling to FEMA directly.
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	No, we do not provide assistance with local floodplain determinations, we enforce FEMA's most recent map.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Our community will rely on FEMA's website.

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes, the planning and zoning departments issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Yes, the planning and zoning departments require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	We identify substantially improved structures through the permitting process. Once at 50%, improvement structure must be brought up to compliance.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	Yes, we have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement. Yes, we conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA. The township BCO and the township engineer will review and assess damage and a procedure for assessment.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes, we require elevation certificates for new or substantially improved structures. This is reviewed by the township engineer.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Yes, we have standard enforcement procedures.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	We have not yet had a community assistance visit.
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No, we do not have a higher ordinance standard than the NFIP.
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Yes, we are interested in a training.

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

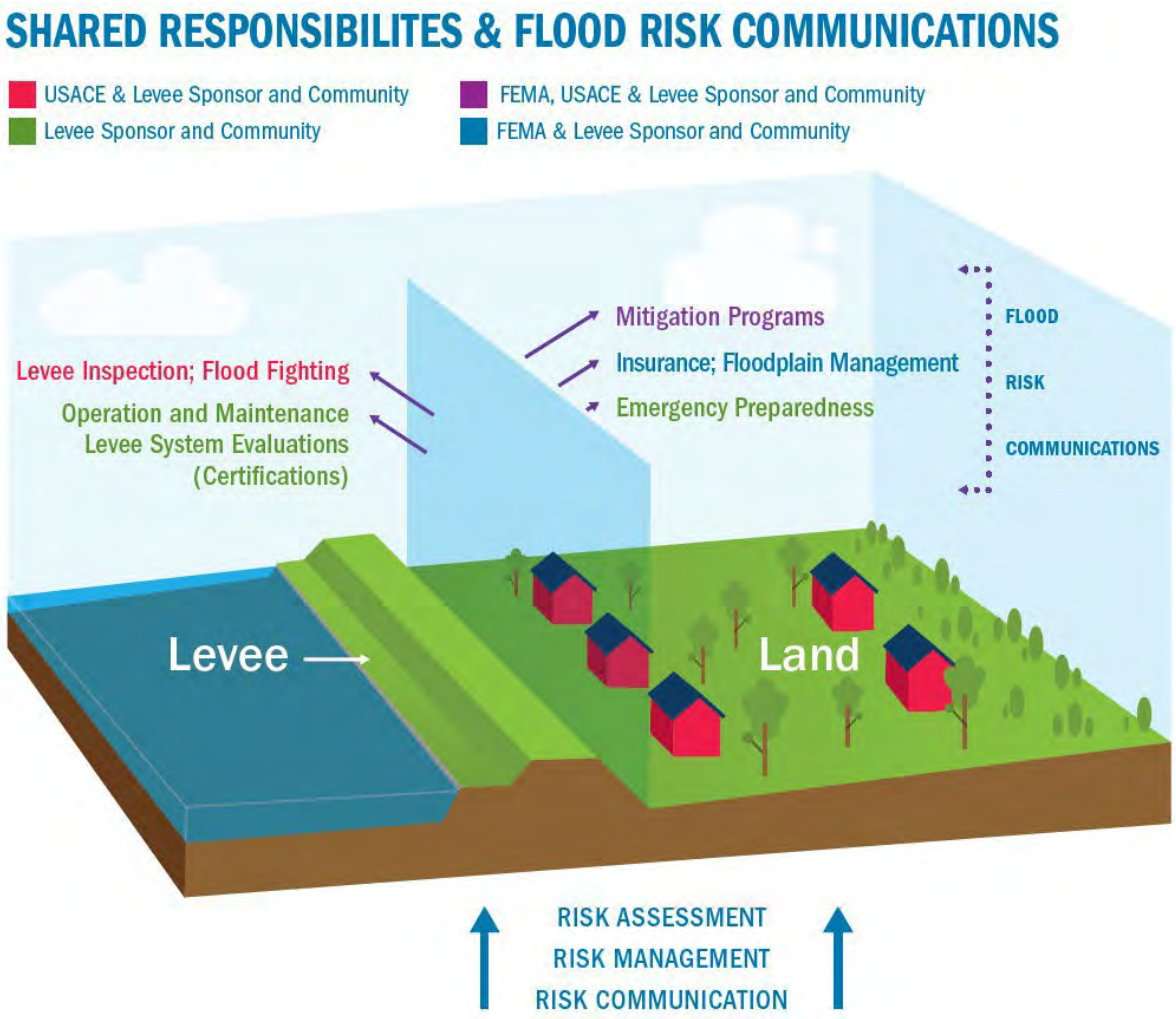
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RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	We use the link to FEMA website, which is on our township website in order to educate the community about the availability and value of flood insurance.
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	We use the link to FEMA website, which is on our township website in order to inform the community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact insurance rates.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	We use the link to FEMA website, which is on our township website in order to provide general assistance to community members.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	We use mapping data in order to keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No, we do not have any levees or levee systems in our township.
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	N/A

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Kelly Kurtas, AICP, CFM

Title: Assistant Director of Community Development and Planning

Jurisdiction: South Middleton Township

Email address: kkurtas@smiddleton.com

Date: 09/10/2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?

Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

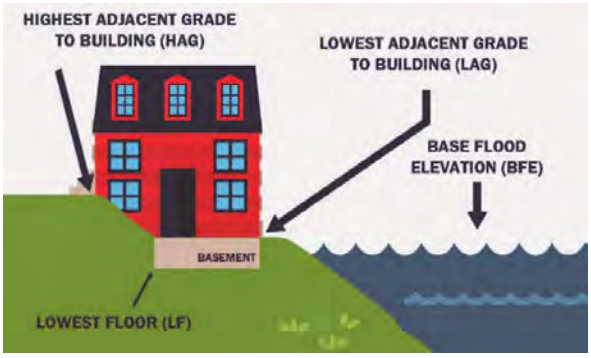
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Kelly Kurtas South Middleton Township Assistant Director Community Dev and Planning kkurtas@smiddleton.com
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Online and filed in the Community Development Department in the South Middleton Township Admin Building
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes, South Middleton Township adopted the most recent FIRM at the August 31, 2023 Board of Supervisors meeting. Floodplain Ordinance 2023-06 was approved on the same date
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes, the Floodplain Administrator will review these requests
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	If received these are filed in the Community Development department with other floodplain documents
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	We utilize FEMA map service center as well as County mapping that contains flood mapping to determine the location of flood zones throughout the Township
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes, We utilize FEMA map service center as well as County mapping that contains flood mapping

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes, Floodplain Development permits are required for all proposed development. Issued by Floodplain Administrator/Community Development Department
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Yes, the Community Development Department and Township Engineer would review such proposals
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	Substantial improvements are tracked through the Community Development Dept through the floodplain development permit review process.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	The floodplain permit application requires the costs to be listed in the application so the floodplain administrator can evaluate repair/improvement costs for projects before permits are issued
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes, Elevation Certificates are required to ensure compliance with the floodplain ordinance during permitting. The Community Dev Dept/Floodplain Administrator is responsible
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Violations are addressed through the enforcement provisions of the floodplain ordinance.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	We require all new structures to be elevated 1.5 ft above the BFE
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Yes, training on substantial damage and improvements would be helpful

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

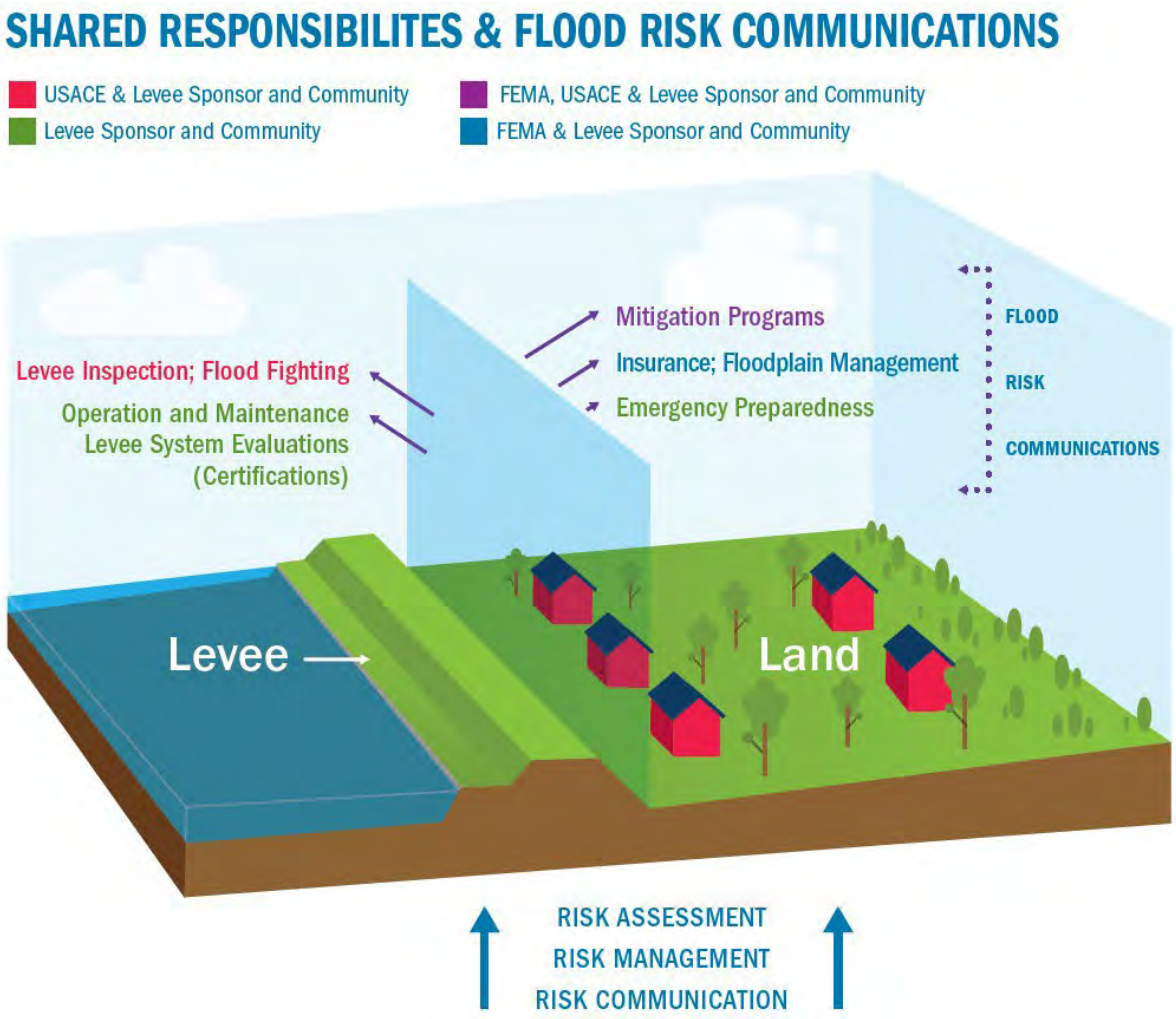
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Information about the FEMA SFHA is provided to anyone in the community who asks about flooding on their property.
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	We did inform property owners during the County FIRM update process
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Information about the FEMA SFHA is provided to anyone in the community who asks about flooding on their property.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	We do have GIS files for flood mapping so this could be something we do in the future.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	No

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Ami Myers

Title: Secretary/Treasurer

Jurisdiction: South Newton Township

Email address: sntwp@kuhncom.net

Date: 10-28-2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

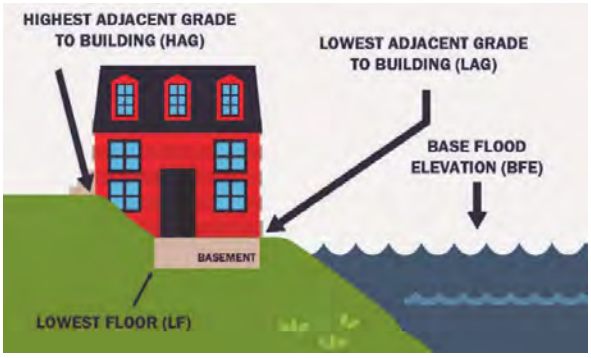
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Chairman of the Board & Zoning/Code Officer
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	In the secretary office
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes. Required to do so in 2023
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	If there are any updates we need, I assume FEMA will provide them & the township will support them.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	No
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	NA
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	If needed, we will.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	YES

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	YES. Zoning/Code
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	We don't have subdivision proposals often. We are a small township with a new home being built every 5 years or so.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	We don't have a lot of building in our township!
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	We haven't had any, so at the moment...no. If it is needed, we will do so by whatever means and entity we may need to assist.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Whatever is required of our flood ordinance, zoning ordinance, stormwater ordinance, etc is required and reviewed by all relevant entities.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	We have a code/zoning officer
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	NO
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	NO
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Depends on what is offered and if it relates to our township needs.

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

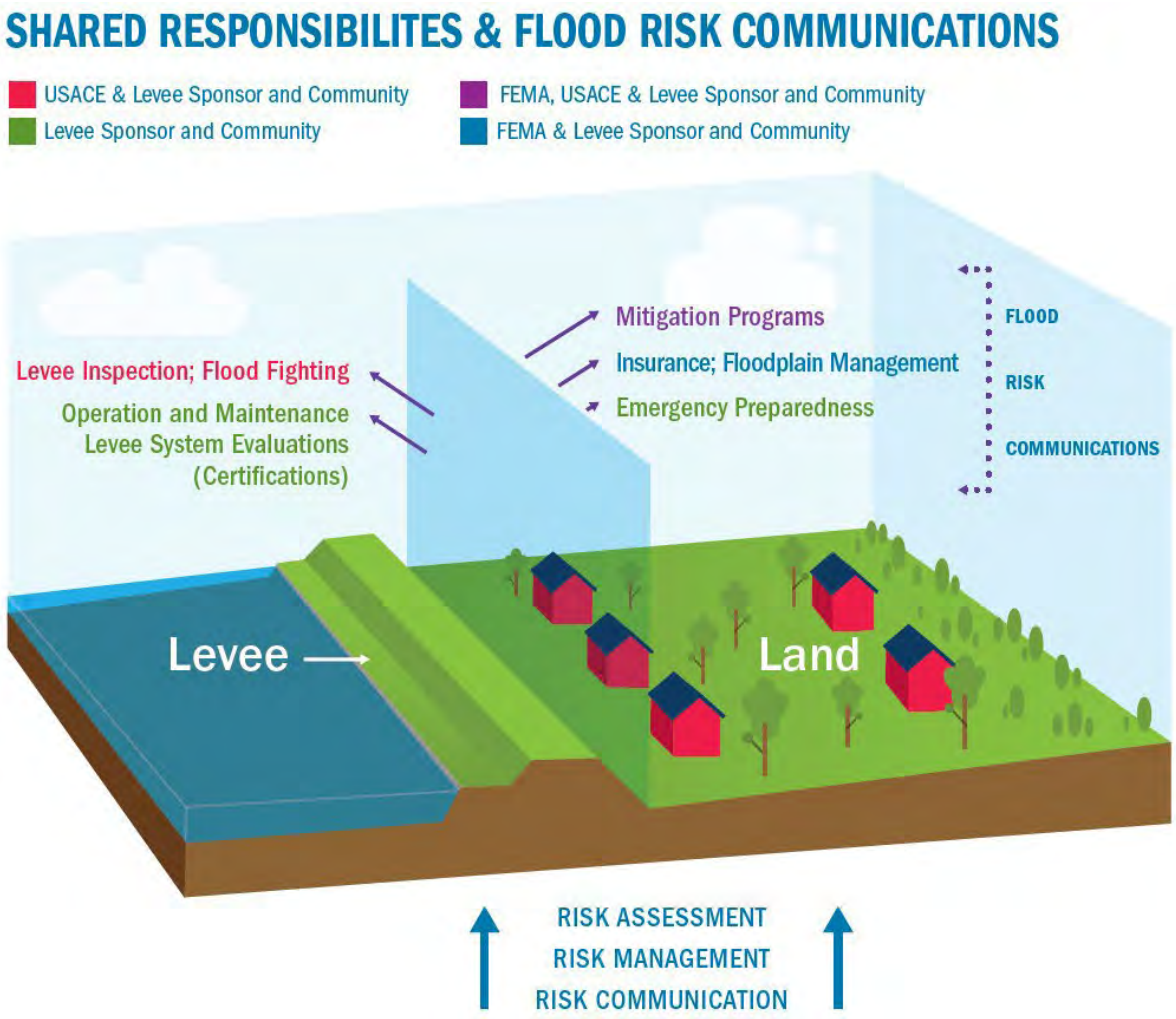
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



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While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	We have provided the floodplain mapping on our website and leave it up to the property owner to get the insurance.
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	NO. FEMA made the mapping...FEMA or a representative of FEMA should be telling them.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	N/A
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	NO. FEMA made the mapping. They should be keeping track.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	NO
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	NA
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	NA
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	NA
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	no

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



FEMA

2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Larry Hinkle

Title: Emergency Manager

Jurisdiction: Southampton Township

Email address: zoning@southamptontwp.com

Date: 9/11/24

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!
State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:
DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!
FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

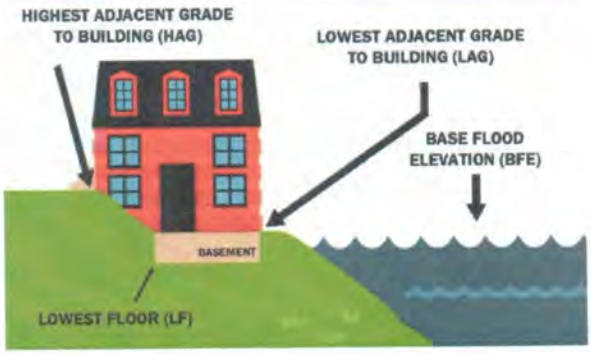
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Southampton Township Larry Hinkle - Floodplain Manager 717 532-9646 zoninge southamptontwp.com
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	in the zoning office
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes may 22, 2024 Yes
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Southampton Township
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	I check the plan once a year and consider the changes. if any I submit theme to FEMA.
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	we provide assistance with Local Floodplain determinations with property owners.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes FIRM maps

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW...?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!
In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!
How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes Zoning Officer / Township Engineer
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	Yes Township Engineer
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	The Township uses a third party inspection agency to inspect the property.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	Yes I conduct damage assessment after a storm. If there is any damage we work with the owner to assess the damage.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes our third party inspection agency is responsible to document the process.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Zoning officer enforceses the floodplain ordinance
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	NO
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	NO
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	NO

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

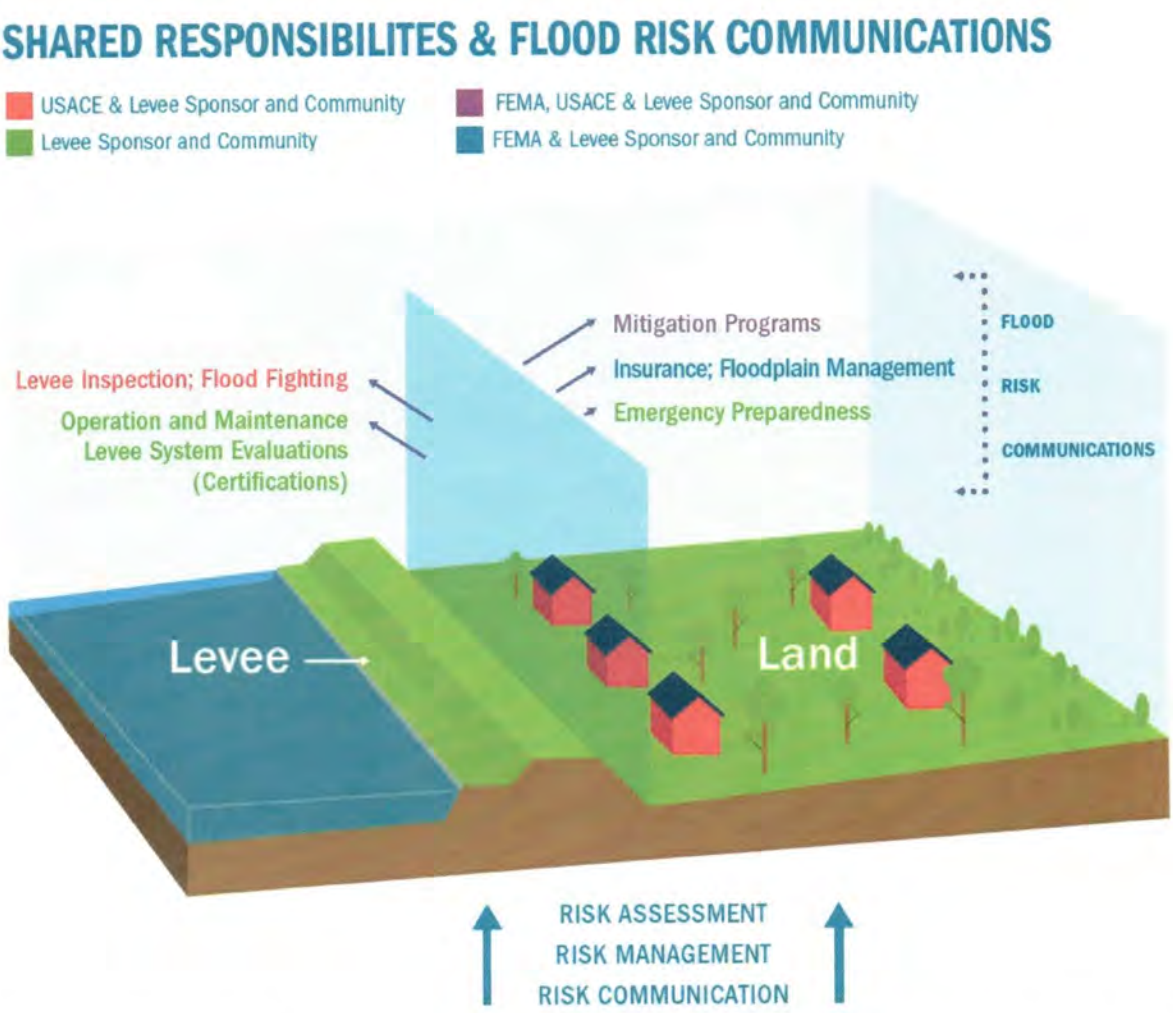
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	anyone who is next to the floodplain area is informed of any changes to the the maps and flood insurance info
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Property owners are made aware of any changes to the firm maps and what they are responsible for.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	NO
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	NO
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	Yes Letterkenny Dam NO.

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Jennifer Boyer

Title: Community Development Director

Jurisdiction: Upper Allen Township

Email address: jboyer@uatwp.org

Date: August 30, 2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?

Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

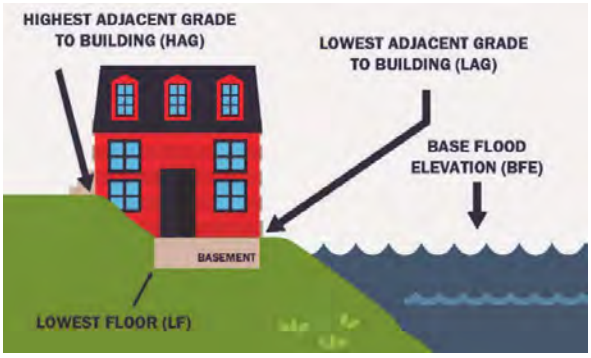
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Community Development Department 717-766-0756 Jennifer Boyer, Community Development Director jboyer@uatwp.org
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Community Development Department
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes. Ordinance # 826 adopted July 19, 2023. Copies kept in the Community Development Department. Chapter 245, Article X of the Zoning Ordinance available online through ecode360 at: https://ecode360.com/32899332#32899332.
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Tracked in Community Development Department by Mike Welt, Zoning & Code Enforcement Official.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Community Development Department
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	Community Development Department collects any data and modeling information submitted by land owners. Would review and discuss with FEMA. Board of Commissioners would be required to authorize Township Engineer to conduct special data/modeling studies for review and consideration of any changes, of which those changes would be submitted to FEMA for review and discussion.
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	Yes. Information is available on the Township's website at https://uatwp.org/departments/community_development/floodplain_management/index.php. Residents may also come into the office to view the FIRM and FIS.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes. Most residents rely on FEMA's Flood Map Service Center website for information and to print out a FIRMette. They also rely on the Township's floodplain regulations to know what they can build and where on their property.

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Yes. Community Development Department.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	We require H&H analysis to determine BFE and floodway information for all subdivisions and land developments containing at least 20 lots or 3 acres, whichever is lesser. Community Development Department monitors subdivision/land development plan proposals.
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	Tracking done through permitting process within the Community Development Department. Intervene if permits not obtained or substantial damage equals more than 50% in 10 years and then must be brought into compliance.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	No official plan. Staff conduct review and assessment during permitting process.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes, we will require Elevation Certificates for permitting within a SFHA. Documentation provided by the property owner. Records kept in the Community Development Department.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Yes. Enforcement through the permitting process as well as general enforcement of any known violations. Enforcement through the zoning ordinance provisions by the Zoning Officer.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	Yes. Multiple higher standards for 1.5 foot freeboard and no rise in AE w/out floodway. Prohibition of below grade crawspace, repetitive loss, additional setbacks in special overlay districts, community identified flood hazard areas, etc. Recently adopted ordinance regulations found in Chapter 245, Article X, here: https://ecode360.com/32899332#32899332.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Appropriate training for our community is always welcome.

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

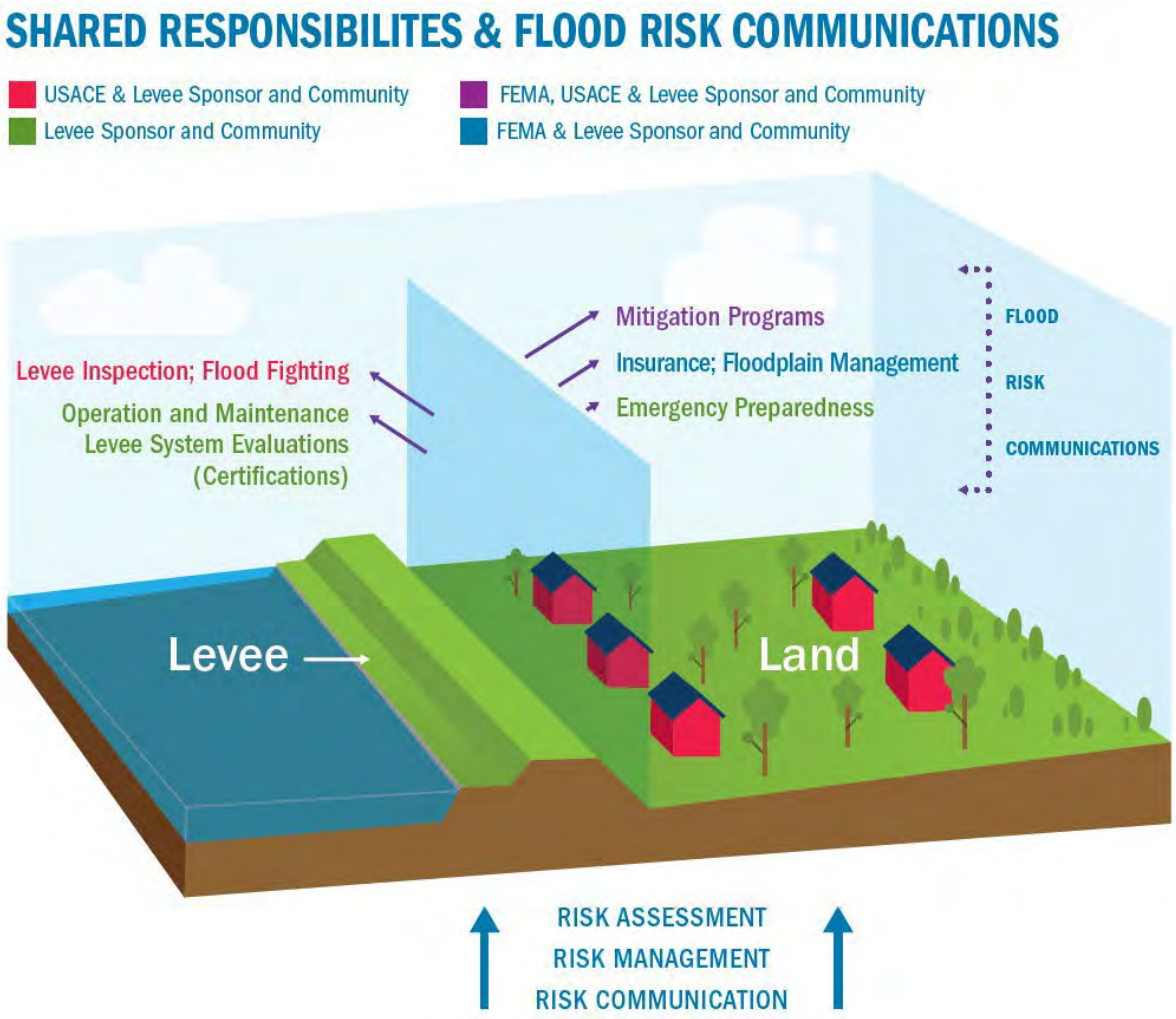
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Information is available on the Township's website here: https://uatwp.org/departments/community_development/floodplain_management/flood_insurance_and_assistance.php. Township staff will also discuss flood insurance with residents. Staff are also working on an interactive mapping platform where residents will be able to search their property and see additional information about their property (i.e. if it is in a SFHA).
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes. Letters are sent to affected property owners. The Township also posts information on its website and in its quarterly newsletter.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Township staff are available to answer questions from property owners.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	Track total number of properties which are located (wholly or partially) within a SFHA. 409 properties. Structure locations are then mapped separately in GIS.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	n/a
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	n/a
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	n/a
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	No

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Larry Barrick Jr.

Title: Township Manager and Zoning/Codes Enforcement Officer

Jurisdiction: West Pennsboro Township

Email address: lbarrick@wptwp.org

Date: 9.30.2024

REGION 3
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE
Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?
Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Ex. Dangerville (a fictional community) has had a lot of turnover recently. When the HMP team convened, they noticed their FPA had retired and asked about the replacement. Council solicited nominations and formally designated the Chief Zoning Officer as the new FPA. They also allocated funds to help the CZO attend trainings and learn about the position responsibilities. The CZO worked with the Deputy Director of Planning to reassign some projects to accommodate the FPA workload.

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Ex. Dangerville keeps these documents at local libraries and encourages the libraries to include digital links on their landing pages.

Ex. Riskburg (another fictional community) keeps their documents in the zoning office. They hold twice annual coffee break open houses where they invite the public in to view and comment on the maps. Any changes identified are cataloged to be included in future updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Ex. Dangerville adopted their most recent maps after the Letter of Final Determination came out. They announced the update through news media and worked with the planning team to identify any long-term impacts and potential ordinance and administrative changes to begin reducing the risk identified in the maps. To streamline efforts, Dangerville also made and publicized a procedural change for data collection.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Where are these tracked and by whom?

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Ex. Riskburg tracks every requested change in an Excel spreadsheet and on a paper map. Every pending and approved LOMC is included with the date. Riskburg Planners also go into the FEMA Map Service Center to make sure the LOMCs listed are up to date.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



Ex. Dangerville convenes their HMP team twice a year to review the plan and consider any community changes. They also discuss data changes and submit those to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.



RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Ex. Riskburg's firewall update blocked access to the state map viewer that the Planners were using frequently. Riskburg's planners worked with their NFIP coordinator and set up a data sharing procedure, including a weekly upload of new GIS shapefiles through FTP to make sure everyone had the most up-to-date information possible.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

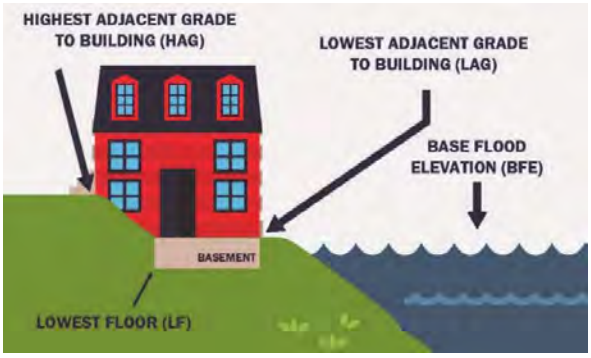
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Larry Barrick Jr – TWP Manager/Zoning &Codes Enforcement West Pennsboro TWP lbarrick@wptwp.org - (717) 243-8220
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Township Office Files
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes – August 8, 2023 Township Office Files Yes
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	No specific department, (small staff) All involved with day to day work load.
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	No
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	Yes- We assist with providing contacts, mapping information and guidance on how to proceed. Work with TWP Engineer to help answer questions.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes – FEMA FIRM mapping system, County and TWP Engineer.

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville's permitting officer permits all new development in the community. For properties in the SFHA, the permitting officer issues a conditional permit pending approval by the Dangerville FPA. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the FPA signs off.

RESOURCE ALERT!

All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

Ex. Dangerville collects all applicable BFE data but their staff engineers do not have Hydrology and Hydraulics (H&H) training, so they use contractors to provide analysis of BFE and flow impacts.

Ex. Riskburg passed a higher standard ordinance than FEMA requires and now does not allow development to increase the water surface elevation (WSEL) at all. The Riskburg Engineers calculate each proposal's request using the same process and data to ensure there aren't discrepancies between proposals.

RESOURCE ALERT!

There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Ex. Riskburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office. As some construction may be less obvious (e.g., a kitchen or bathroom remodel), Riskburg also conducts regular outreach to frequently used contractors.

   Ex. Dangerville tracks substantial improvement over time- if a structure owner gets to 50-percent modified within 10 years, they must bring the structure into compliance.

DID YOU KNOW…?

Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION

FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Ex. Dangerville previously allowed home-owner-hired contractors to assess property damage after a large storm. Dangerville's FPA found that the contractors were not uniform in their assessments. This was confusing to homeowners and ultimately limited the official's ability to enforce the SI/SD requirements.

RESOURCE ALERT!

In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

Ex. Riskburg's FPA keeps all the data for structures in the SFHA easily accessible to staff. The Code Enforcement Officers conduct multiple inspections of construction to make sure all floodplain requirements are being met – including elevation above the BFE.

Ex. Dangerville is a Community Rating System (CRS) class 7 community. As part of CRS, Dangerville is required to maintain ECs. Dangerville hired a CRS coordinator (separate from the FPA) to make sure ECs were up to date and also look for new opportunities to reduce risk and gain CRS points.

6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

Ex. Dangerville set up a permitting office tent next to the neighborhood damaged by a tornado. Residents and contractors coming in and out of the damage area could stop by the permitting tent for information and/or expedited processing of permits. Because the neighborhood overlapped with the SFHA, the FPA staffed the tent too.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.

Ex. Dangerville does not have a mapped floodway but has decided not to allow any development that increases the BFE. This is a higher standard than the NFIP, which would allow up to 1 foot of incremental increase and is hard to monitor.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?

Ex. Riskburg hired three new code enforcement officers. To help them get up to speed on floodplain management, the county sent the officers to the L273 Introduction to Floodplain Management course. The officers were then asked to review Riskburg's documentation to make sure everything was still in compliance.



ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Ex. Riskburg maps a buffer area around the SFHA and encourages structure owners in the buffer area to consider buying flood insurance because "water doesn't follow the lines on a map."

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Ex. Dangerville recently conducted a culvert analysis and submitted data to update one map panel. They found 30 homes would be at lower risk than previously identified. Once mapped out of the SFHA, Dangerville officials notified residents of the need to contact their insurance agents and to maintain flood insurance at reduced rates.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Ex. After a large flood damaged 20 homes in Riskburg, code enforcement officers were tasked to conduct outreach and see if any homeowners were interested in elevating their homes. 10 homeowners signed up. Riskburg was able to help the homeowners decrease their costs through combining FEMA grants, ICC, state grants, and the homeowner's insurance payouts.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

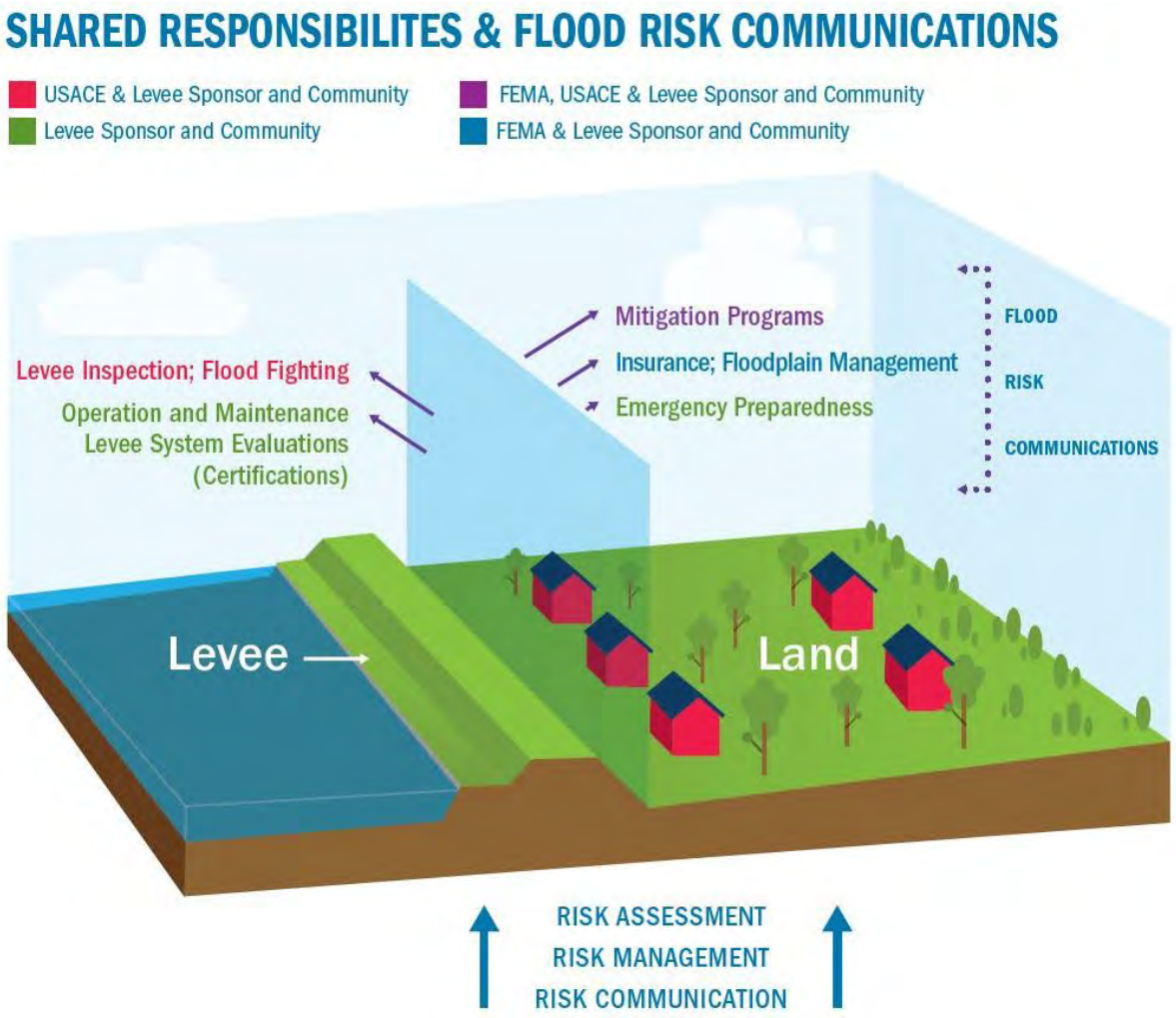
Ex. Dangerville Planners marked the telephone poles along the SFHA edges so that residents knew when they were entering and leaving high-risk flood areas. The markings also helped the planners collect data on the number of structures in the SFHA. Dangerville planners tracked residential and non-residential structures for consideration in their risk assessment and mitigation strategy. They also reported this data to the state annually for the state hazard mitigation plan and mitigation actions. Dangerville analyzed flood damage to these structures and considered potential damage costs in their cost-benefit analysis for which mitigation actions to prioritize.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

Ex. Riskburg does routine operation and maintenance to the levees in its jurisdiction year-round. Riskburg looks at inspection reports from USACE periodically to ensure proper maintenance continues throughout the year. FEMA, USACE, and Riskburg engineers monitor the NLD to make sure any changes are updated and check for any technical assistance requests. Riskburg follows a similar process reviewing state inspections to meet state requirements as well.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

Ex. Dangerville officials encouraged residents to maintain flood insurance after the levee was re-certified. While they are "Protected by Levee" on the FIRM, there is still risk. When levees do fail, they often fail catastrophically, and the damage may be more significant than it would have been without a levee.

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

Ex. Dangerville's new FPA checks their FIRM to determine whether a PAL note is present. The FPA cross checks the map panel and the NLD, and looks at the expiration date for any PAL note. If it is expired, the FPA must work to find/ develop a re-certification package. An engineering firm is then able to certify that the levee meets regulations. If FEMA agrees with the certification, the levee will be accredited.

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

Ex. Riskburg's engineers check the NLD to see if the levees are active in the RIP. If not, the FPA must work to determine why not and what must be addressed to be reinstated in the program. The engineers work with the mitigation planners to consider ways to improve the levees and reduce risk nearby. Riskburg also provides the public with regular outreach to ensure the public is aware of the risks behind the levee.

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

Ex. Riskburg sends a list of dams and their classification (high hazard, major, and otherwise) to the state DSO annually. The DSO coordinates with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) to ensure that dam risk information is captured in Riskburg's local HMP (via amendment or during the next HMP update). The SHMO also adds Riskburg's data into the state HMP when applicable. The DSO and SHMO follow up with Riskburg engineers on any changes and check on any need for technical assistance. Last year, Riskburg used a High Hazard Potential Dam grant to fund a mitigation project to modify the dam. The modification included landscaping that aligned with the comprehensive plan goals for the area.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MJHMP UPDATE

RESPONDENT

Name: Lori Schmidt

Title: Borough Manager

Jurisdiction: Wormleysburg Borough

Email address: lschmidt@wormleysburgpa.org

Date: 9/23/2024

REGION 3

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN GUIDANCE

Checking In On The NFIP



Whether you are here as a requirement for hazard mitigation planning (44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)ii) or to take strategic action as a floodplain administrator, this document is intended for you and any other staff/ partners necessary to help you fill in the questions for each section. Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) unlocks a lot of valuable resources and connections to state and federal partners. FEMA developed this worksheet to assist you in finding opportunities to meet AND EXCEED requirements as you help your community.

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The first step is to figure out what made you eligible for the NFIP, where those resources are, and who is accountable for tracking them.

As part of the application to join the NFIP, each participating community was required to identify a floodplain administrator (FPA)/floodplain manager. If the person/position changes, the community should notify their State NFIP Coordinator and FEMA. Please consider who is designated to manage floodplain development and enforce compliance. The role may be completed by multiple individuals with other job responsibilities (e.g., "wearing multiple hats") as long as one person/position is ultimately accountable for the responsibilities of FPA.

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager?

Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.

Lori Schmidt
Wormleysburg Borough Manager
20 Market St Wormleysburg, PA 17043
(717) 763-4483

Each municipality is required to maintain accessible copies of its effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report.

2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?

Documents are retained in Wormleysburg Borough's Codes & Zoning Office and are available to the public to review upon request. Documents are accessible via digital links located on www.wormleysburgpa.org.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see your FIRM on the National Flood Hazard Layer.

Communities participating in the NFIP must also formally adopt the most recent FIRM and FIS report.

3. Has your community adopted? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored?

Wormleysburg Borough adopted their most recent maps on August 8, 2023 and is stored electronically and in the Zoning Office.

The maps capture one moment in time in a dynamic community. Communities are required to track requests for map changes (for instance through Letters of Map Amendment [LOMAs] and Letters of Map Revision [LOMRs]).

4. How does your municipality support requests for map updates, specifically LOMAs?

Requests received would be tracked on an excel sheet.

5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)?

Wormleysburg Zoning Department would be responsible for collecting updates.

RESOURCE ALERT!
Don't forget you can see LOMCs and download FIS reports on the Map Service Center. If you have more questions about LOMCs please consider reviewing application instructions here and here, calling the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) at 877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627), or following up with your State NFIP Coordinator on any potential LOMC-related trainings.



Communities are ever evolving as their development, hazardous conditions, and overall risk profile change over time. Often, we track some of these changes at a project-specific scale, for instance an engineering study used to figure out if DOT should widen a culvert as part of their road improvements project, or a university looking at water flow modeling through a neighborhood. If it could potentially impact a map, the data must be shared with FEMA within 6 months.

6. How do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?



The Borough engages with their Engineering Consultant on a monthly basis to identify and consider potential projects. Any projects identified that could potentially impact a map will be corresponded to FEMA.

The National Flood Hazard Layer is good for general planning and reference. To look at where the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) overlaps with specific parcels, many states and local governments have map viewers available. The FPA should also have this information, be aware of future development and any Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs), as well as possible flood risk areas not yet mapped. Because the edge of the floodplain can sometimes be unclear, residents may have questions about what restrictions apply to them, their property, and their structures.

7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.

Appointed Building Codes Official will provide assistance regarding local floodplain determinations and compliance with floodplain administration.

RESOURCE ALERT!

State map viewers often include helpful data and layers. Check out your state's viewer:

DC DE MD PA VA WV

Access to online tools such as state map viewers, FEMA's Map Service Center, and the National Flood Hazard Layer may vary.

8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?

Access to online resources include FEMA's Map Service Center, PA Flood Risk Tool and the National Flood Hazard Layer.

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

FEMA looks to the community FPA and mitigation planners to collect this worksheet data to inform hazard mitigation planning with the goal of taking action. How are you using your mapping information to reduce risk in your community?

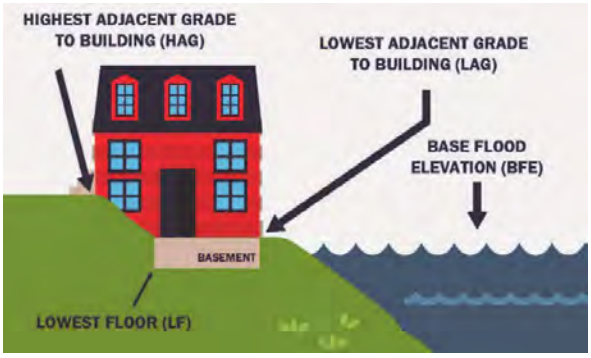
COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

1. Who is your FPA or floodplain manager? Please provide office/agency name, position title, and contact information.	Lori Schmidt – Borough Manager Wormleysburg Borough 20 Market St. Wormleysburg, PA 17043 (717) 763-4483
2. Where do you keep your FIRM and FIS report?	Zoning Department.
3. Has your community adopted the most recent FIRM? When was the adoption? Where is that information stored? Has your community updated the floodplain ordinance language to include the current FIRM and FIS?	Yes, adopted August 8, 2023 and includes the current FIRM and FIS. Stored in the Zoning Office.
4. Does your municipality support requests for map updates?	Yes.
5. Is there a specific agency/department responsible for compiling these updates and tracking LOMCs?	Zoning Department.
6. Do you collect updated technical or scientific data and modeling? How do you share this with FEMA?	Yes. Information identified that may potentially impact the map is corresponded to FEMA.
7. Does your municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations? If yes, specify how.	Appointed Building Codes Official will provide assistance regarding local floodplain determinations and compliance with floodplain administration.
8. Do the people/agencies responsible for using these tools in your community have the access they need? Which tools does your community rely on?	Yes. FEMA's Map Service Center, PA's Flood Risk Tool, and National Flood Hazard Layer.

Floodplain management requires that you understand the mapping and data side when working with the public. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT



FPAs are expected to track how their communities manage development and change in the floodplain- for instance, through permitting and enforcement. For structures, the FPA or other designated permitting official must track the lowest floor elevation and Elevation Certificate. Individuals seeking a LOMC must provide an elevation form and lowest adjacent grade (LAG).

Each municipality is required to adopt floodplain regulations - as a standalone ordinance or specific sections in other land use and zoning ordinances. To participate in the NFIP, the ordinance language must include:

- Process guidance on permitting in the SFHA
- How Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are gathered, analyzed, and used
- An administrative process for measuring substantial modification (damage and/or improvement)
- A process for documenting elevation (Elevation Certificates) and Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (SI/SD) Calculations

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/position is responsible?

Properties located in the SFHA, the Building Codes Official reviews a Floodplain Development Permit Application. For properties in the SFHA, construction cannot begin until the BCO approves the Floodplain Development Permit.

RESOURCE ALERT!
All Region 3 states have a "model floodplain ordinance" that communities can (and are encouraged to) use. These ordinances are regularly reviewed for clarity and compliance with NFIP and state requirements. If your regulations have not been updated in recent years, it might be time to review for needed improvements.

To track the impact of development and land changes on the water surface elevations (WSELs), communities are expected to obtain, review, and use BFE and floodway data for subdivision proposals, development greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, and otherwise as documented in the community's floodplain ordinance.

2. Does your municipality obtain, review, and utilize BFE and floodway data, or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?

No. Wormleysburg is built-out and there are no parcels greater than 50 lots or 5 acres.

RESOURCE ALERT!
There are a lot of trainings available to help FPAs understand how to best manage their floodplains, for example, L273 - Introduction to Floodplain Management. For more courses and to find a location near you, contact your State NFIP Coordinator.



Not every structure in the SFHA will meet NFIP requirements - some may have been grandfathered in or have been granted an exception. As a tool to increase compliance with older structures, the NFIP requires communities to track when a structure is more than 50 percent damaged or improved. The community can decide how the percentage will be calculated (e.g., tax assessed, market rate, etc.). Any structure over 50-percent modified must be brought into compliance with all NFIP requirements.

3. **How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene to ensure construction increases the resilience (e.g., building above the BFE, anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and/or elevating utility locations to prevent water damage)?**

   Wormleysburg tracks substantial improvement through the permitting office.

DID YOU KNOW…?
Substantial improvement only applies to structures in the SFHA (unless the community has adopted a higher standard that says all properties are tracked this way), BUT the modification can be a home improvement project (e.g., bathroom remodel) or damage caused by any disaster – not just flooding.

After a disaster, FPAs or their designees conduct substantial damage assessments to determine if any properties are more than 50-percent damaged. The disaster may be individual, such as a house fire, or communal—widespread flooding after a hurricane.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION
FPAs often work with their town and city councils to set standards higher than required by the NFIP. This helps their communities to be more resilient over time – for instance with a 2-foot freeboard requirement, 40-percent damaged triggers substantial damage, etc. Often when one community finds a method that works, their neighbors want to try something similar.

4. **Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement?** This is an area where communities can prepare in advance to implement a well-coordinated process to tag substantially damaged properties and to work with the permit office to ensure no development occurs without a permit so that codes are followed. This is also an opportunity to coordinate with planning on how to include risk reduction activities in the plan.

Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?

Home-owner-hired contractors assess property damage after a large storm.

RESOURCE ALERT!
In addition to the Desk Reference, FEMA also has trainings on how to develop an SI/SD administrative procedure, and a Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Tool that includes training. The SDE Tool allows assessors to plug in information before a disaster to expedite information sharing and SI/SD designations afterwards. The tool can be used to pre-populate door placards and letters.

Records of structures in the SFHA must be kept in perpetuity. Make sure you are storing them in a safe area (not in a potentially flooded basement) and consider making them digital and regularly back them up.

5. ### Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures? Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?

   All data for structures in the SFHA is easily accessible to staff electronically in our IWorQs permitting software.

6. ### How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct potential violations? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?

   Wormleysburg requires a Floodplain Review process prior to construction. Monitoring of activity is done by our Building Codes Official, stop work order will be issued and the correction to violations must be performed within an allotted timeframe.



Each state/commonwealth is required to track how well communities participating in the NFIP are monitoring development and/or changes in/to the SFHA. FEMA then assesses how well the state is administering their NFIP program oversight. At the community level, state and federal partners may reach out to conduct tours of the SFHA, review permitting documentation, etc. When FEMA and/or the State NFIP Coordinator conduct these reviews of community compliance with the NFIP it is often called a Community Assistance Visit and/or Community Assistance Contact. If something is found to be out of compliance with the NFIP, the state and/or FEMA will document it and then work with the community to identify corrective actions to rectify the issue.

7. **Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, are there any corrective actions remaining to complete (the process?), or have the actions been completed and remedied to the greatest extent possible? How does your community track open and closed actions, and when closed, what was the activity that led to closure?**

   No.

FEMA encourages communities to exceed the requirements identified in the NFIP for land use, development, permitting, and enforcement. Examples include:

- Higher freeboard (e.g., 24 inches above the BFE instead of at the BFE or BFE plus 18 inches)
- Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in the SFHA
- Prohibition of fill in the floodplain
- Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in the SFHA
- Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in the SFHA
- Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in the SFHA

8. **Does your municipality have higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Has the municipality considered adopting regulations that extend beyond the minimum requirements? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.**

   No.

Local Officials from municipalities participating in the NFIP are eligible for state and FEMA trainings on floodplain management.

9. **Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?**

   Floodplain Management.





ACTION OPPORTUNITY!
How you manage development in or near the floodplain directly impacts your community's level of risk. How are you using your floodplain management activities to reduce risk in your community?

COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Does your municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the SFHA? What office/ position is responsible?	Zoning Department and Building Codes Official.
2. Does your municipality require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres? If so, what department or office is responsible?	N/A
3. How does your community identify substantially improved structures? When do they intervene?	Permitting process.
4. Does your community have a coordinated process to determine substantial damage and to permit repair and improvement? Does the municipality conduct substantial damage assessments in the SFHA? Does your community have a plan for who will conduct substantial damage assessments and a procedure for assessment?	Permitting process. Property owner hired contractor.
5. Does your municipality require Elevation Certificates for new or substantially improved structures? If yes, how is it documented and which office/agency/department is responsible?	Yes. Zoning Department.
6. How does the municipality enforce the floodplain ordinance sections? How does the municipality address SI/SD violations?	Wormleysburg requires a Floodplain Review process prior to construction. Monitoring of activity is done by our Building Codes Official, stop work order will be issued and the correction to violations must be performed within an allotted timeframe.
7. Has your municipality had a Community Assistance Visit? If so, were any corrective actions required?	No.
8. Does your municipality have or is considering higher ordinance standards than the NFIP? Please describe the higher standards and where they are documented.	No.
9. Are any local officials/departments in your community interested in a training? What topics relate most to your community?	Floodplain Management.

Floodplain management has many parts. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

FLOOD INSURANCE

One of the benefits of participating in the NFIP is access to flood insurance. Flooding is the costliest and most common natural disaster in the U.S., claiming lives, inflicting financial losses on households and businesses, and straining the government agencies that provide flood response and relief. Flooding occurs from many types of events – and in some parts of our Region, sunny day flooding is occurring from the impacts of sea level rise, high tides, and subsidence. Flood Insurance rates may vary by flood zone, elevation difference, building/occupancy type, construction date, and coverage limits/deductibles.

After a flood, it can be difficult for a community (residents and businesses) to recover. In fact, 90 percent of businesses fail within a year if they do not reopen within the first 5 days following a disaster. Access to flood insurance can help decrease the financial impact.



1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?

Information is available at the office and on the Borough's website.

When the FIRM is updated (for a watershed-wide study, specific section, or LOMC), the known risk for some property owners may change, and their insurance options may change too. For example, someone newly mapped into the SFHA may be required to obtain flood insurance when applying for a mortgage. Someone mapped out of the SFHA may be eligible for a reduced rate flood insurance policy.

2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?

Yes, through an advertised public meeting.

Flood insurance coverage and what is eligible can be confusing. The NFIP, for instance, offers an Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance rider (up to $30,000) for mitigation activities that are required by the municipal ordinance if the structure is substantially damaged. This will bring a building built in the SFHA before publication of the community's first FIRM into compliance with local regulations, reducing future damages and lowering flood insurance rates.

3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding flood insurance issues?

Residents may reach out to the Zoning Department for assistance.

COMMUNICATIONS ALERT!

If you are looking to share your messages about flood insurance broadly, it may help to consider the professional and trade groups impacted - for instance, real estate brokers, bankers, and others involved in the insurance process. Some communities convene these groups to make sure they are informed about the most up-to-date FEMA maps and guidance.

When considering the municipality's overall risk to flooding, it is important to track structures in the SFHA (including those with repetitive loss) and identify a strategy to reduce future loss. Many communities maintain this strategy in their hazard mitigation plan as part of the mitigation strategy and regularly check in on implementation of each action.

4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?

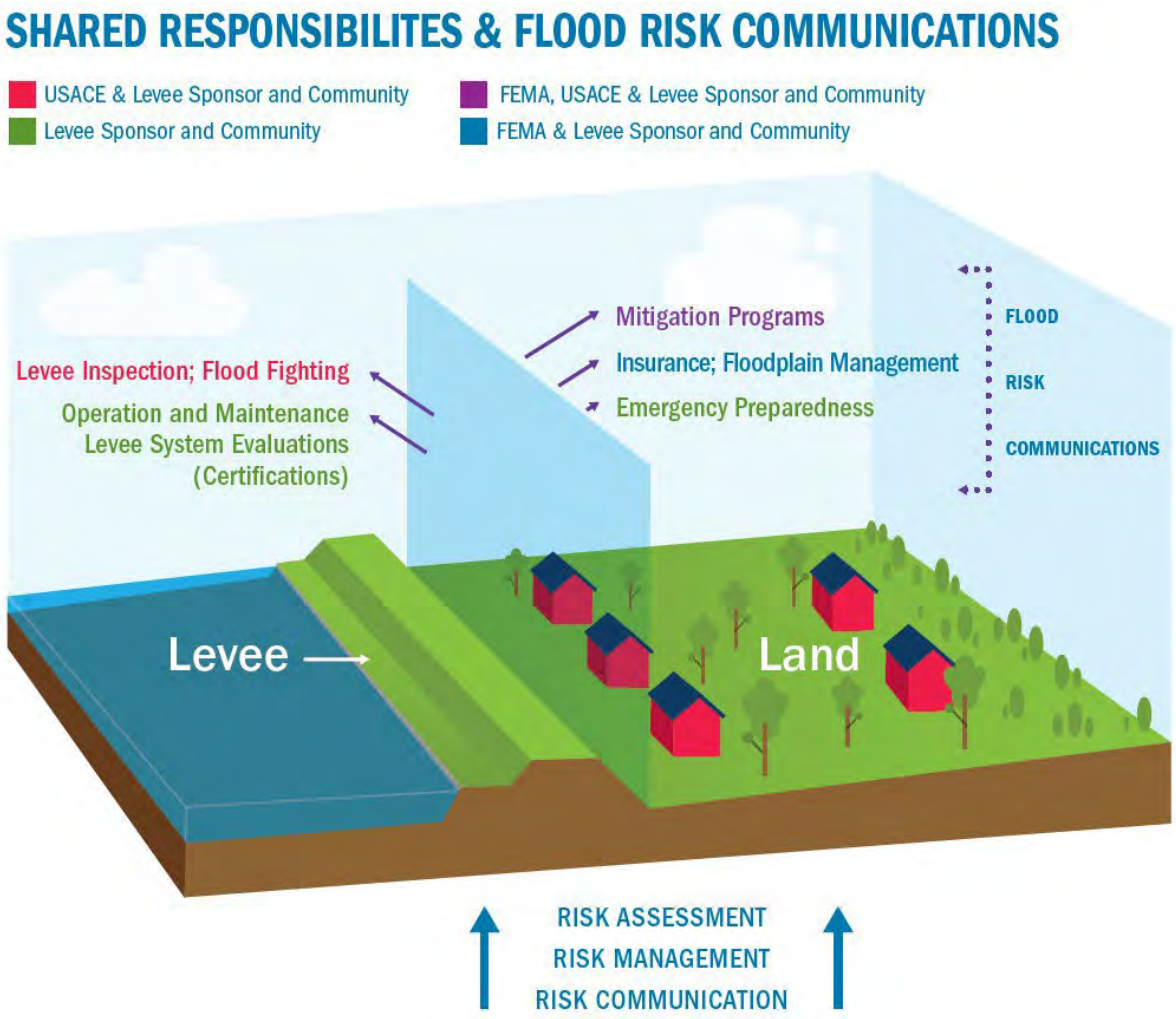
Yes, our permitting system retains the data.

RESOURCE ALERT!

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in partnership with FEMA, tracks the nation's levees in the National Levee Database (NLD) https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/



Levees may reduce the risk of flooding and protect structures, giving them a significant reduction in insurance rates. Although levees may reduce the risk of flooding, that reduction depends on the levee's condition and height. FEMA does not design, certify, own, operate, maintain, or inspect levee systems. FEMA does identify, analyze, and map the flood hazards associated with levees, as well as depict accreditation on FIRMs for those levee systems for which the appropriate certification documents have been submitted.



Levees that are known to USACE can be found in the NLD. This includes USACE-built levees, state and local levees, and some private levees. This site also tracks whether the levee has been accredited by FEMA.

While owners with structures behind an accredited levee are not required to buy flood insurance, it is important that they understand the risks to being near a levee and the potential for flooding after high water events (such as a large rainstorm or hurricane) when water levels exceed the levee's design height. FPAs and emergency managers in communities with levees should regularly conduct outreach and educate residents on their remaining risk.

5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?

No.

Most levees designed and built by USACE have agreements with the local municipalities (non-federal sponsors) to operate and maintain the levee. To assist the municipalities in this and to ensure that the levees operate correctly, the USACE has periodic inspections which review the functioning of the levee and recommend fixes, as needed. For flood insurance purposes, FEMA requires a review of the levee to ensure that it has adequate freeboard (top of the levee must be 3 feet above the BFE) and that the levee system operates as designed. If the levee does not meet the requirements, the "Protected by Levee" status on the FIRM is removed and the areas behind the levee will have a mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

Currently, FEMA lists Accredited Levees (those that meet the criteria to operate effectively), Provisionally Accredited (those that are in the process of submitting their documentation), and non-Accredited levees. You can find the status of your levee in the NLD.

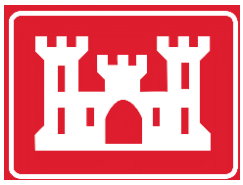
6. Is the levee or levee system accredited by FEMA?

N/A

7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?

N/A

The non-federal sponsor of the levee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of their levee as well as funding that ongoing work. Non-federal sponsors participating in the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program benefit from the periodic inspections, technical assistance, and USACE financial support if their levee is damaged as a result of flooding.



8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)?

N/A

When thinking about large-scale structures that may impact your community's risk, please also consider dams. How are you collecting data about dams in your community and ranking them for risk? Risk might be ranked by likelihood of dam failure, number of people and critical infrastructure that may be impacted by a dam breach, etc. Each agency you work with may have different designations too, from Major Dams to High Hazard Dams, etc.

If you haven't reached out yet, your state's Dam Safety Officer (DSO) may have helpful information about your dams and those up and downstream from you.

If you have a dam improvement project, have you considered applying for a FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?

N/A

ACTION OPPORTUNITY!

Insurance coverage can be complicated – what are your local officials, insurance agents, real estate brokers, and other leaders in your community doing to make sure home and business owners understand what is available to them?



COMMUNITY WORKSHEET

FLOOD INSURANCE

1. How does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	Information is available at the office and on the Borough's website.
2. Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	Yes, through an advertised public meeting.
3. How does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	Residents may reach out to the Zoning Department for assistance.
4. Does the municipality keep track of the number of residential and non-residential structures in the SFHA? How many structures are in the SFHA in your community?	Yes, through permitting system retains the data for all parcels.
5. Does the municipality have any levees or levee systems in its jurisdiction?	No.
6. Is the levee or levee system certified and accredited?	N/A
7. Is the levee or levee system a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL)?	N/A
8. Is the levee or levee system part of the USACE Rehabilitation and Inspection Program?	N/A
9. Does your community have any Major Dams or High Hazard Dams, and if so, have you applied for FEMA's High Hazard Potential Dam grant?	N/A

Flood risk communication to the public is vital for a community to be truly resilient. Understanding what, where, and how a disaster may affect your residents is the key. If you were unsure or answered no to any of these questions, how would you put a plan together to address them? Are there other partners/resources needed to be successful in that action?

NEXT STEPS

- What are your short- and long-term action items?
- If you need help identifying trainings or other resources, consider contacting your State Hazard Mitigation Officer or State NFIP Coordinator.