

 Franklin County, PA Municipal Hazard Mitigation Assessment Survey				
Name:		Organization:		Date:
Hazard	(P) Probability of Occurrence	(Z) Percentage of Municipality Impacted	(W) Warning Time	(I) Impact of Occurrence
Civil Disturbance				
Dam Failure (High Hazard Dams)				
Drought				
Earthquake				
Environmental Hazards (HAZMAT Release)				
Extreme Temperature				
Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam				
Hailstorm				
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'Easter				
Invasive Species				
Landslide				
Lightning Strike				
Mass Food and Animal Feed Contamination				
Nuclear Incident				
Pandemic and Infectious Disease				
Radon Exposure				
Subsidence, Sinkhole				
Terrorism				
Tornado, Windstorm				
Transportation Accident (Air/Rail/Highway)				
Urban Fire and Explosion				
Utility Interruption (Comm/Power/Water/Sewage)				
Wildfire				
Winter Storm				
(P) Probability of Occurrence		(Z) Percentage of Municipality Impacted		(W) Warning Time
1 = Unlikely: Less than 1% Annual Probability 2 = Possible: Between 1 and 49.9% Annual Probability 3 = Likely: Between 50 and 90% Annual Probability 4 = Highly Likely: Greater than 90% Annual Probability		1 = Less than 1% of Municipality affected 2 = Between 1 and 10% of Municipality affected 3 = Between 10 and 50% of Municipality affected 4 = Between 50 and 100% of Municipality affected		1 = More than 24 hrs 2 = 12 to 24 hrs 3 = 6 to 12 hrs 4 = Less than 6 hrs
(I) Impact of Occurrence				
1 = Very few injuries; minor property damage; minimal impact to critical facilities 2 = Minor injuries; Greater than 10% property damage in Zone; critical facilities impacted for greater than 1 day 3 = Multiple deaths/injuries; Greater than 25% property damage in Zone; critical facilities impacted for greater than 1 week 4 = High number deaths/injuries; Greater than 50% property damage in Zone; critical facilities impacted for greater than 30 days				

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 Franklin County, PA Hazard Mitigation Assessment Definitions	
Civil Disturbance	<p>Civil disturbance hazards encompass a set of hazards emanating from a wide range of possible events that cause civil disorder, confusion, strife, and economic hardship. Civil disturbance hazards include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famine – a widespread scarcity of food leading to malnutrition and increased mortality • Economic Collapse, Recession – Very slow or negative growth • Misinformation – erroneous information spread unintentionally • Civil Disturbance, Public Unrest, Mass Hysteria, Riot – group acts of violence against property and individuals • Strike, Labor Dispute – controversies related to the terms and conditions of contract negotiations
Dam Failure	<p>A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs, or slows down water flow. Dams provide benefits such as flood protection, power generation, drinking water, irrigation, and recreation. Failure of these structures results in an uncontrolled release of impounded water. Failures are relatively rare, but immense damage and loss of life is possible in downstream communities when such events occur. There are four dams in Franklin county that are considered “high-hazard” dams by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. This does not indicate an increased likelihood of failure of these dams, simply that if they were to fail, the impact would be extensive. These dams are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roxbury Dam • Long Pine Run Dam • Carbaugh Run Dam • Antietam Dam
Drought	<p>Drought is a natural climatic condition which occurs in virtually all climates, the consequences of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation experienced over a long period of time, usually a season or more in length. High temperatures, prolonged winds, and low relative humidity can exacerbate the severity of drought. The hazard is of particular concern in Pennsylvania due to the presence of farms as well as water-dependent industries and recreation areas across the Commonwealth. A prolonged drought could severely impact these sectors of the local economy, as well as residents who depend on wells for drinking water and other personal uses.</p>
Earthquake	<p>An earthquake is the motion or trembling of the ground produced by sudden displacement of rock usually within the upper 1-20 miles of the Earth’s crust. Earthquakes result from crustal strain, volcanism, landslides or the collapse of underground caverns. Earthquakes can affect hundreds of thousands of square miles, cause damage to property measured in the tens of billions of dollars, result in the loss of life and injury to hundreds of thousands of persons, and disrupt the social and economic functioning of the affected area. Most property damage and earthquake-related deaths are caused by the failure and collapse of structures due to ground shaking which is dependent upon amplitude and duration of the earthquake.</p>
Environmental Hazards	<p>Environmental hazards are hazards that pose threats to the natural environment, the built environment, and public safety through the diffusion of harmful substances, materials, or products. For the purposes of the Franklin County Hazard Mitigation Plan, environmental hazards include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous materials releases – at fixed facilities or in transit, including toxic chemicals, infectious substances, biohazardous waste, and any materials that are explosive, corrosive, flammable, or radioactive. • Coal Mining incidents – including the release of harmful chemicals and waste materials into water bodies or the atmosphere, explosions, fires, and other hazards and threats to life safety stemming from mining. • Oil and gas well incidents – including the release of harmful chemical and waste materials into water bodies or the atmosphere, explosions, fires, and other hazards and threats to life safety stemming from oil and gas extraction

Figure E.1.2: Hazard Assessment Survey – Page 2 of 6

 Franklin County, PA Hazard Mitigation Assessment Definitions	
<p>Extreme Temperature</p>	<p>Extreme cold temperatures drop well below what is considered normal for an area during the winter months and often accompany winter storm events. Combined with increases in wind speed, such temperatures in Pennsylvania can be life threatening to those exposed for extended periods of time. Extreme heat can be described as temperatures that hover 10 degrees F or more above the average high temperature for a region during the summer months. Extreme heat is responsible for more deaths in Pennsylvania than all other natural disasters combined.</p>
<p>Flood, Flash Flood, Ice Jam</p>	<p>Flooding is the temporary condition of partial or complete inundation on normally dry land and it is the most frequent and costly of all hazards in Pennsylvania. Flooding events are generally the result of excessive precipitation. General flooding is typically experienced when precipitation occurs over a given river basin for an extended period of time. Flash flooding is usually a result of heavy localized precipitation falling in a short time period over a given location, often along mountain streams and in urban areas where much of the ground is covered by impervious surfaces. The severity of a flood event is dependent upon a combination of stream and river basin topography and physiography, hydrology, precipitation and weather patterns, present soil moisture conditions, the degree of vegetative clearing as well as the presence of impervious surfaces in and around flood-prone areas. Winter flooding can include ice jams which occur when warm temperatures and heavy rain cause snow to melt rapidly. Snow melt combined with heavy rains can cause frozen rivers to swell, which breaks the ice layer on top of the river. The ice layer often breaks into large chunks, which float downstream, piling up in narrow passages and near other obstructions such as bridges and dams. All forms of flooding can damage infrastructure.</p>
<p>Hailstorm</p>	<p>In addition to flooding and severe winds, hail is another potential damaging product of severe thunderstorms. Hailstorms occur when ice crystals form within a low pressure front due to the rapid rise of warm air into the upper atmosphere and the subsequent cooling of the air mass. Frozen droplets gradually accumulate on the ice crystals until, having developed sufficient weight, they fall as precipitation in the form of balls or irregularly shaped masses of ice greater than 0.75 inches in diameter. The size of hailstones is a direct function of the size and severity of the storm. High velocity updraft winds are required to keep hail in suspension in thunderclouds. The strength of the updraft is a function of the intensity of the heating at the Earth's surface. Damage to crops and vehicles are typically the most significant impacts of hailstones. Areas in eastern and central Pennsylvania typically experience less than 2 hailstorms per year while areas in western Pennsylvania experience 2-3 annually.</p>
<p>Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter</p>	<p>Hurricanes, tropical storms, and nor'easters are classified as cyclones and are any closed circulation developing around a low-pressure center in which the winds rotate counter-clockwise and whose diameter averages 10-30 miles across. While most of Pennsylvania is not directly affected by the devastating impacts cyclonic systems can have on coastal regions, many areas in the state are subject to the primary damaging forces associated with these storms including high-level sustained winds, heavy precipitation, and tornadoes. Areas in southeastern Pennsylvania could be susceptible to storm surge and tidal flooding. The majority of hurricanes and tropical storms form in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico during the official Atlantic hurricane season (June through November).</p>
<p>Invasive Species</p>	<p>An invasive species is a species that is not indigenous to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. These species can be any type of organism: plant, fish, invertebrate, mammal, bird, disease, or pathogen. Infestations may not necessarily impact human health, but can create a nuisance or agricultural hardships by destroying crops, defoliating populations of native plant and tree species, or interfering with ecological systems.</p>

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 Franklin County, PA Hazard Mitigation Assessment Definitions	
Landslide	A landslide is the downward and outward movement of slope-forming soil, rock, and vegetation reacting to the force of gravity. Landslides may be triggered by both natural and human-caused changes in the environment, including heavy rain, rapid snow melt, steepening of slopes due to construction or erosion, earthquakes, and changes in groundwater levels. Mudflows, mudslides, rock falls, rockslides, and rock topples are all forms of a landslide. Areas that are generally prone to landslide hazards include previous landslide areas, the bases of steep slopes, the bases of drainage channels, developed hillsides, and areas recently burned by forest and brush fires.
Lightning Strike	Lightning is a discharge of electrical energy resulting from the build-up of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. The flash or “bolt” of light usually occurs within clouds or between clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning can reach temperatures approaching 50,000 degrees F. On average, 89 people are killed each year by lightning strikes in the United States. Within Pennsylvania, the annual average number of thunder and lightning events a given area can expect ranges between 40-70 events per year.
Mass Food and Animal Feed Contamination	Mass food or animal feed contamination hazards occur when food or food sources are contaminated with pathogenic bacteria, viruses, or parasites, as well as chemical or natural toxins. They may lead to food borne illnesses and/or interruptions in the food supply. Contamination may occur due to natural food borne illnesses and chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear exposure. Most food borne illnesses are caused by: Campylobacter in poultry; E. Coli in beef, leafy greens, and raw milk; Listeria in deli meats, unpasteurized soft cheeses, and produce; Salmonella in eggs and poultry; and Toxoplasma in meats. Contamination usually occurs accidentally during the production/preparation process but can also be the result of intentional acts.
Nuclear Incident	Nuclear incidents generally refer to events involving the release of significant levels of radioactivity or exposure of workers or the general public to radiation. Nuclear accidents/incidents can be placed into three categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criticality incidents – which involve loss of control of nuclear assemblies or power reactors • Loss of coolant accidents – which result whenever a reactor coolant system experiences a break or opening large enough so that the coolant inventory in the system cannot be maintained by the normally operating make-up system • Loss of containment accidents – which involve the release of radioactivity. The primary concern following such an incident or accident is the extent of radiation, inhalation, and ingestion of radioactive isotopes which can cause acute health effects, chronic health effects, and psychological effects. Franklin County is a support county for incidents at Three Mile Island. We would not be in the evacuation zones of any accident there, but we could be expected to house up to 1361 evacuees from municipalities in the evacuation zones. Portions of Franklin County do fall into the 50-mile contamination zone for food and animal feed if such an incident were to occur.
Pandemic and Infectious Disease	A pandemic occurs when infection from a new strain of a certain disease, to which most humans have no immunity, substantially exceeds the number of expected cases over a given period of time. Such a disease may or may not be transferable between humans and animals.
Radon Exposure	Radon is a cancer-causing natural radioactive gas that you can’t see, smell, or taste. It is a large component of the natural radiation that humans are exposed to and can pose a serious threat to public health when it accumulates in poorly ventilated residential and occupational settings. According to the EPA, Radon is estimated to cause about 21,000 lung cancer deaths per year, second only to smoking as the leading cause of lung cancer. An estimated 40% of the homes in Pennsylvania are believed to have elevated Radon levels.

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 Franklin County, PA Hazard Mitigation Assessment Definitions	
<p>Subsidence, Sinkholes</p>	<p>Subsidence is a natural geologic process that commonly occurs in areas with underlying limestone bedrock and other rock types that are soluble in water. Water passing through naturally occurring fractures dissolves these materials leaving underground voids. Eventually, overburden on top of the voids causes a collapse which can damage structures with low strain tolerances. The collapse can take place slowly over time or quickly in a single event. In addition to natural processes, human activity such as water, natural gas, and oil extraction can cause subsidence and sinkhole formation. Franklin County has considerable deposits of limestone that is utilized in several quarry operations. It is estimated that 32 percent of the land is considered limestone. Therefore we should be aware of the potential hazard of sinkholes.</p>
<p>Terrorism</p>	<p>Terrorism is use of force or violence against persons or property with the intent to intimidate or coerce. Acts of terrorism include threats of terrorism; assassinations; kidnappings; hijackings; bomb scares and bombings; cyber-attacks; and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological weapons. Increasingly, cyber-attacks have become a more pressing concern for governments across America.</p>
<p>Tornado, Wind Storm</p>	<p>A wind storm can occur during severe thunderstorms, winter storms, coastal storms, or tornadoes. Straight-line winds such as downburst have the potential to cause wind gusts that exceed 100 miles per hour. Based on 40 years of tornado history and over 100 years of hurricane history, FEMA identifies western and central Pennsylvania as being more susceptible to higher winds than eastern Pennsylvania. The damage caused by a tornado is the result of high wind velocities and wind-blown debris. According to the National Weather Service, tornado wind speeds can range between 30 to more than 300 miles per hour.</p>
<p>Transportation Accident</p>	<p>Transportation accidents can result from any for of air, rail, water, or road travel. It is unlikely that small accidents would significantly impact the larger community. However, certain accidents could have secondary regional impacts such as a hazardous materials release or disruption in critical supply/access routes, especially if vital transportation corridors or junctions are present (e.g. I-81, SR-30, I-76, SR 997, SR, 11, and SR 16). Traffic congestion in certain circumstances can also be hazardous. Traffic congestion is a condition that occurs when traffic demand approaches or exceeds the available capacity of the road network. This hazard should be carefully evaluated during emergency planning since it is a key factor in timely disaster or hazard response, especially in areas with high population density.</p>
<p>Urban Fire and Explosion</p>	<p>An urban fire involves a structure or property within an urban or developed area. For hazard mitigation purposes, major urban fires involving large buildings and/or multiple properties are of primary concern. The effects of a major urban fire include minor to significant property damage, loss of life, and residential or business displacement. Explosions are extremely rapid releases of energy that usually generate high temperatures and often lead to fires. The risk of severe explosions can be reduced through careful management of flammable and explosive hazardous materials.</p>

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 Franklin County, PA Hazard Mitigation Assessment Definitions	
Utility Interruption	<p>Utility interruption hazards are hazards that impair the functioning of important utilities in the energy, telecommunications, public works, and information network sectors. Utility interruption hazards include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geomagnetic Storms – including temporary disturbances of the Earth’s magnetic field resulting in disruptions of communication, navigation, and satellite systems. • Fuel or Resource Shortage – resulting from supply chain breaks or secondary to other hazard events • Electromagnetic Pulse – originating from an explosion or fluctuating magnetic field and causing damaging current surges in electrical and electronics systems • Information Technology Failure – due to software bugs, viruses, or improper use • Ancillary Support Equipment – electrical generating, transmission, system-control, and distribution-system equipment for the energy industry • Public Works failure – damage to or failure of highways, flood control systems, deepwater ports and harbors, public buildings, bridges, or dams • Telecommunications System Failure – damage to data transfer, communications, and processing equipment • Transmission Facility or Linear Utility Accident – liquefied natural gas leakages, explosions, or facility problems
Wildfire	<p>A wildfire is a raging, uncontrolled fire that spreads rapidly through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures. Wildfires often begin unnoticed and can spread quickly, creating dense smoke that can be seen for miles. Wildfires can occur at any time of the year, but mostly occur during long, dry hot spells. Any small fire in a wooded area, if not quickly detected and suppressed, can get out of control. Most wildfires are caused by human carelessness, negligence, and ignorance. However, some are precipitated by lightning strikes and in rare instances, spontaneous combustion. Wildfires in Pennsylvania can occur in fields, grass, brush, and forests. 98% of wildfires in Pennsylvania are a direct result of people, often caused by debris burns.</p>
Winter Storm	<p>Winter storms may include snow, sleet, freezing rain, or a mix of these wintry forms of precipitation. A winter storm can range from a moderate snowfall or ice event over a period of a few hours to blizzard conditions with wind-driven snow that lasts for several days. Many winter storms are accompanied by low temperatures and heavy and/or blowing snow, which can severely impair visibility and disrupt transportation. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a long history of severe winter weather.</p>

Figure E.1.6: Hazard Assessment Survey – Page 6 of 6

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

Performing the capability assessment is important to formulate a viable mitigation strategy later in the planning process. A capability assessment has two components: an inventory of a jurisdiction's existing planning and regulatory tools and an analysis of its capacity to use them effectively. The assessment process helps identify existing gaps, conflicts and/or weaknesses that may need to be addressed through future mitigation planning goals, objectives, and actions. It also highlights the measures in place or already undertaken that merit continued support and enhancement through future mitigation efforts. The capability assessment also helps to ensure that proposed mitigation actions are practical considering the local ability to implement them. The community should highlight and describe any successful mitigation projects.

For this exercise, please complete the attached Capability Assessment Survey for your jurisdiction. Only one form needs to be filled out per municipality. There are 6 parts of the capability assessment. For the Planning and Regulatory Capability (Section 1), review each line of the capability assessment table; if you have a capability, fill out that line. If you do not have a capability, leave the line blank. For the rest of the survey, please fill out each line. Please email your response to Bob Povlich at rwovlich@franklincountypa.gov or mail the completed form to: Franklin County Department of Emergency Services, Attn: Bob Povlich, 390 New York Ave, Chambersburg, PA 17201.

Figure E.1.7: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 1 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

Municipality: _____ *Name/Title:* _____

1. Planning and Regulatory Capability: Please indicate whether the following planning or regulatory tools and programs are currently in place or under development for your jurisdiction by placing an "X" in the appropriate box, followed by the date of adoption/update. Then, for each particular item in place, identify the department or agency responsible for its implementation and indicate its estimated or anticipated effect on hazard loss reduction [Supports (+), Neutral (N), or Hinders (-)] with the appropriate symbol and also indicate if there has been a change in the ability of the tool/program to result in loss reduction. Finally, please provide additional comments or explanations in the space provided.

Tools/Program	Status			Dept./ Agency Responsible	Anticipated Effect (Supports, Neutral, or Hinders)	Comments
	In Place	Date Adopted or Updated	Under Development			
EXAMPLE: Hazard Mitigation Plan	X	12/20/2017		Hazard County EMA	+	Interim update in 2014 revised mitigation strategy; completed one action.
Hazard Mitigation Plan						
Emergency Operations Plan						
Disaster Recovery Plan						
Evacuation Plan						
Continuity of Operations Plan						
NFIP						
NFIP-CRS						
Floodplain Regulations						
Floodplain Management Plan						

Figure E.1.8: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 2 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

Tools/Program	Status			Dept./ Agency Responsible	Anticipated Effect (Supports, Neutral, or Hinders)	Comments
	In Place	Date Adopted or Updated	Under Development			
Zoning Regulations						
Subdivision Regulations						
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master, or Growth Mgmt. Plan)						
Open Space Management Plan (or Parks/Rec or Greenways Plan)						
Storm Water Management Plan/Ordinance						
Natural Resource Protection Plan						
Capital Improvement Plan						
Economic Development Plan						
Historic Preservation Plan						

Figure E.1.9: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 3 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

Tools/Program	Status			Dept./ Agency Responsible	Anticipated Effect (Supports, Neutral, or Hinders)	Comments
	In Place	Date Adopted or Updated	Under Development			
Famland Preservation						
Building Code						
Fire Code						
Firewise Program						
Storm Ready Community						
Other						

Figure E.1.10: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 4 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

2. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Survey: Please answer the questions in the following three tables (Floodplain Identification and Mapping, Floodplain Management, and Floodplain Insurance) as they relate to your municipalities capabilities and posture on NFIP implementation.

NFIP - FLOODPLAIN IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING			
<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Recommended Action</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Does the municipality maintain accessible copies of an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)/Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM)? Does the municipality maintain accessible copies of the most recent Flood Insurance Study (FIS)?	Place these documents in the local libraries or make available publicly.		
Has the municipality adopted the most current DFIRM/FIRM and FIS?	State the date of adoption, if approved.		
Does the municipality support request for map updates?	If yes, state how.		
Does the municipality share with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) any new technical or scientific data that could result in map revisions within 6 months of creation or identification of new data?	If yes, specify how.		
Does the municipality provide assistance with local floodplain determinations?	If yes, specify how.		
Does the municipality maintain a record of approved Letters of Map Change?	If yes, specify the responsible office.		

Figure E.1.11: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 5 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

NFIP - FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT			
<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Recommended Action</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Has the municipality adopted a compliant floodplain management ordinance that, at a minimum, regulates the following:	If yes, answer questions (1) through (4) below.		
a. Does the municipality issue permits for all proposed development in the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs)?	If yes, specify the office responsible.		
b. Does the municipality obtain, review, and utilize any Base Flood Elevation (BFE) and floodway data, and/or require BFE data for subdivision proposals and other development proposals larger than 50 lots or 5 acres?	If yes, specify the office responsible.		
c. Does the municipality identify measures to keep all new and substantially improved construction reasonably safe from flooding to or above the BFE, including anchoring, using flood-resistant materials, and designing or locating utilities and service facilities to prevent water damage?	If yes, specify the office responsible.		
d. Does the municipality document and maintain records of elevation data that document lowest floor elevation for new or substantially improved structures?	If yes, specify the office responsible.		
If a compliant floodplain ordinance was adopted, does the municipality enforce the ordinance by monitoring compliance and taking remedial action to correct violations?	If yes, specify how.		
Has the municipality considered adopting activities that extend beyond the minimum	If yes, specify activities.		

Figure E.1.12: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 6 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

requirements? Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the Community Rating System • Prohibition of production or storage of chemicals in SFHA • Prohibition of certain types of structures, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and jails in SFHA • Prohibition of certain types of residential housing (manufactured homes) in SFHA • Floodplain ordinances that prohibit any new residential or nonresidential structures in SFHA 			
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NFIP - FLOOD INSURANCE			
<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Recommended Action</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Does the municipality educate community members about the availability and value of flood insurance?	If yes, specify how.		
Does the municipality inform community property owners about changes to the DFIRM/FIRM that would impact their insurance rates?	If yes, specify how.		
Does the municipality provide general assistance to community members regarding insurance issues?	If yes, specify how.		

Figure E.1.13: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 7 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

3. Administrative and Technical Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction maintains the following staff members within its current personnel resources by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Then, if YES, please identify the department or agency they work under and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments.

Staff/Personnel Resources	Yes	No	Department/Agency	Comments
Planners (with land use / land development knowledge)				
Planners or engineers (with natural and/or human caused hazards knowledge)				
Engineers or professionals trained in building and/or infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)				
Emergency manager				
Floodplain manager				
Land surveyors				
Scientists or staff familiar with the hazards of the Community				
Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program				
Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle large/complex Grants				
Other				

Figure E.1.14: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 8 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

4. Fiscal Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following local financial resources *for hazard mitigation purposes* (including as match funds for State of Federal mitigation grant funds). Then, identify the primary department or agency responsible for its administration or allocation and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments.

Financial Resources	Yes	No	Department/Agency	Comments
Capital Improvement Programming				
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)				
Special Purpose Taxes				
Gas / Electric Utility Fees				
Water / Sewer Fees				
Storm Water Utility Fees				
Development Impact Fees				
General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds				
Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements				
Other				

Figure E.1.15: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 9 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

5. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to a higher degree of community political capability.



5-Very Willing *3-Moderately Willing* *0-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs* Score: _____

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Figure E.1.16: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 10 of 11

Franklin County HMP Capability Assessment Survey

5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided in Sections 1-5 of this survey.

Area	Degree of Capability		
	Limited	Moderate	High
Planning and Regulatory Capability			
Administrative and Technical Capability			
Fiscal Capability			
Community Political Capability			
Community Resiliency Capability			

Figure E.1.17: Municipal Capabilities Survey – Page 11 of 11

 Franklin County, PA Municipal Hazard Mitigation Action Nominations				
Name:	Organization:			Date:
Action Description:	Responsible Organization:	HMP Goal:	HMP Objective	Threat Hazard
Action Description:	Responsible Organization:	HMP Goal:	HMP Objective	Threat Hazard
Action Description:	Responsible Organization:	HMP Goal:	HMP Objective	Threat Hazard

A mitigation action is a specific action, project, activity, or process taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their impacts. Implementing mitigation actions helps achieve the plan's mission and goals. The actions to reduce vulnerability to threats and hazards form the core of the plan and are a key outcome of the planning process. The following are some different types of mitigation actions to consider:

Local Plans and Regulations: Identify current development patterns and trends as well as areas where future development should and should not occur. (Ex. Comprehensive Plans, Land Use Ordinances, etc.)

Structural Projects: Modify existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area. (Ex. Utility Undergrounding, Flood-proofing, Structure Elevation, etc.)

Natural Systems Protection: Minimize damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. (Ex. Erosion Control, Forest Management, Wetland Restoration, etc.)

Educational Programs: Inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. (Ex. Public Outreach Programs, Web-site Information Postings, etc.)

Preparedness and Response Actions: Reduce or eliminate long-term risk and are different from actions taken to prepare for or respond to hazard events. (Ex. Mutual Aid Agreements, Alert Notification System Procurement, etc.)

Figure E.1.18: Mitigation Action Worksheet