

SECTION 5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The capability assessment evaluates the community’s capabilities and resources already in place at the municipal, county, state, and federal levels to reduce hazard risks. The assessment also identifies where improvements can be made to increase disaster resistance in the community.

The first step in organizing hazard mitigation capabilities or resources is to describe the basic approaches available to reduce hazard risks. According to the 2020 Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Standard Operating Guide (SOG), the following four general approaches may reduce hazard risks: (1) local plans and regulations, (2) structure and infrastructure, (3) natural systems protection, and (4) education and awareness. A brief description of each (according to the PEMA All-Hazard Mitigation Planning SOG) is provided below:

- **Local Plans and Regulations** – These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the ways land and buildings are developed and built.
- **Structure and Infrastructure** – These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure or constructing new structures to reduce hazard vulnerability.
- **Natural Systems Protection** – These actions minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- **Education and Awareness** – These actions inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate these hazards, including participation in national programs.

Capability assessments document the existing resources available to local communities to reduce hazard risks. Resources can be divided into five categories: human, physical, technical, informational, and financial. For each basic capability or approach, one or more of the five resources may be available. A brief description of each resource (PEMA 2020) is provided below:

- **Human resources** include local police, fire, ambulance, and emergency management and response personnel; local government services; and electric, gas, and other utility providers that are critical during disasters.
- **Physical resources** include the equipment and vehicles (such as emergency response and recovery equipment and vehicles), public lands, facilities, and buildings available to the community.
- **Technical/technological resources** include early warning systems, weather alert radios, stream-level monitoring gauges, and 9-1-1 communications systems. Technical/technological resources also include technical requirements established by law, regulation, or ordinance.
- **Informational resources** include materials about disasters and hazard mitigation and planning; these resources are available from a wide variety of sources, such as applicable websites, libraries, and state and federal agencies.
- **Financial resources** identify the sources of funding available for hazard mitigation. Most state and federal grant programs require local communities to provide at least part of the necessary project funding in real dollars or through in-kind services. Local communities need to assess their financial capability and resources to implement hazard mitigation action plans.

This section describes and summarizes the federal, state, county, and local capabilities to address hazard risk in Dauphin County.

5.1 UPDATE PROCESS SUMMARY

During the plan update process, Dauphin County and all participating municipalities were asked to provide an updated assessment of their mitigation planning capabilities. Each municipality was provided with a Capability Assessment Survey based on Appendix 3 of the October 2020 edition of the PEMA All-Hazard Mitigation Planning SOG (PEMA 2020). The survey was provided to each of the municipal planning points of contact at the Planning Team kickoff meeting. Completed Capability Assessment Surveys, whether completed by hand, electronically, or filled in working alongside the county Department of Public Safety (DPS) staff or planning consultant, are provided in Appendix D.

Dauphin County has several resources available to implement hazard mitigation initiatives, including emergency response measures; local planning and regulatory tools; administrative assistance and technical expertise; fiscal capabilities; and participation in local, regional, state, and federal programs. These resources enable community resiliency through actions taken before, during, and after a hazard event. Emergency services, manpower, equipment, and fiscal resources are important tools in addressing hazard potential and mitigation in Dauphin County communities.

This section describes and summarizes the federal, state, county, and local capabilities to address hazard risk in Dauphin County.

5.2 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

A jurisdiction's ability to effectively manage natural hazard risk is directly related to its level of hazard mitigation capabilities. As such, mitigation strategies developed in coordination with Dauphin County's municipalities have a direct effect on establishing new capability functions in the community or strengthening existing capabilities.

Dauphin County and most of its municipalities updated and completed the Capability Assessment Survey (Appendix D: Municipal Participation Documentation). If municipalities did not update or partially updated their capabilities information, the same information provided by those municipalities for the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) was carried forward into this plan update.

The following sections further detail the capability assessment findings.

5.2.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability

While municipalities in Pennsylvania must comply with the minimum regulatory requirements established under the Pennsylvania Municipal Planning Code, they otherwise have considerable latitude in adopting ordinances, policies, and programs that can be used to manage natural and non-natural hazard risks. Specifically, municipalities can manage these risks through comprehensive land use planning, hazard-specific ordinances (for example, flood damage prevention, sinkholes, and steep slopes), zoning, site-plan approval, and building code enforcement. When effectively prepared and administered, these regulations can lead to hazard mitigation. Guiding documents, known as the "Planning Series" can assist municipalities develop regulations and best management practices. These *Series* can be found on [Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development Library](#) under Local Government – Handbooks and Guides – Community Planning.

For example, the adoption of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the Pennsylvania Flood Plain Management Act (Act 166 of 1978) established minimum floodplain management criteria. A municipality must adopt and enforce these minimum criteria to be eligible for participation in the NFIP. Municipalities have the option of adopting a single-purpose ordinance or incorporating these provisions into their zoning and/or subdivision and land development ordinances or building codes, thereby mitigating the potential impacts of local flooding.

County and Municipal Planning Capabilities

Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan

A comprehensive plan is a policy document that states objectives and guides the future growth and physical development of a municipality. The comprehensive plan is a blueprint for housing, transportation, community facilities, utilities, and land use. It examines how the past led to the present and charts the community's future path. The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) Act 247 of 1968, as reauthorized and amended, requires counties to prepare and maintain a comprehensive plan. In addition, the MPC requires counties to update the comprehensive plan every 10 years.

Section 301a.(2) of the MPC requires comprehensive plans to include a plan for land use, which, among other provisions, suggests that the plan should give consideration to floodplains and other areas of special hazards and other similar uses. The MPC also requires comprehensive plans to include a plan for community facilities and services and recommends giving consideration to storm drainage and floodplain management.

The county's comprehensive plan, "Growing Together," is slated to guide Dauphin County through 2027. The "Growing Together" comprehensive plan is composed of three components: "Growing Our Communities", "Growing Within Our Environment", and "Growing Our Economy" (Tri-County Regional Planning Commission [TCRPC] 2017). Each category subsection ends with primary goals and key action items. The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan is to have planning efforts use this document as a process document than a static document. It contains findings from community surveys, goals for each topic, and associated projects.

"Enhancing Our Communities" contains the vision and goals of the community by preserving each communities' unique identity while creating sustainable development through housing, public facilities and services. The comprehensive plan goals in this section include the following taken directly from the Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan of 2017 (TCRPC 2017):

- *Manage growth toward areas with existing or planned public facilities and services;*
- *Promote the use of planning and stormwater best management practices (BMPs);*
- *Promote the creation of livable, sustainable communities;*
- *Promote economic development in conjunction with regional needs;*
- *Integrate land use with transportation and other public infrastructure;*
- *Expand fair housing choice and access to opportunity;*
- *Help build cooperative relationships between new housing developers, local municipal governments, and other key stakeholders;*
- *Evaluate and improve regulations & zoning ordinances to address key housing challenges;*
- *Conduct research and educate residents, officials, and developers on key housing issues;*
- *Maintain or improve the level of emergency services (police, fire, and ambulance) and enhance hazard protection for all Dauphin County residents;*
- *Provide appropriate parks & recreation facilities and services that are readily accessible to all residents;*
- *Strengthen access and strive to have the highest quality healthcare services possible for all residents;*
- *Educate the public and provide opportunities for healthy living for all residents;*
- *Enhance educational resources and strengthen our communities through the library system and other similar facilities;*
- *Enhance educational and skill development opportunities for students and residents.*

"Growing Within Our Environment" focuses on growth within the current environment natural resources while focusing on preservation of these same resources. Resources identified within the plan include water through water quality, stormwater management, floodplain, and riparian areas, agriculture, forest land, and limestone (karst) geology. Taken directly from the Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan of 2017 (TCRPC 2017), below lists goals for the environment section of the plan:

- *Enhance the quality of ground and surface water resources;*

- *Reduce development-related impacts on water quality and increased runoff through improved regulatory and policy tools;*
- *Support the efforts of municipalities and others to address MS4 storm water requirements;*
- *Reduce the impacts from flooding for homeowners and businesses;*
- *Seek to minimize the cost to property owners for hazard mitigation and flood insurance;*
- *Coordinate preservation/protection efforts with the identification of natural hazard potential to minimize future damage due to flooding by the Susquehanna River and its tributaries;*
- *Preserve and/or protect our agricultural, historic, and cultural resources along with other important environmental features.*

The final section, “Growing Our Economy”, supports the diverse economic development activities currently occurring while encourages economic growth for the future. To encourage economic development, this section focuses on programs, policies, transportation network, water infrastructure, and wastewater infrastructure. Goals listed under each of these subsections were taken directly from the Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan and are as follows:

- *Focus future economic growth across Dauphin County near existing development areas, including downtowns and office/commercial/industrial centers;*
- *The downtowns of smaller boroughs and townships should be maintained and promoted as local economic centers and/or reinvented to meet current business opportunities;*
- *Maintain Harrisburg as the region’s cultural center to boost economic development;*
- *Strengthen and enhance the relationships between businesses and local municipalities;*
- *Prioritize general economic development efforts for: 1) retaining businesses; 2) expanding businesses; 3) starting new businesses; 4) redeveloping sites; and 5) attracting businesses;*
- *Help build cooperative relations between transportation providers, employers, commercial facilities, governmental agencies & local municipalities;*
- *Enhance safety for all transportation system users;*
- *Maintain a focus on all modes for moving people and goods efficiently;*
- *Provide effective transportation for persons with disabilities;*
- *Encourage coordination between the provision of public utilities with the Regional Growth Management Plan (RGMP) and municipal plans;*
- *Identify and address limitations in public infrastructure relating to economic development that are consistent with the RGMP and municipal plans.*

Although the MPC requires that municipal plans be in accord with the county plan, the code provides no measures for ensuring this occurs.

Stormwater Management Planning

In 1978, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed the Stormwater Management Act (Act 167) of 1978 (Pennsylvania State Data Center 1978). Act 167 requires counties to prepare stormwater management plans on a watershed-by-watershed basis. The plans must be developed in consultation with the affected municipalities. Each new plan is required to provide standards for control of runoff from new development, based on a detailed hydrologic assessment. A key objective of each plan is to coordinate the stormwater management decisions of the watershed municipalities. Implementation of each plan is through mandatory municipal adoption of ordinance provisions consistent with the plan.

Plans prepared under Act 167 will not resolve all drainage issues. A key goal of the planning process is to maintain existing peak runoff rates throughout a watershed as land development continues to take place. While the planning process does not solve existing flooding problems, it aims to prevent these problems from getting worse. Each municipality is responsible for correcting existing flooding problems.

The Dauphin County Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan last update was in April 2010. This plan promotes county-wide planning efforts while breaking out into watershed planning regions. The plan incorporates Best Management Practices. The plan also includes model ordinances for municipalities to adopt. Dauphin County

Conservation District worked with municipalities to adopt both the Stormwater Management Plan and Ordinance (Dauphin County Conservation District 2010).

Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and for small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4), Dauphin County is a regulated entity. NPDES MS4s program purpose is to limit the amount of pollutants that enter into waterways and water bodies through separate storm sewer systems. These systems include, but not limited to, inlets, pipes, outlets, and gutters. The MS4s Program has six minimum control standards that includes public education, public participation, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site stormwater management, post-construction stormwater management, and pollution prevention and good housekeeping at municipal facilities. Dauphin County has a NPDES Phase II Regulations for Small MS4s Implementation Plan with the plan ending June 30, 2021 (Dauphin County Conservation District 2020).

Natural Resource Planning

Dauphin County Parks and Recreation Plan, also titled the Dauphin County Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Greenways Study, was developed to enhance land conservation efforts in the county by creating a unified greenway system. This plan includes agricultural easements, conservancy lands, environmentally sensitive and natural areas like floodplains and wetlands, conservation greenways, multiuse greenways, and recreational/cultural greenways (Dauphin County 2009).

Capital Region Water, a company that operates the greater Harrisburg area's water infrastructure systems, has the Green Infrastructure Plan for the Harrisburg regional water system to help reduce stormwater runoff and pollution through different projects, including community tree plantings (Capital Region Water 2009). Capital Region Water also has the Source Water Protection Plan guided by the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP) that was established under US EPA's 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1453. This plan includes the identification of potential water source contaminants, mitigation of these contaminants, and the potential risk level to the water sources (Capital Region Water and SRBC 2015).

Informational Resources

Dauphin County has a variety of informational resources available, and many of the publications discussed previously are available for review by the public on the Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development website: https://www.dauphincounty.org/government/departments/community_and_economic_development/resources.php. Information is also posted on municipal websites, and hard copies of informational materials are available in municipal offices.

Dauphin County Department of Public Safety

The Dauphin County DPS maintains a strong emergency management capability that supports Dauphin County. The county operates an emergency 9-1-1 call center and activates its own emergency operations center (EOC) during emergencies. In addition, the county provides or supports emergency service programs and measures, including emergency response, public alert and warning systems, emergency communications systems, hazard event monitoring systems, and public information and outreach programs. Capabilities include the 9-1-1 center, EOC, emergency service measures, emergency response planning, public information programs, and geographic information system, which are described in the sections below.

9-1-1 Center

9-1-1 is the telephone number used to report emergencies. Citizens use the service in the event of the presence or potential for an immediate threat to life or property and to request response from police, fire, or emergency medical services (EMS) agencies. Examples include reporting a crime that has just occurred or is in progress; describing an odor such as gas or reporting a fire; or calling for assistance with a sick or injured person who requires treatment and possibly transportation to a hospital emergency department. The 9-1-1 system is capable of accepting calls from hearing or speech-impaired callers using a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD), and text messages. Each county in Pennsylvania operates a 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP). Personnel at these PSAPs would need to coordinate their efforts in a regional hazard event. Computerized

mapping of streets with address information is critical for emergency response purposes. The 9-1-1 center is also used to alert citizens during an emergency.

Emergency Operations Center

In the event of an impending emergency or disaster that cannot be managed by the county 9-1-1 staff, Dauphin County would activate its EOC. The purpose of the EOC is to manage an emergency response and coordinate the distribution of resources to a disaster incident. When the EOC is activated and becomes operational, it is staffed with highly trained, experienced personnel who have the authority, flexibility, imagination, and initiative needed to take command and make coordinated decisions relative to their field of expertise. EOC staffing includes personnel with skills from the disciplines below, in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF) and the Commonwealth Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Each discipline is assigned a coordinating agency and at least one primary agency and one support agency. In cases where more than one agency has primary jurisdiction over a discipline, a coordinating agency is designated from among them. Where there is only one agency with primary jurisdiction, that agency is also the coordinating agency. EOC disciplines are listed below:

- Transportation
- Communications and Warning
- Public Works and Engineering
- Firefighting
- Emergency Management
- Mass Care, Evacuation and Human Services
- Logistics Management and Resource Support
- Public Health and Medical Services
- Search and Rescue
- Oil and Hazardous Materials /Radiation
- Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Energy and Utilities
- Public Safety and Security
- Long-Term Community Recovery
- Public Information Officer (PIO) External Affairs

When activated, the EOC is in constant communication with the 9-1-1 center to ensure coordination of activities.

The DPS/9-1-1 capabilities fall under two categories: emergency service measures and emergency response planning. These capabilities are described below.

Emergency Service Measures

Emergency service measures protect people during and immediately following a disaster. The county monitors several systems that will disseminate emergency information and warnings. These monitoring systems include: Satellite Emergency Voice Alerting Network (SEVAN), Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radios, 800-megahertz (MHz) Statewide radios, and EMNet, which are described below.

- SEVAN is the voice component of the satellite warning system. This allows PEMA, Pennsylvania counties, regional offices, and cities to communicate directly in real time, regardless of the status of the telephone system. Warning messages are routinely broadcast by PEMA using the system.
- RACES is a group of amateur radio operators who donate their services in times of natural disaster or emergency. They provide communication to fire, police, and other agencies that need assistance.
- NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from a nearby National Weather System (NWS) office. NWR broadcasts NWS warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information 24 hours a day. NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards, including natural, human-caused (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 9-1-1 telephone

outages). Dauphin County provided radios to all public schools in the county in 2005 and purchased another 100 radios in early 2021 to distribute to schools, hospitals, and long-term care facilities.

- The 800-MHz radio system provides two-way voice and data communications for all Dauphin County and Commonwealth agencies. The primary function of this system is to provide redundant communications between the county and partner agency facilities in the event that the primary means of communication becomes interrupted.
- EMNet is a fast, reliable alert and warning system, with 362 terminals across Pennsylvania over 214 broadcast stations and 62 cable networks. It provides an avenue for text-based messages to be sent among system users.

Emergency Planning

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

The Dauphin County EOP documents the county’s emergency preparedness planning. The EOP includes county-specific emergency response procedures during significant emergency events. Dauphin County’s EOP complies with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and is updated every 2 years. The updated risk assessment information from this HMP will be incorporated into subsequent updates to the EOP. The county’s EOP was last adopted in January 2021.

Mutual Aid Agreements

Dauphin County has mutual aid agreements (formal agreements) with the contiguous Pennsylvania counties as a result of the Pennsylvania Intrastate Mutual Assistance Program. Every county participates in this program. Dauphin County is also part of a larger county consortium, the South Central Task Force (SCTF), which works together and shares resources during times of emergency. Originally formed in response to the increasing threat of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and other terroristic activity, the Task Force also provides all-hazards preparedness, mitigation, prevention, response, and recovery services to citizens in its purview (South Central Alert 2020). This intergovernmental agreement is between the following counties:

- Adams
- Cumberland
- Dauphin
- Franklin
- Lancaster
- Lebanon
- Perry
- Schuylkill
- York

Regional Planning Initiatives

Dauphin County also assists in county or regional planning and preparation for the following:

- Local (Municipal) EOPs
- Medical facilities
- Dams
- Airports
- Pandemic
- Mass casualty/fatality incidents
- Counterterrorism preparedness
- Special events, such as concerts, parades, etc.
- School emergency planning
- Day care, group home, and special needs facilities
- Evacuation and Detour Plan

- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) – The Local Emergency Planning Committee program is based on the SARA of 1986, Title III. This legislation requires local planning by businesses and response agencies (such as fire departments and hazardous materials teams) whenever hazardous materials are involved. SARA also requires the establishment of a system in each community that informs the citizens of chemicals used, manufactured, and stored locally.
- In cooperation with the American Red Cross, the county has designated shelters that may be used during emergencies and disasters.

Local Emergency Management Capabilities

According to Pennsylvania Title 35 (Emergency Management Services Code), Chapter 7500, the following stipulations apply:

- Each political subdivision of this Commonwealth is directed and authorized to establish a local emergency management organization in accordance with the plan and program of PEMA. Each local organization shall have responsibility for emergency response and recovery within the territorial limits of the political subdivision within which it is organized and, in addition, shall conduct such services outside of its jurisdictional limits as may be required under this part.
- The governing body of a political subdivision may declare a local disaster emergency upon finding a disaster has occurred or is imminent. The effect of a declaration of a local disaster emergency is to activate the response and recovery aspects of any and all applicable local emergency management plans and to authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance.
- Each local organization of emergency management shall have a coordinator who shall be responsible for the planning, administration, and operation of the local organization.
- Each political subdivision shall adopt an Intergovernmental Cooperation agreement with other political subdivisions to accomplish the following:
 - Prepare, maintain, and keep current a disaster emergency management plan for (1) the prevention and minimization of injury and damage caused by a disaster, (2) prompt and effective response to disaster, and (3) disaster emergency relief and recovery consistent with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Plan.
 - Establish, equip, and staff an EOC (integrated with warning and communication systems) to support government operations in emergencies and provide other essential facilities and equipment for agencies and activities assigned emergency functions.
 - Provide individual and organizational training programs to ensure prompt, efficient, and effective disaster emergency services.
 - Organize, prepare, and coordinate all locally available manpower, materials, supplies, equipment, facilities, and services necessary for disaster emergency readiness, response, and recovery.
 - Adopt and implement precautionary measures to mitigate the anticipated effects of a disaster. Execute and enforce such rules and orders as the agency shall adopt and promulgate under the authority of this part.
 - Cooperate and coordinate with any public and private agency or entity in achieving any purpose of this part.
 - Have available for inspection at its EOC all emergency management plans, rules, and orders of the Governor and PEMA.
 - Provide prompt and accurate information regarding local disaster emergencies to appropriate Commonwealth and local officials and agencies and the general public.
 - Participate in all tests, drills, and exercises—including remedial drills and exercises—scheduled by the agency or by the federal government.
 - Participate in the program of integrated flood warning systems under Section 7313 (6) (relating to powers and duties).

- Direction of disaster emergency management services is first the responsibility of the lowest level of government affected. When two or more political subdivisions within a county are affected, the county organization shall exercise responsibility for coordination and support to the area of operations. When two or more counties are involved, coordination shall be provided by PEMA or by area organizations established by PEMA.
- When all appropriate locally available forces and resources are fully committed by the affected political subdivision, assistance from a higher level of government shall be provided.
- Local coordinators of emergency management shall develop mutual aid agreements with adjacent political subdivisions for reciprocal emergency assistance. The agreements shall be consistent with the plans and programs of PEMA.

Mutual Aid Agreements

Dauphin County has formal mutual aid agreements in place with its municipalities.

Emergency Operations Centers

In the event of an impending emergency or disaster, the local EOC may be activated. The purpose of the EOC is to manage the emergency response and coordinate distribution of resources to a disaster incident at the local level.

Emergency Response

Each municipality is responsible for providing emergency response to their municipality consisting of EMS, fire, and police. If a municipality does not have one of these providers in their community, they should have mutual aid agreements with an adjacent political subdivision or the Commonwealth (e.g., law enforcement coverage by the Pennsylvania State Police [PSP]) to respond.

Monitoring Systems

The municipalities may also be equipped with several systems to monitor emergency information and warnings, including RACES and the NWS, which have been described previously.

Emergency Response Planning

The municipalities may also assist with planning for:

1. Municipal EOPs
2. Medical facilities
3. Dams
4. Counterterrorism preparedness
5. Special events
6. School emergency planning
7. Day care, group homes, and special needs facilities
8. Evacuation

A summary of existing federal, state, regional, and county programs (regulatory and otherwise) to manage specific hazard risks may be found in the hazard profiles in Section 4 of this plan update. While the risk of certain hazards can be addressed at least partially through mitigation, the risks of other hazards (particularly certain non-natural hazards) are primarily managed through the preparedness and response elements of emergency management or through other regulatory programs at the federal and state levels.

Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program

According to Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) 2002 NFIP: Program Description, the U.S. Congress established the NFIP with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (FEMA 2002). The NFIP is a federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a

protection against flood losses in exchange for state and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages.

Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between communities and the federal government. If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risk to new construction and substantial improvements in floodplains, the federal government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. This insurance is designed to provide an alternative to disaster assistance and reduce the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods (FEMA 2002).

NFIP-participating communities in Dauphin County are required to adopt a flood damage prevention ordinance (also sometimes called a “floodplain” or “floodplain management ordinance”) and update this ordinance when the regulatory NFIP Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are officially updated. The Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (PA DCED) (the legislated Commonwealth coordinating agency for the NFIP) and PEMA (the Commonwealth agency that carries out floodplain coordination in practice) provide support to municipalities by providing suggested text for floodplain management ordinances.

All the county’s municipalities, except Berrysburg Borough, participate in the NFIP. Berrysburg Borough has no delineated special flood hazard area. Penbrook Borough also does not have any delineated special flood hazard area, but does participate in the NFIP. Dauphin County’s municipalities’ FIRMs were made effective in August 2012. All participating municipalities have adopted a floodplain ordinance, and many have adopted a stormwater management ordinance.

The municipalities’ floodplain administrators, who are often either the code enforcement officer or zoning officer for the municipality, enforce the floodplain ordinances locally. Throughout Dauphin County, all municipalities enforce the Uniform Construction Code, and most enforce zoning regulations. Rather than using a specific Floodplain Development Permit, the county’s municipalities include on zoning and/or building permit applications a space for applicants to state whether the proposed development is in the floodplain. The permit application reviewer confirms whether the property in question is in the floodplain. If it is, the municipal floodplain administrator reviews the proposed development against the municipality’s floodplain management ordinance. The floodplain administrator conducts similar reviews of any revisions to the permit application until all requirements are met. As the proposed activity is conducted, the floodplain administrator works with the code enforcement officer and/or zoning officer to conduct inspections and ensure that the proposed activity is carried out as it was permitted.

NFIP-participating communities in Dauphin County are required to make current NFIP FIRMs available to their residents for review and may provide mapping assistance through their floodplain administrators. Typically, this mapping is available at the municipal offices in each community. Floodplain administrators provide information about mapping to their residents using established outreach methods such as municipal websites, newsletters, and mailings. At the time of this plan update, the Dauphin County FEMA Digitized Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM) (dated August 2012) were used to evaluate exposure and determine potential future losses.

Floodplain administrators also use established outreach methods to provide information about flood insurance to residents and business owners. They can provide information on the availability of flood insurance, how to get a flood insurance policy, and determining the appropriate level of coverage.

Municipal participation in and compliance with the NFIP is supported at the federal level by FEMA Region III and the Insurance Services Organization (ISO) and at the state level by the PA DEP, PA DCED, and PEMA. The county’s Planning Commission and Conservation District both support flood mitigation efforts, associated training, and public education and awareness programs.

Additional information on the NFIP program and its implementation within the county can be found in the flood hazard profile in Section 4.3.6.

Community Rating System (CRS)

In the 1990s, the Flood Insurance Administration (FIA) established the CRS to encourage local governments to increase their standards for floodplain development. The goal of the program is to encourage communities, through flood insurance rate adjustments, to implement standards beyond the minimum required in order to:

- Reduce losses from floods
- Facilitate accurate insurance ratings
- Promote public awareness of the availability of flood insurance

CRS is a voluntary program designed to reward participating jurisdictions for their efforts to create more disaster-resistant communities using the principles of sustainable development and management. By enrolling in CRS, municipalities can leverage greater flood protection while receiving flood insurance discounts.

There are 10 CRS classes that provide varied reduction in insurance premiums. Class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the largest premium reduction; Class 10 receives no premium reduction. CRS premium discounts on flood insurance range from 5 percent for Class 9 communities up to 45 percent for Class 1 communities. The CRS recognizes 18 creditable activities that are organized under four categories: Public Information, Mapping and Regulations, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness.

Currently, Harrisburg City is the only Dauphin County municipality that participates in the CRS Program, though several of Dauphin County’s municipalities applied to FEMA to enter the program in March 2017. As of the time of this plan update, FEMA had not conducted required activities for those municipalities to enter the CRS Program. The county, municipalities, and PEMA’s NFIP Program Manager continue to coordinate with FEMA Region III on the issue.

Municipal Capabilities

Participating municipalities in this planning effort were provided a Capability Assessment Survey. Table 5-1 summarizes the responses of the municipalities based on planning and regulatory capability, supplemented by information received from the county regarding municipal capabilities. Detailed information regarding Dauphin County municipalities’ planning and regulatory capabilities can be found in the municipal survey responses provided in Appendix D.

Table 5-1. Planning and Regulatory Capability

Municipality	Hazard Mitigation Plan	EOP	Disaster Recovery Plan	Evacuation Plan	COOP Plan	NFIP	NFIP – CRS	Floodplain Regulations	Floodplain Mgmt. Plan	Zoning Regulations	Subdivision Regulations	Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master, or Growth Mgmt. Plan)	Open Space Mgmt. Plan	Stormwater Mgmt. Plan/Ordinance	Natural Resource Protection Plan	Capital Improvements Plan	Economic Dev. Plan	Historic Preservation Plan	Farmland Preservation	Building Code	Fire Code	Other
Dauphin County	X	X	-	-	X	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	N/A	N/A	
Berrysburg Borough	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Conewago Township	X	X	+	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Dauphin Borough	X	X	+	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	+	-	-	-	X	X	
Derry Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
East Hanover Township	X	X	+	X	+	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Elizabethville Borough	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Gratz Borough		X				X	-	X		X										X		
Halifax Borough	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Halifax Township		X				X	-	X		-										X		
Harrisburg City	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	
Highspire Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X
Hummelstown Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Jackson Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	
Jefferson Township	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X		
Londonderry Township	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	
Lower Paxton Township	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Lower Swatara Township	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Lykens Borough	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	
Lykens Township	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	
Middle Paxton Township	X	X	-	X	X	X	+	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Middletown Borough	X	X	X	X	+	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	+	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	

Municipality	Hazard Mitigation Plan	EOP	Disaster Recovery Plan	Evacuation Plan	COOP Plan	NFIP	NFIP – CRS	Floodplain Regulations	Floodplain Mgmt. Plan	Zoning Regulations	Subdivision Regulations	Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master, or Growth Mgmt. Plan)	Open Space Mgmt. Plan	Stormwater Mgmt. Plan/Ordinance	Natural Resource Protection Plan	Capital Improvements Plan	Economic Dev. Plan	Historic Preservation Plan	Farmland Preservation	Building Code	Fire Code	Other
Mifflin Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Millersburg Borough	+	X	+	+	X	X	+	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	
Paxtang Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	
Penbrook Borough	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	
Pillow Borough	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	
Reed Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	
Royalton Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Rush Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X		-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
South Hanover Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Steelton Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Susquehanna Township	X	X	X	-	X	X	+	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Swatara Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Upper Paxton Township	X	X	-	X	-	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	
Washington Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	
Wayne Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	
West Hanover Township		X				X	-	X		X										X		
Wiconisco Township		X				X	-	X		X										X		
Williams Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Williamstown Borough		X				X	-	X		-										X		

Notes:
 “X” indicates that the municipality currently has this capability in place.
 “-” indicates no capability is currently in place.
 “+” indicates that the capability is under development.
 Other: Highspire Borough – Pollutant Reduction Plan

“N/A”: Not applicable
 Blank space indicates no response was received from the municipality in 2015/2016 or 2020/2021.

5.2.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Administrative capability is described as the adequacy of departmental and personnel resources for the implementation of mitigation-related activities. Technical capability relates to an adequacy of knowledge and technical expertise of local government employees or the ability to contract outside resources for this expertise in order to effectively execute mitigation activities. Common examples of skillsets and technical personnel needed for hazard mitigation include: planners with knowledge of land development/management practices, engineers or professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure (e.g., building inspectors), planners or engineers with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards, emergency managers, floodplain managers, land surveyors, scientists familiar with hazards in the community, staff with the education or expertise to assess community vulnerability to hazards, personnel skilled in geographic information systems, resource development staff or grant writers, and fiscal staff to handle complex grant application processes.

Municipalities are further supported by county, regional, state, and federal administrative and technical capabilities. For this HMP, most support agencies and resources have been identified and referenced throughout this plan update.

It is noted that the county and many of its municipalities have identified specific mitigation initiatives described in this plan update, which will help build and enhance mitigation-related administrative and technical capabilities in Dauphin County.

Federal and Commonwealth Capabilities

Federal agencies that can provide technical assistance for mitigation activities include, but are not limited to:

- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of Agriculture
- Economic Development Administration
- Emergency Management Institute
- Environmental Protection Agency
- FEMA
- Small Business Administration

Commonwealth agencies that can provide technical assistance for mitigation activities include, but are not limited to:

- Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development
- Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
- Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
- Pennsylvania Silver Jackets

Municipal Capabilities

Participating municipalities in this planning effort were provided with a capabilities survey. Table 5-2 summarizes the responses of the municipalities based on administrative and technical capability. Copies of the individual municipal responses are found in Appendix D.

Table 5-2. Administrative and Technical Capability

Municipality	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	Emergency Manager	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Land Surveyors	Scientists or Staff familiar with the hazards of the community	Personnel skilled in GIS and/or the FEMA HAZUS program	Grant Writers or Fiscal Staff to handle large/complex grants	Other
Dauphin County	X	X	X	X	N/A	-	-	X	X	
Berrysburg Borough	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	
Conewago Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	
Dauphin Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	
Derry Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	
East Hanover Township	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
Elizabethville Borough	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	
Gratz Borough					X					
Halifax Borough	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
Halifax Township					X					
Harrisburg City	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	
Highspire Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	
Hummelstown Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	
Jackson Township	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	
Jefferson Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	
Londonderry Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	
Lower Paxton Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	
Lower Swatara Township	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	
Lykens Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	
Lykens Township	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
Middle Paxton Township	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	
Middletown Borough	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	
Mifflin Township	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Millersburg Borough	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	
Paxtang Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Penbrook Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pillow Borough	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Reed Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	
Royalton Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rush Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	
South Hanover Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	
Steelton Borough	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	
Susquehanna Township	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Municipality	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	Emergency Manager	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Land Surveyors	Scientists or Staff familiar with the hazards of the community	Personnel skilled in GIS and/or the FEMA HAZUS program	Grant Writers or Fiscal Staff to handle large/complex grants	Other
Swatara Township	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	
Upper Paxton Township	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	
Washington Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	
Wayne Township	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	
West Hanover Township					X					
Wiconisco Township					X					
Williams Township	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
Williamstown Borough					X					

Notes:

“X” indicates that the municipality currently has this capability in place.

“-” indicates no capability is currently in place.

Blank space indicates no response was received from the municipality.

5.2.3 Financial Capability

Mitigation projects and initiatives are largely or entirely dependent on available funding. As such, it is critical to identify all available sources of funding at the local, county, regional, state, and federal level to support implementation of the mitigation strategies identified in this plan update.

Jurisdictions fund mitigation projects through existing local budgets, local appropriations (including referendums and bonding), and through myriad federal and state loan and grant programs.

Federal mitigation grant funding (Stafford Act 404 and 406) (FEMA 2000) is available to all communities with a current HMP (this plan); however, most of these grants require a “local share” in the range of 10 to 25 percent of the total grant amount.

Federal Hazard Mitigation Funding Opportunities

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) (Stafford Act 404 and 406) is a post-disaster mitigation program made available to states by FEMA after each federal disaster declaration. The HMGP can provide up to 75 percent funding for hazard mitigation measures and can be used to fund cost-effective projects to protect public or private property in an area covered by a federal disaster declaration or that projects to reduce the likely damage from future disasters. Examples of projects include acquisition and demolition of structures in hazard-prone areas, flood proofing, or elevation to reduce future damage, minor structural improvements, and development of state or local standards.

Projects must fit into an overall mitigation strategy for the area identified as part of a local planning effort. All applicants must have a FEMA-approved HMP. Applicants who are eligible for the HMGP include state and local governments, certain nonprofit organizations or institutions that perform essential government services, and Indian tribes and authorized tribal organizations. Individuals or homeowners cannot apply directly for the HMGP; a local government must apply on their behalf. Applications are submitted to PEMA and ranked order

for available funding and submitted to FEMA for final approval. Eligible projects not selected for funding are placed in an inactive status and may be considered as additional HMGP funding becomes available.

Sections 404 and 406 hazard mitigation funding are two distinct criteria associated with mitigation funding. Participation in FEMA 404 HMGP may cover mitigation activities including raising, removing, relocating, or replacing structures within flood hazard areas. FEMA 406 HMGP is applied to parts of a facility that were actually damaged by a disaster, and the mitigation measures that provide protection from subsequent events.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the NFIP. FMA is funded annually; no federal disaster declaration is required. Only NFIP-insured homes and businesses are eligible for mitigation in this program. Funding for FMA is limited, and, as with the HMGP, individuals cannot apply directly. Applications must come from local governments or other eligible organizations.

The federal government cost-share for an FMA project is 75 percent. At least 25 percent of the total eligible costs must be provided by a non-federal source, and of this 25 percent, no more than half can be provided as in-kind contributions from third parties. At a minimum, a FEMA-approved local HMP is required before a project can be approved. FMA funds are distributed from FEMA to the Commonwealth. PEMA serves as the grantee and program administrator for FMA.

As of fiscal year 2013, the Severe Repetitive Loss and Repetitive Flood Claims Programs were dismantled and incorporated into the FMA Program. As a result, residential and non-residential properties currently insured with NFIP are eligible to receive FMA funds as long as they meet either the Repetitive Loss Properties (RLP) or Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) property definitions as described in Section 4.3.6 of this plan.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

Until 2020, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program was an annually funded, nationwide, competitive grant program. No disaster declaration was required. Federal funds covered 75 percent of a project's cost up to \$3 million. As with the HMGP and FMA, a FEMA-approved local HMP was required to be approved for funding under the PDM program.

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program

The Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program was first implemented in 2020 to replace and expand upon the PDM Program. For FY20, FEMA provided \$500 million through the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program (FEMA 2020). States and territories were allocated \$33.6 million. \$20 million was set aside for tribal governments. The remaining \$446.4 million were included in the competitive portion of the funding program. Like the PDM Program, no disaster declaration is required. Federal funds will cover 75 percent of a project's cost up to \$50 million per subapplication, a substantial increase from the \$3 million cap under the PDM Program. As with the HMGP, FMA, and (former) PDM Program, a FEMA-approved local HMP is required to be approved for funding under the BRIC program.

Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

Following a disaster, various types of assistance may be made available by local, state, and federal governments. The types and levels of disaster assistance depend on the severity of the damage and the declarations that result from the disaster event. General types of assistance that may be provided, should the President of the United States declare the event a major disaster, include the following:

- Individual Assistance – Provides help for homeowners, renters, businesses, and some nonprofit entities after disasters occur. This program is largely funded by the U.S. Small Business Administration. For homeowners and renters, those who suffered uninsured or underinsured losses may be eligible for a Home Disaster Loan to repair or replace damaged real estate or personal property. Renters are eligible

for loans to cover personal property losses. Individuals may borrow up to \$200,000 to repair or replace real estate, \$40,000 to cover losses to personal property, and an additional 20 percent for mitigation. For businesses, loans may be made to repair or replace disaster damages to property owned by the business, including real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory, and supplies. Businesses of any size are eligible. Nonprofit organizations such as charities, churches, private universities, etc., are also eligible. An Economic Injury Disaster Loan provides necessary working capital until normal operations resume after a physical disaster. These loans are restricted, by law, to small businesses only.

- Public Assistance – Provides cost reimbursement aid to local governments (state, county, local, municipal authorities, and school districts) and certain nonprofit agencies that were involved in disaster response and recovery programs or that suffered loss or damage to facilities or property used to deliver government-like services.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) are federal funds intended to provide low- and moderate-income citizens with decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities include community facilities and improvements, roads and infrastructure, housing rehabilitation and preservation, development activities, public services, economic development, planning, and administration. Public improvements may include flood and drainage improvements. In limited instances, and during times of “urgent need” (for example, post-disaster) as defined by the CDBG National Objectives, CDBG funding may be used to acquire a property located in a floodplain that was severely damaged by a recent flood, demolish a structure severely damaged by an earthquake, or repair a public facility severely damaged by a hazard event. All municipalities in the county are eligible for CDBG funds through the county, except for the City of Harrisburg, which receives CDBG funding directly from U.S. HUD.

High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Program

To reduce DeHart Dam’s vulnerability, Dauphin County could apply for the FEMA Rehabilitation of HHPD grant program. “The main objective of the HHPD grant program is to provide technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants to non-federal sponsors for rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.” (FEMA 2020). New guidance for the HHPD grant program was provided in July 2020.

In order to receive the HHPD funding, the following are basic outline program eligibility requirements:

1. The applicant must be a non-federal government entity or a nonprofit and work with the State Administrative Agency (SSA) designee which will serve as the applicant and/or pass-through entity for a subrecipient.
 - a. It is recommended that applicants pursue this grant in coordination with the State Dam Safety Officer and the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO). For Pennsylvania, Roger Adams is the PA DEP Dam Safety Division Chief, and Tom Hughes is the PA SHMO.
2. The subrecipient must:
 - a. Act in accordance with the state dam safety program, and the project must be regulated by the same program.
 - b. Must be a full participant in the NFIP and not suspended.
 - c. Must commit to operation and maintenance (O&M) for 50 years in addition to providing an O&M plan and assure that the plan will be carried out.
 - d. Must have a floodplain management plan in place.
 - e. Must comply with the Stafford Act, Davis-Bacon Act, Copeland Anti-Kickback Act, and the Brook Architect-Engineers Act.
3. Eligibility Requirements as identified on page 2-7 of the HHPD guidance document:
 - a. Be located in a state with a state dam safety program.

- b. Be classified as “high hazard potential” by the state dam safety program.
 - c. Have an emergency action plan (EAP) approved by the state dam safety program/
 - d. Fail to meet minimum state dam safety standards and pose an unacceptable risk to the public/
 - e. Eligible project must meet non-federal cost-share requirements of 35% of entire project costs.
 - f. Phased projects are allowable in the program/
4. Grant Fund Requirements:
- a. Environmental and Historic Preservation compliance
 - b. Non-Discrimination compliance
 - c. Conflicts of Interest compliance
 - d. Procurement compliance
 - e. Duplication of Programs
 - f. Duplication of Benefits

Additional Federal Resources

Weatherization Assistance Program: Minimizes the adverse effects of high-energy costs on low-income, elderly, and handicapped citizens through client education activities and weatherization services like heating system modifications and insulation (US DOE 2011).

Section 108 Loan Guarantee Programs: Provides loan guarantees as security for federal loans for acquisition, rehabilitation, relocation, clearance, site preparation, special economic development activities, and construction of certain public facilities and housing (HUD 2011).

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Provides disaster assistance through the following:

- The Emergency Conservation Program provides emergency funding for farmers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures during periods of severe drought.
- The Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program provides financial assistance for non-insurable crop losses and planting prevented by disasters.

Emergency Watershed Protection Program: Undertakes emergency measures including the purchase of floodplain easements for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention to safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion on any watershed whenever fire, flood, or any other natural occurrence is causing or has caused a sudden impairment of the watershed (NRCS 2011). It is not necessary for an emergency to be declared by the President for an area to be eligible for assistance. The program objective is to assist sponsors and individuals in implementing emergency measures to relieve imminent hazards to life and property created by a natural disaster. Activities include providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams, protecting destabilized stream banks, establishing cover on critically eroding lands, repairing conservation practices, and purchasing of floodplain easements. The program is designed for installation of recovery measures.

Commonwealth Hazard Mitigation Funding Opportunities

Marcellus Shale Legacy Fund - Act 13 of 2012

Watershed Restoration and Protection Program (WRPP): Act 13 of 2012 establishes the Marcellus Legacy Fund and allocates funds to the Commonwealth Financing Authority for watershed restoration and protection projects. The overall goal of this program is to restore, and maintain restored stream reaches impaired by the uncontrolled discharge of non-point source polluted runoff, and ultimately to remove these streams from the PA DEP’s Impaired Waters list.

Greenways, Trails and Recreation Program (GTRP): In addition, Act 13 of 2012 allocates funds to the Commonwealth Financing Authority (the “Authority”) for planning, acquisition, development, rehabilitation, and repair of greenways, recreational trails, open space, parks, and beautification projects. Projects can involve

development, rehabilitation and improvements to public parks, recreation areas, greenways, trails, and river conservation.

Flood Mitigation Projects: Finally, Act 13 of 2012 allocates funds to the Commonwealth Financing Authority (the “Authority”) for funding statewide initiatives to assist with flood mitigation projects.

While most of the identified fiscal capabilities are available to all of the municipalities in Dauphin County, the extent to which communities have leveraged these funding sources varies widely. It is expected that communities familiar with accessing grant programs will continue to pursue those grant sources, as appropriate.

Other Commonwealth Hazard Mitigation Funding Opportunities

Commonwealth programs that may provide financial support for mitigation activities include, but are not limited to:

- Community Conservation Partnerships Program
- Community Revitalization Program
- Floodplain Land Use Assistance Program
- Growing Greener Program
- Keystone Grant Program
- Local Government Capital Projects Loan Program
- Land Use Planning and Technical Assistance Program
- Pennsylvania Heritage Areas Program
- Pennsylvania Recreational Trails Program
- Shared Municipal Services
- Technical Assistance Program

Dauphin County Capabilities

Dauphin County Land Bank Authority

The Dauphin County Land Bank Authority (Land Bank) was created by Ordinance 2013-4 and enabled by Act 153 of 2012, 68 Pa. S.S.A. at Section 2107, Creation of Land Banks for the Conversion of Vacant or Tax-Delinquent Properties into Productive Use. The Land Bank was established to use available resources to facilitate the return of vacant, blighted, abandoned and tax-delinquent properties to productive use, thereby combating community deterioration, creating economic growth, and stabilizing the housing and job market. Governed by a seven-member board, the Land Bank acquires, holds, and transfers interest in real property throughout Dauphin County as approved by the Board of Directors for the following purposes consistent with the goals established by the Dauphin County Land Bank Ordinance, local government partners, and other community stakeholders:

- To deter the spread of blight
- To promote redevelopment and reuse of vacant, abandoned, and tax-delinquent properties
- To support targeted efforts to stabilize neighborhoods

Local taxing bodies, including the county, municipalities, and local school district, enter into an Intergovernmental Cooperation Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Land Bank. Properties are referred to the Land Bank with the focus on revitalization to improve a property’s condition, ultimately increasing the municipal tax base.

Dauphin County Local Share Gaming Fund

The Pennsylvania Race Horse Development and Gaming Act, as amended, established a coordinated system for ensuring that local governments receive a share of the revenues generated by gaming. This "Local Share" system distributes approximately 4 percent of gross revenues of certain licensed gaming facilities to support community and economic well-being and mitigate the impact of gaming and related activities. Those funds are distributed to the licensed facility's host municipality and host county. Dauphin County is a host county. Under the Local Share system, Dauphin County uses a portion of the Local Share monies it receives for awarding municipal grants. Grants may be awarded from two grant pools: (1) a pool for projects with a clear connection to the operations or impacts of the licensed gaming facility; and (2) a pool where a project's connection to the licensed facility may be considered, but is not required, to receive a grant. The Dauphin County Gaming Advisory Board determines whether an application will be considered for funding from one or both grant pools. Eligible uses for funds from Grant Pool 2 include:

- Health: Projects that facilitate, enhance, or otherwise further the health of the residents and communities of the grantee.
- Safety: Projects that facilitate, enhance, or otherwise further the safety of the residents and communities of the grantee.
- Transportation: Projects that address transportation needs or improve transportation systems in the grantee communities.
- Public Interest: Projects that improve the quality of life in the grantee communities.

Dauphin County Infrastructure Bank

Starting in 2013, the Dauphin County Infrastructure Bank (DCIB) provides low-interest loan financing to support surface transportation projects county-wide and is intended to leverage other private, local, state, and federal funding resources. The county is working with Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) on the DCIB and will provide a maximum of \$30 million for low-interest loans for qualifying transportation projects. Program funds are run through PennDOT's Pennsylvania Infrastructure Bank (PIB) Program. Public road and bridge repair, improvement, or construction of culverts and drainage structures are some of the eligible uses of DCIB Program funding. The program was a 2014 Achievement Award Winner from the National Association of Counties (NACO).

Additional financial resources can be generated from local fees and taxes. Municipalities may exercise their taxing authority to raise funds for projects as they see fit. This includes special taxes to fund mitigation measures such as, but not limited to, EMS, firefighting, fire equipment, fire hydrants, and infrastructure improvements.

Intergovernmental Cooperation

Intergovernmental cooperation is one manner of accomplishing common goals, solving mutual problems, and reducing expenditures. Dauphin County municipalities have many types of partnering arrangements in place. For instance, the Capital Region Council of Governments (CapCOG) includes 40 municipal members from Dauphin, Cumberland, and York counties. A total of 20 Dauphin County municipalities participate in the CapCOG including: Conewago Township, Dauphin Borough, Derry Township, East Hanover Township, Harrisburg City, Highspire Borough, Hummelstown Borough, Londonderry Township, Lower Paxton Township, Lower Swatara Township, Middle Paxton Township, Middletown Borough, Paxtang Borough, Penbrook Borough, Royalton Borough, and South Hanover Township.

Municipal Capabilities

The implementation of mitigation actions requires time and fiscal resources. While some mitigation actions are less costly than others, it is important that funds are available locally to implement policies and projects. Financial resources are particularly important if jurisdictions are trying to take advantage of Commonwealth or federal mitigation grant funding opportunities that require local-match contributions.

Capital Improvement Planning

Capital improvement plans are often recommended by counties to their municipalities because these plans help identify specific capital projects to be funded and completed according to a defined schedule. Some of these projects involve improvements to facilities and infrastructure that provide hazard mitigation benefits. As such, during this update process, the county and its municipalities have been encouraged to consider the mitigation benefits associated with their known or anticipated capital projects as a way to help prioritize their execution and to develop awareness that mitigation grants may be available to help fund such projects.

Special Purpose Taxes

Communities may exercise their taxing authority to raise funds for any project they see fit. This includes special taxes to fund mitigation measures. Spreading the cost of a community project among the community's taxpayers helps provide the greatest public good for relatively little individual cost.

Gas/Electric Utility Fees

In the same way that special taxes can be levied to fund mitigation projects, another avenue for financing a project that a community may utilize is to dedicate a portion of homeowners' gas and electric utilities' fees to upgrade and maintain the related infrastructure. Burying transmission lines, thereby mitigating from the effects of winds and ice storms, is expensive. These fees help to offset that cost.

Water/Sewer Fees

Water Authorities and Fees

Water authorities are multipurpose authorities with water projects, many of which operate both water and sewer systems. The financing of water systems for lease back to the municipality is among the principal activities of the local government facilities' financing authorities. An operating water authority issues bonds to purchase existing facilities or to construct, extend, or improve a system. The primary source of revenue is user fees based on metered usage.

The cost of constructing or extending water supply lines can be funded by special assessments against abutting property owners. Tapping fees also help fund water system capital costs. Water utilities are directly operated by municipal governments and by privately owned public utilities regulated by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission. The PA DEP has a program to assist with consolidation of small individual water systems to make system upgrades more cost-effective.

Sewer Authorities and Fees

Sewer authorities include multipurpose authorities with sewer projects. The authorities issue bonds to finance acquisition of existing systems or to finance construction, extension, and improvements. Sewer authority operating revenues originate from user fees. The fee frequently is based on the amount of water consumed, and payment is enforced by the ability to terminate service or the imposition of liens against real estate. In areas with no public water supply, flat rate charges are calculated on average use per dwelling unit.

Stormwater Utility Fees

Stormwater utility fees are assessed and collected to offset the cost of maintaining and upgrading stormwater management structures such as drains, retention ponds, and culverts.

Development Impact Fees

Development impact fees are one-time fees assessed to offset the cost of providing public services to a new development. They may be dedicated to providing the related new water or sewer infrastructure, roads, parks and recreational areas, libraries, schools, etc. The new infrastructure may be less vulnerable to hazard impacts.

General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds

Jurisdictions may simply decide to dedicate general fund or similar financing to implement hazard mitigation projects.

Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements

Intergovernmental cooperation is one manner of accomplishing common goals, solving mutual problems, and reducing expenditures. There are 40 municipalities within Dauphin County. Each of these municipalities conducts its daily operations and provides various community services according to local needs and limitations. Each municipality varies in staff size, resource availability, fiscal status, service provision, constituent population, overall size, and vulnerability to the identified hazards.

Circuit Rider Program (Engineer)

The Circuit Rider Program is an example of intergovernmental cooperation. This program offers municipalities the ability to join together to accomplish a common goal. The Circuit Rider is a municipal engineer who serves several small municipalities simultaneously. These are municipalities that may be too small to hire a professional engineer for their own operations yet need the skills and expertise the engineer can offer. Municipalities can jointly obtain what no single municipality could obtain on its own.

Municipalities participating in this planning effort were provided with a capabilities survey. Table 5-3 summarizes the responses of the municipalities based on financial capabilities. Copies of the individual municipal responses are found in Appendix D.

Table 5-3. Fiscal Capability

Municipality	Capital Improvements Program	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Special Purpose Taxes	Gas/Electric Utility Fees	Water/Sewer Fees	Stormwater Utility Fees	Development Impact Fees	General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds	Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements	Other
Dauphin County	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Berrysburg Borough	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Conewago Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dauphin Borough	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Derry Township	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Hanover Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Elizabethville Borough	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Gratz Borough										
Halifax Borough	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	
Halifax Township										
Harrisburg City	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Highspire Borough	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	
Hummelstown Borough	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	
Jackson Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	
Jefferson Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	
Londonderry Township	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	
Lower Paxton Township	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X

Municipality	Capital Improvements Program	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Special Purpose Taxes	Gas/Electric Utility Fees	Water/Sewer Fees	Stormwater Utility Fees	Development Impact Fees	General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds	Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements	Other
Lower Swatara Township	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	
Lykens Borough	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	
Lykens Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middle Paxton Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	
Middletown Borough	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	
Mifflin Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millersburg Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Paxtang Borough	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Penbrook Borough	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	
Pillow Borough	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Reed Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Royalton Borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rush Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Hanover Township	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	
Steelton Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Susquehanna Township	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	
Swatara Township	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	
Upper Paxton Township	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	
Washington Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wayne Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Hanover Township										
Wiconisco Township										
Williams Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Williamstown Borough										

Notes:

“X” indicates that the municipality currently has this capability in place.

“-” indicates no capability is currently in place.

Blank space indicates no response was received from the municipality.

5.2.4 Education and Outreach

Education and outreach programs and methods are used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information. Examples include obtaining certification in programs such as Firewise and StormReady and developing and communicating hazard awareness and safety information to residents.

At the municipal level, education and outreach capabilities vary. Some municipalities have the capability to handle outreach initiatives while others rely on county resources. Several municipal websites post local plans and ordinances, and many municipalities post information regarding hazard-related topics. The local fire departments and emergency managers are active in the schools participating in programs such as fire safety in

the fall and attending other community activities to conduct outreach. Appendix D details the outreach and education conducted at the municipal level.

Public Information Programs

Flood Maps

Flood maps and flood data, including new digital maps for Dauphin County, are available at the municipal offices. County and municipality maps, tax maps, and property assessment records are available at the Property Assessment and GIS Services offices, and deeds are available at the Recorder of Deeds Office.

Library Education Tools

Libraries have educational materials, available upon request, which are used at public speaking events or county meetings, when appropriate. The following educational materials are available, but are not limited to:

- Various types of training videos
- Pennsylvania emergency preparedness guides
- American Red Cross packets for flash flooding, hurricane, thunder and lightning, tornado, and winter storms
- Family disaster planning guides
- Homeland security information for businesses, family, individuals, neighborhoods, and schools
- Pandemic brochures

Outreach Projects

Several organizations (both public and private sector) have developed outreach projects, educational tools, and training programs. The county promotes both online and traditional in-person programs to appeal to as wide an audience as possible.

- *Are You Ready?*: This is an in-depth program for citizen preparedness (individual, family, and community) that provides a step-by-step approach to disaster preparedness by walking the participant through steps to become informed about local emergency plans, identify hazards that affect their area, and develop and maintain an emergency communications plan and disaster supply kit. Other topics include evacuation, emergency public shelters, animal handling during disasters, and information specific to people with disabilities. The program includes actions that can be taken before, during, and after each hazard type and provides in-depth information on specific hazards such as the following:
 - Floods
 - Tornadoes
 - Hurricanes
 - Thunderstorms and lightning
 - Winter storms and extreme cold
 - Extreme heat
 - Earthquakes
 - Volcanoes
 - Landslide and debris flows (mudslide)
 - Tsunamis
 - Fires and wildfires
 - Hazardous materials incidents
 - Household chemical emergencies
 - Nuclear power plants
 - Terrorism (explosion, biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological hazards)
- *ReadyPA Campaign*: Established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, www.readypa.org is a website that aims to prepare the public for times of disaster by providing education on the risks within

Pennsylvania, template emergency plans and kits, and information on ways to get involved with community organizations to help others.

- Emergency management courses are provided through the county DPS to local coordinators and elected officials, including Duties and Responsibilities of the Local Emergency Management Coordinator (LEMC), Damage Assessment, and Basic Orientation.

Local Emergency Planning Committee

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) works closely with the business industry community to form a safety net around the chemical industry to protect the general population from the possible outcome of hazardous material incidents. The following features of the LEPC demonstrate the capability of the LEPC to support county emergency management and preparedness initiatives.

- The LEPC shall have a minimum of seven members, with at least one representative from each of the following groups:
 - Group 1 – Elected official representing local government within the county
 - Group 2 – Local law enforcement, first aid, health, environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel
 - Group 3 – Firefighting personnel
 - Group 4 – Civil defense and emergency management personnel
 - Group 5 – Broadcast and print media personnel
 - Group 6 – Community groups not affiliated with emergency service groups
 - Group 7 – Owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of SARA Title III
- *Reporting Facilities:* The minimum reporting threshold for which facilities are required to have or prepared a Material Safety Data Sheet is 10,000 pounds of hazardous chemicals. This document provides workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with hazardous materials in a safe manner. It includes information on the chemicals' physical properties, toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill-handling procedures.
- *Planning Facilities:* The reporting threshold for Extremely Hazardous Substances (as designated under Section 302 of Title III) is 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity, whichever is lower. Qualifying facilities are subject to additional reports and accident prevention regulations.

Technical Assistance

The county DPS can support local, public, and private entities as needed through coordination and provision of information and equipment resources. These include both existing county capabilities and predetermined private and public resources.

Municipalities participating in this planning effort were provided with a Capability Assessment Survey. Table 5-4 summarizes the responses of the municipalities based on education and outreach capabilities. Copies of the individual municipal responses are found in Appendix D.

Table 5-4. Education and Outreach Capability

Municipality	Firewise Communities Certification	StormReady Certification	Natural Disaster or Safety-Related School Programs	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g. responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Local citizen groups or nonprofit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Other
Dauphin County	-	X	-	X	X	X	
Berrysburg Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conewago Township	-	-	-	X	-	X	
Dauphin Borough	-	-	X	X	X	-	
Derry Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Hanover Township	-	-	X	-	-	X	X
Elizabethville Borough	-	-	-	X	-	-	
Gratz Borough		-					
Halifax Borough	-	-	X	X	-	-	
Halifax Township		-					
Harrisburg City	-	-	-	X	X	X	
Highspire Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hummelstown Borough	-	-	-	X	X	X	
Jackson Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jefferson Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Londonderry Township	-	-	X	X	-	X	
Lower Paxton Township	-	-	-	X	-	X	
Lower Swatara Township	-	-	-	X	-	-	
Lykens Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lykens Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middle Paxton Township	-	-	X	X	-	X	
Middletown Borough	-	-	X	X	-	X	
Mifflin Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millersburg Borough	-	-	-	X	-	X	
Paxtang Borough	-	-	X	X	X	X	
Penbrook Borough	-	-	X	X	X	X	
Pillow Borough	-	-	-	X	-	-	
Reed Township	-	-	-	X	-	-	
Royalton Borough	-	-	-	X	-	X	
Rush Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Hanover Township	-	-	X	X	X	X	
Steelton Borough	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Susquehanna Township	-	-	-	X	-	X	

Municipality	Firewise Communities Certification	StormReady Certification	Natural Disaster or Safety-Related School Programs	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g. responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Local citizen groups or nonprofit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Other
Swatara Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Upper Paxton Township	-	-	-	X	-	-	
Washington Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wayne Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Hanover Township		-					
Wiconisco Township		-					
Williams Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Williamstown Borough		-					

Notes:

“X” indicates that the municipality currently has this capability in place.

“-” indicates no capability is currently in place.

Blank space indicates no response was received from the municipality.

5.2.5 Plan Integration

According to FEMA, plan integration is a process where communities look critically at their existing planning framework and align their efforts. Integration of hazard mitigation principles into other local planning mechanisms (comprehensive plans, transportation plans, floodplain ordinances, etc.) and vice versa is vital to build a safer, more resilient community. This two-way exchange of information supports community-wide risk reduction, both before and after disasters occur. Not only will the community’s planning efforts be better integrated, but by going through this process, there is a higher level of interagency coordination, which is just as important as the planning mechanisms themselves.

Within Dauphin County, there are many existing plans and programs that support hazard risk management; thus, it is critical that this HMP integrate and coordinate with, and complement, those mechanisms.

The intention of the Planning Team and participating jurisdictions is to incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily government operations. Planning Team members will work with local government officials to integrate the newly adopted hazard mitigation goals and actions into the general operations of government and partner organizations. Further, the sample adoption resolution (located in Section 8 of this HMP) includes a resolution item stating the intent of the local governing body to incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of government and partner operations. By doing so, the Planning Team anticipates the following:

- 1) Hazard mitigation planning will be formally recognized as an integral part of overall emergency management efforts.
- 2) Hazard mitigation planning will be formally recognized as an integral part of land use policies and mechanisms.
- 3) The HMP, the county and municipal comprehensive plans, and the county and municipal EOPs will become mutually supportive documents that work in concert to meet the goals and needs of county residents.
- 4) Duplication of effort can be minimized.

As noted in Section 6 of this plan, Dauphin County has made a concerted effort to reduce its vulnerability to natural and non-natural hazards in its planning and in its daily operations since the Dauphin County HMP was last updated in 2015. The county and its jurisdictions have implemented various programs and projects to reduce the impacts of hazards. These projects, programs, and regulations have reduced risk caused by natural and non-natural hazards and support the goals and objectives of this HMP. It is the intent of the county and its participating municipalities to strengthen this focus on mitigation by continuing existing policies and by further implementing the mitigation policies contained in this HMP.

Implementation actions will include incorporating the goals of the HMP into ongoing planning, zoning, building, and engineering activities. Specifically, the county will urge municipalities to take the following actions:

- Fund hazard mitigation projects or actions in operating budgets to the extent possible.
- Notify other municipalities about grant and other funding opportunities as they arise.
- Use data and maps from this HMP as supporting documentation in grant applications.
- Review mitigation actions when allocating funding for the municipal budgets.
- Include hazard mitigation when updating municipal ordinances.
- Identify hazard areas in updates of comprehensive plans to identify land use issues.
- Review the HMP prior to land use or zoning changes and permitting or development decisions.

The information on hazards, risk, vulnerability, and mitigation contained in this HMP is based on the best science and technology available at the time of the plan’s preparation. Additionally, plans were incorporated directly into this HMP update. All participating jurisdictions recognize that this information can be invaluable in making decisions under other planning programs, such as comprehensive, capital improvement, and emergency management plans. Figure 5-1 illustrates the interrelationships between the HMP, the Dauphin County comprehensive plan, the county EOP, and other community planning mechanisms. Existing processes and programs through which the HMP should be implemented are described below.

Plan participants will make every effort to implement the relevant sections and or data contained in the HMP utilizing administrative, budgetary, and regulatory processes as well as partnerships to the maximum extent, as described below.

Administrative

Administrative processes include departmental or organizational work plans, policies, or procedural changes that can be addressed by the following departments:

- Facility Maintenance
- Housing Authority
- Human Services
- Solid Waste Management and Recycling
- Public Safety
- Sheriff’s Department

Additional administrative measures may include the creation of paid or unpaid internships to assist in HMP maintenance.

The Dauphin County DPS is responsible for preparing and maintaining the county EOP, including a minimum biennial review. Whenever portions of the plan are implemented in an emergency event or training exercise, a review is performed, and changes are made where necessary. Municipalities are notified of changes to the county EOP, which most of Dauphin County’s municipalities have adopted as their own EOP. The risk assessment information presented in the 2015 HMP was used to update the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment section of the county EOP. The updated risk assessment information will affect subsequent updates to the EOP. Recommended changes to the HMP, based on changes to the EOP, will then be coordinated with the Planning Team.

The Dauphin County Planning Commission, which is administered by the TCRPC, is responsible for maintaining and updating the county comprehensive plan, which covers all 40 municipalities. The Planning Commission

meets monthly to review, discuss, and comment on municipal subdivision and land development plans, municipal floodplain ordinances, municipal stormwater management plans and ordinances, and other community planning and development matters. Since the adoption of the original Dauphin County HMP, these reviews have included informal cross-referencing of the planned development or regulatory activity with the provisions of the HMP. It uses this information to identify necessary revisions and to amend the county comprehensive plan. The Planning Commission's meetings are open to the public and are advertised according to the Pennsylvania Sunshine Act (65 PA C.S.A.).

The administrative practices described above will continue through the development of subsequent Dauphin County comprehensive plan updates using the information in this updated HMP. In return, the Dauphin County comprehensive plan, located on the TCRPC website, was incorporated into multiple aspects of this HMP. Information from the comprehensive plan and other documents was used to formulate the county profile, identify the history of individual hazards, and detail the population projections in Dauphin County.

Budgetary Process

In terms of budgetary processes, the county will review capital budgets and, if funding is available, include a line item for mitigation actions. In addition, the county will maximize mitigation aspects of proposed projects and will encourage municipalities to do likewise.

Regulatory Measures

Regulatory measures—such as the creation of executive orders, ordinances, and other directives—will be considered to support hazard mitigation in the following areas:

- Comprehensive Planning – Institutionalize hazard mitigation for new construction and land use.
- Zoning and Ordinances
- Building Codes – Enforce codes or higher standard in hazard areas.
- Capital Improvements Plan – Ensure that the person responsible for projects under this plan evaluates whether new construction is in a high hazard area (such as a flood plain) so the construction is designed to mitigate the risk. Revise requirements for this plan to include hazard mitigation in the design of new construction.
- NFIP – Continue participation in this program and explore participation in CRS Program.
- Stormwater Management – Continue to implement storm water management plans.
- HMP Plan Coordination – Prior to formal changes (amendments) to master plans, zoning, ordinances, capital improvement plans, or other mechanisms that control development, all above-mentioned plans must be reviewed to ensure they are consistent with the HMP.

Funding

The county and its jurisdictions will consider multiple grant sources to fund eligible projects. These opportunities may include, but are not limited to:

- Federal
 - FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program (BRIC)
 - FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)
 - FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) – Stafford Act, Section 404
 - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – USDA Community Facilities
 - U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works Program

- Commonwealth
 - PennDOT Pennsylvania Infrastructure Bank
 - Act 13 Marcellus Shale Legacy Funds – Flood Mitigation Program
- Nonprofit organizations, foundations, and private sources

Other potential federal funding sources include:

- Stafford Act, Section 406 – Public Assistance Program Mitigation Grants
- Federal Highway Administration
- Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
- U.S. Fire Administration – Assistance to Firefighter Grants
- U.S. Small Business Administration Pre- and Post-Disaster Mitigation Loans
- U.S. Department of Economic Development Administration Grants
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
- Other sources as yet to be defined

Partnerships

The following opportunities for partnerships will be encouraged to provide a broader support and understanding of hazard mitigation:

Existing Committees and Councils

- Dauphin County Agricultural Preservation Board (<http://www.dauphincd.org/ag/alp.html>)
- Dauphin County Conservation District (<http://www.dauphincd.org/>)
- Dauphin County Economic Development Corporation (https://www.dauphincounty.org/government/departments/community_and_economic_development/economic_development_corporation/index.php)
- Dauphin County Redevelopment Authority (https://www.dauphincounty.org/government/departments/community_and_economic_development/redevelopment_authority.php)
- Dauphin County Land Bank (https://www.dauphincounty.org/government/departments/community_and_economic_development/land_bank_authority.php)
- Dauphin County Local Emergency Planning Committee
- Dauphin County Hospital Authority (https://www.dauphincounty.org/government/departments/community_and_economic_development/hospital_authority.php)

Creative Partnerships for Funding and Incentives

- Public-private partnerships, including utilities and businesses
- State cooperation
- In-kind resources

Working with Other Federal and Commonwealth Agencies

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA)
- National Weather Service (NWS)
- Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT)
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP)
- Pennsylvania State Police (PSP)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)
- United States Geological Service (USGS)

American Red Cross

Watershed Associations

- Twin Valley Conservation Association (uphere@pa.net)
- Clarks Creek Watershed Preservation Association (www.ccwpa.org)
- Tri-County Conewago Creek Association (<http://conewagocreek.org/>)
- Tri-Valley Watershed Association (hgtwpaut@epix.net)
- Paxton Creek Watershed & Education Association (www.paxtoncreek.org)
- Swatara Creek Watershed Association (www.mbcomp.com/swatara)
- Wiconisco Creek Restoration Association

Figure 5-1. Plan Interrelationships



Note:
 E&S Erosion and Sedimentation
 MPC Municipal Planning Code

During the plan evaluation process, the Planning Team will identify additional policies, programs, practices, and procedures that could be modified to accommodate hazard mitigation actions and will include these findings and recommendations in the HMP Progress Report.