### 9.28 BATH BOROUGH

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for Bath Borough.

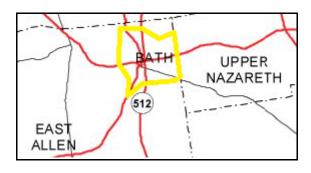
### A. HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Pri	imary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact		
Name Title/ Department Address Telephone Fax	Thomas R. Petrucci Borough Manager 215 E. Main Street, Suite 1 Bath, PA 18014 (610) 837-6525 (610) 837-8989	Name Title/ Department Address Telephone Fax		
Email	bathboroughmgr@rcn.com	Email Email		

### B. MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Bath Borough is located in the western part of Northampton County. It encompasses an area of approximately 0.9 square miles, and has a population of 2,693 (2010 Census). As shown in Figure 1, the borough is bordered by Upper Nazareth Township to the east and East Allen Township to the north, west, and south.

Figure 1



(Source: http://www.lvpc.org/pdf/maps/baseMap-LehighNorthamptonCounties.pdf)

The Monocacy Creek flows southward from the northwest corner of the borough south into East Allen Township. Another small stream flows into the borough from the west, just south of PA Route 248. A small pond runs parallel to PA Routes 329/987 to the southwest of the borough; its northern tip enters the borough's border. Penn-Dixie Pond also enters the borough from the east, south of PA Route 248.

Bath Borough is a hub of several major roadways. PA Route 248 (Main Street/Northampton Street) crosses through the center of the borough east-west. PA Route 512 (Walnut Street) crosses through the middle of the borough north-south. PA Routes 329 and 987 share the designation of Race Street until it meets PA Route 248, when PA Route 329 ends. PA Route 987 follows Main Street to the southeast to South Chestnut Street, where it turns north and shares South Chestnut Street with PA Route 248 until that road turns east on Northampton Street. PA Route 987 continues north as Chestnut Street.

# **B.1** Known or Anticipated Future Development

No known or anticipated development identified at this time.

## C. NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO BATH BOROUGH

Type of Event and Date	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Local Damage and Losses
Tropical Storm Lee- September 3, 2011	4030	Keystone Pavilion and Parking lot flooding/ destruction
Tropical Storm Lee- September 3, 2011	4030	Flooding (Monocacy Creek) E. Main St.

## D. NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

The following relative ranking of natural and non-natural hazard risks in this municipality was developed using PEMA's Risk Factor methodology described in Section 4, "Risk Assessment"

HAZARD	NATURAL	RISK ASSESSMENT CATEGORY						
RISK			IMPACT	SPATIAL EXTENT	WARNING TIME	DURATION	FACTOR (RF)	
HIGH	Winter Storm	3	2	4	1	3	2.7	
¥	Flood	3	2	2	3	3	2.5	
	Radon Exposure	4	1	2	1	4	2.4	
	Extreme Temperatures	4	1	2	1	3	2.3	
<b>H</b>	Drought	2	1	4	1	4	2.2	
MODERATE	Wildfire	3	1	2	3	3	2.2	
MOI	Hailstorm	3	1	3	2	1	2.1	
	Wind, incl. Tornado	1	3	2	4	1	2.1	
	Lightning	4	1	1	2	1	2	
	Earthquake	1	1	4	4	1	1.9	
LOW	Subsidence / Sinkholes	2	1	1	2	1	1.4	
_	Landslide	1	1	1	4	1	1.3	

HAZARD	MAN-MADE	RISK ASSESSMENT CATEGORY						
RISK	HAZARDS	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	SPATIAL EXTENT	WARNING TIME	DURATION	FACTOR (RF)	
	Fire (Urban / Structural)	4	2	1	4	2	2.6	
HGH	Env. Hazard and Explosion	3	2	2	4	3	2.6	
	Utility Interruption	3	1	3	4	3	2.5	
MOD - ERATE	Transportation Accident	4	1	1	4	1	2.2	
MOD	Mass Gathering and Civil Disturbance	3	1	1	4	2	2	
	Terrorism	1	3	1	4	1	1.9	
	Building Collapse	1	3	1	4	1	1.9	
LOW	Dam Failure	1	2	2	4	2	1.9	
_	Nuclear Incident	1	1	1	4	2	1.4	
	Levee Failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	

## E. CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Planning and Regulatory capability
- Administrative and Technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classifications

#### **E.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability**

	Status				Effect on		
Tool / Program	In Place	Date Adopted or Updated	Under Develop- ment	Dept./Agency Responsible	Loss Reduction: + Support O Neutral - Hinder	Change Since Last Plan: + Positive - Negative	Comments
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Х	2006		Northampton County EMS	+	+	
Emergency Operations Plan	Х	2011		Borough of Bath Emergency Management Coordinator	+	+	Revised in 2011
Disaster Recovery Plan	Х	2011		Borough of Bath Emergency Management Coordinator	+	+	Revised in 2011
Evacuation Plan	Х	2011		Borough of Bath Emergency Management Coordinator	+	+	Revised in 2011
Continuity of Operations Plan							
NFIP - Floodplain Regulations (spec. NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance)	х	2012	Х	FEMA	0	+	In process of being updated/approved.
NFIP – Community Rating System							
Floodplain Management Plan							
Zoning Regulations	х	May 1st, 1978		Borough of Bath Council; Zoning Hearing Board	0		
Subdivision Regulations	Х	1956		Borough of Bath Council	0		
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master or Growth Mgt. Plan)	х	1969		Borough of Bath Planning Commission; LVPC	0		
Open Space Management Plan (or Parks/Rec or Greenways Plan)							
Stormwater Management Plan / Ordinance	х	1990		Borough of Bath Council	0		
Natural Resource Protection				_			

	Status				Effect on			
Tool / Program	In Place	Date Adopted or Updated	Under Develop- ment	Dept./Agency Responsible	Loss Reduction: + Support O Neutral - Hinder	Change Since Last Plan: + Positive - Negative	Comments	
Plan								
Capital Improvement Plan								
Economic Development Plan								
Historic Preservation Plan	Х	1998		Borough of Bath Historical Architectural Review Board (HARB); Historic District	0			
Farmland Preservation								
Building Code	х	1988		Borough of Bath Council				
Fire Code	Х	1995		Borough of Bath				
Other								

# **E.2** Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resources	Yes	No	Department/Agency	Comments
Planners (with land use / land development knowledge)	x		Keystone Consulting Engineers	
Planners or engineers (with natural and/or human caused hazards knowledge)	Х		Keystone Consulting Engineers	
Engineers or professionals trained in building and/or infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)	X		Keystone Consulting Engineers	
Emergency Manager	Х		Mark Saginario, Emergency Management Coordinator	
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Х		Borough Manager	
Land Surveyors	Х		Keystone Consulting Engineers	
Scientists or staff familiar with the hazards of the community		Х		
Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program	х		Borough Manager	
Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle large/complex grants	x		Borough Manager	
Staff with expertise or training in Benefit-Cost Analysis	х		Borough Manager	
Other	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

# E.3 Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Yes	No	Department/Agency	Comments
Capital Improvement Programming		X		
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Х		Northampton County	
Special Purpose Taxes		Х		
Gas / Electric Utility Fees		Х		
Water / Sewer Fees		Х	Bath Borough Authority	This is a separate entity from the Borough of Bath.
Stormwater Utility Fees	X		Borough of Bath Council	
Development Impact Fees		Х		
General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds		Х		
Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements		Х		
Other				

### **E.4** Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	TBD	TBD
Public Protection	TBD	TBD
Storm Ready	NP	N/A
Firewise	NP	N/A

N/A = Not applicable. NP = Not participating. TBD = To Be Determined.

The classifications listed above relate to the community's effectiveness in providing services that may impact it's vulnerability to the natural hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class one (1) being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station. StormReady communities are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through advance planning, education and awareness.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm
- The National Firewise Communities website at <a href="http://firewise.org/">http://firewise.org/</a>

### F. MITIGATION STRATEGY

### **F.1** Past Mitigation Activities/Efforts

The following table summarizes progress on the mitigation strategy identified by the Borough in the 2006 plan.

2006 Ini	tiative	Status	Review Comments	
Description Location		Otatao	Review Comments	
Remove home and restrict land use	224 West Main Street (at Monocacy Creek)	Completed	Completed under Monocacy Creek- Phase II Project	
Remove home and restrict land use	226 West Main Street (at Monocacy Creek)	Completed	Completed under Monocacy Creek- Phase II Project	

2006 Ini	tiative	Status	Review Comments	
Description	Location	Otatas		
Remove home and restrict land use	214 West Main Street (at Monocacy Creek)	Completed	Completed under Monocacy Creek- Phase II Project	

Further details on mitigation activities completed in the Borough include:

• Drainage Improvement – Keystone Park Pavilion – exploring and planning the option of opening up a culvert adjacent to the pavilion to mitigate future flooding episodes that result in significant damage.

### F.2 Hazard Vulnerabilities Identified

It is estimated that in Bath Borough, 23 residents live within the 1% annual chance flood area (NFIP Special Flood Hazard Area). Of the municipality's total land area, 2.2% is located within the 1% annual chance flood area. \$8,352,303 (1.8%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) is located within the 1% annual chance flood area.

There are 8 NFIP policies in the community. While there are 9 structures located within the 1% annual chance flood area, there are no policies issued to property owners in the 1% annual chance flood area. No Repetitive Loss (RL) properties have been identified in the municipality.

HAZUS-MH estimates that for a 1% annual chance flood, \$244,958 (0.1%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) will be damaged, 160 people may be displaced, 114 people may seek short-term sheltering, and an estimated 40 tons of debris could be generated.

HAZUS-MH estimates the following damage and loss of use to critical facilities in the community as a result of a 1% annual chance flood event:

Critical Facilities Located in the DFIRM 1% and 0.2% Flood Boundaries and Estimated Potential Damage from the 1% Flood Event

		Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event			
Name	Time	1%	0.2%	Structure	Content	Days to 100- Percent	
Name	Туре	Event	Event	Damage	Damages	Functional	
Bath Sewer Plant	WWTF	Х	Х	-	-	-	

Source: FEMA, 2004; FEMA, 2011; HAZUS-MH 2.1

Notes:

X = indicates the facility location as provided by Lehigh Valley is located in the DFIRM flood zone.

NA = HAZUS-MH 2.1 does not estimate the days to 100-percent functional for user-defined facilities.

- = There is no damage estimate either because the 0.2% annual chance flood event potential loss estimates were not run in HAZUS or HAZUS did not calculate potential loss estimates for some facilities located in the DFIRM flood hazard zone. This is because even though these facilities are located within the boundary of the flood depth grid generated by HAZUS the depth of flooding does not amount to any damages to the structure or contents according to the depth damage function used in HAZUS.

The following vulnerabilities have been identified by the community, within the risk assessment, or in other plan, reports and documents (e.g. FEMA Flood Insurance Studies, Act 167 Stormwater Management Plans):

- Keystone Park Pavilion Structure was washed out due to flooding (TS Lee), resulting in over \$100K damages.
- W. Northampton Street Commercial property flooding (TS Lee) significantly after overflow of water came from creek.

Please refer to the Hazard Profiles in the Risk Assessment section for additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction.

#### **F.3 Hazard Mitigation Strategy**

Note some of the identified mitigation initiatives in Table F are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities.

Action No.	Action	Mitigation Technique Category	Hazard(s) Addressed	Priority (H/M/L)	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Lead Agency / Department	Implementation Schedule	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*
	Keystone Park Pavilion Drainag Pavilion was significantly dama								
1	See above.	Structural Projects; Property Protection	Flood	High	Medium	Federal Grant funding with local cost share	Borough of Bath	Short Term DOF	Existing
2	Retrofit structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority.  Specifically identified are the following: Retrofit 224 W. Main St. (Borough-owned property) to withstand flooding. Keystone Pavilion will be reconstructed in 2013. The new facility will have an upgraded retaining wall. 226 W. Main St.  Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation.  Phase 2: Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, work with property	Property Protection	Flood, Severe Storm, Earthquake	High	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from PEMA, FEMA	Long-term DOF	Existing

Action No.	Action	Mitigation Technique Category	Hazard(s) Addressed	Priority (H/M/L)	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Lead Agency / Department	Implementation Schedule	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*
	owners toward implementation of that action based on available funding from FEMA and local match availability.								
3	Purchase, or relocate structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority.  Specifically identified are the following: - 226 W. Main St., Bath, PA  Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting.  Phase 2: Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, work with property owners toward implementation of that action based on available funding from FEMA and local match availability.	Property Protection	Flood	High	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from PEMA, FEMA	Long Term DOF	Existing
4	Maintain compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP including adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements (e.g. regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas),	Property Protection	Flood, Severe Storms	High	Low - Medium	Municipal Budget	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from PEMA, ISO FEMA	On-going	New & Existing

Action No.	Action	Mitigation Technique Category	Hazard(s) Addressed	Priority (H/M/L)	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Lead Agency / Department	Implementation Schedule	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*
	floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community.								
	Further, continue to meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified below.								
5	Conduct and facilitate commun promote and effect natural hazar Provide and maintain links to the Prepare and distribute informat grant funding to mitigate their puse email notification systems natural hazard risk reduction multiple with neighborhood associtunding.	ard risk reductine HMP website ional letters to properties, and and newsletter easures.	on: e, and regularly flood vulnerable instructing then s to better educ	post notice property on on how the cate the pub	s on the Cour wners and ne ey can learn n lic on flood in:	nty/municipal highborhood as nore and implesurance, the a	nomepage(s) refersociations, explainment mitigation.	rencing the HMP we ining the availability ation grant funding,	ebpages. of mitigation and personal
	See above.	Public Education and Awareness	All Hazards	High	Low- Medium	Municipal Budget	Municipality with support from Planning Partners, PEMA, FEMA	Short Term	N/A
6	Begin the process to adopt higher regulatory standards to manage flood risk (i.e. increased freeboard, cumulative substantial damage/improvements) and sinkhole risk (e.g. carbonate bedrock standards).	Prevention	Flood; Subsidence / Sinkholes	High	Low	Municipal Budget	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from PEMA, FEMA	Short Term	New & Existing
7	Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed.	Prevention, Property Protection	Flood, Severe Storms	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	NFIP Floodplain Administrator with support from PADEP, PEMA, FEMA	Short Term	N/A
8	Have designated NFIP	Public	Flood,	High	Low	Municipal	NFIP	Short Term	N/A

Action No.	Action	Mitigation Technique Category	Hazard(s) Addressed	Priority (H/M/L)	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Lead Agency / Department	Implementation Schedule	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*
	Floodplain Administrator (FPA) become a Certified Floodplain Manager through the ASFPM, and pursue relevant continuing education training such as FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis.	Education and Awareness	Severe Storms			Budget	Floodplain Administrator	DOF	
9	Participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) to further manage flood risk and reduce flood insurance premiums for NFIP policyholders. This shall start with the submission to FEMA-DHS of a Letter of Intent to join CRS, followed by the completion and submission of an application to the program once the community's current compliance with the NFIP is established.	Prevention, Property Protection, Public Education and Awareness	Flood, Severe Storms	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	NFIP Floodplain Administrator with support from PADEP, PEMA, FEMA	Short Term	N/A
10	Archive elevation certificates	Public Education and Awareness	Flood, Severe Storm	High	Low	Municipal Budget	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	On-going	N/A
11	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	All Hazards		High	Low – High (for 5-year update)	Municipal Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Municipality (via mitigation planning point of contacts) with support from Planning Partners (through their Points of Contact), PEMA	On-going	New & Existing
12	Complete the ongoing updates of the	Emergency Services	All Hazards	High	Low	Municipal Budget	Municipality with support	On-going	New & Existing

Action No.	Action	Mitigation Technique Category	Hazard(s) Addressed	Priority (H/M/L)	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Lead Agency / Department	Implementation Schedule	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*
	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans						from PEMA		
13	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities for continuity of operations.	Emergency Services	All Hazards	High	Low	Municipal Budget	Municipality with support from Surrounding municipalities and County	On-going	New & Existing
14	Identify and develop agreements with entities that can provide support with FEMA/PEMA paperwork after disasters; qualified damage assessment personnel – Improve post-disaster capabilities – damage assessment; FEMA/PEMA paperwork compilation, submissions, record-keeping	Public Education and Awareness, Emergency Services	All Hazards	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget	Municipality with support from County, PEMA, FEMA	Short Term	N/A
15	Work with regional agencies (i.e. County and PEMA) to help develop damage assessment capabilities at the local level through such things as training programs, certification of qualified individuals (e.g. code officials, floodplain managers, engineers).	Public Education and Awareness, Emergency Services	All Hazards	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget, FEMA HMA and HLS grant programs	Municipality with support from County, PEMA	Short/Long Term DOF	N/A

### Notes:

\*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (NA) is inserted if this does not apply.

#### **Costs:**

Where actual project costs cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low = < \$10,000

Medium = \$10,000 to \$100,000

High = > \$100,000

### **Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:**

PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program

RFC = Repetitive Flood Claims Grant Program

SRL = Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program

HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

#### Timeline:

Short = 1 to 5 years. Long Term= 5 years or greater. OG = On-going program.

DOF = Depending on funding.

### G. ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

Municipal mitigation actions were evaluated and prioritized primarily using the PA STEEL methodology discussed in Section 6 of this plan. Per the cost-benefit weighted PA STEEL methodology, those actions receiving 20 or more favorable ratings were generally considered high-priority actions. However, other factors beyond the PA STEEL numeric ranking may have been considered by the municipality during project prioritization. For example, a project might be assigned a medium priority because of the uncertainty of a funding source, and could be changed to high once a funding source has been identified such as a grant.

BALL							(+) F	P. avor	A STI		CRIT					ATIC Not		icab	le						Res	ults
IVIITI	igation Action	Р	P olitic	al	Adm	A ninistra	ative		S	Те	T chnic	cal			E iomic	;		Envi	E ronr	nental			L Legal	— I		<b>%</b>
NO.	Name	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	Staffing	Funding Allocation	Maintenance / Operations	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technically Feasible	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Benefit of Action (x3)	Cost of Action (x3)	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent w/ Community Environmental Goals	Consistent w/ Federal Laws	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	SUMMARY (EQUAL WEIGHTING)	SUMMARY (BENEFITS & COSTS PRIORITIZED)
1	Keystone Park Pavilion Drainage Improvements	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	-	14 / 2 / 7	18 / 2 / 7
2	Retrofit Vulnerable Properties	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	+	18 (+) 3 (-) 2 (N)	22 (+) 3 (-) 2 (N)
3	Acquire Vulnerable Properties	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	17 (+) 5 (-) 1 (N)	21 (+) 5 (-) 1 (N)
4	Maintain NFIP compliance	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	-	19 (+) 2 (-) 2 (N)	23 (+) 2 (-)

																										2 (N)
5	Public Education and Outreach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	Ν	+	+	17 (+) 0 (-) 6 (N)	21 (+) 0 (-) 6 (N)
6	Higher Regulatory Standards	+	+	1	+	+	1	1	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	-	16 (+) 5 (-) 2 (N)	20 (+) 5 (-) 2 (N)
7	Community Assistance Visit	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	Ν	+	-	14 (+) 2 (-) 7 (N)	18 (+) 2 (-) 7 (N)
8	NFIP FPA become a Certified Floodplain Manager	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	15 (+) 1 (-) 7 (N)	19 (+) 1 (-) 7 (N)
9	Join Community Rating System	+	+	+	+	-	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	Ν	+	+	19 (+) 2 (-) 2 (N)	23 (+) 2 (-) 2 (N)
10	Archive Elevation Certificates	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	Ν	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	+	+	16 (+) 0 (-) 7 (N)	20 (+) 0 (-) 7 (N)
11	Support Plan Maintenance and Update	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	19 (+) 0 (-) 4 (N)	23 (+) 0 (-) 4 (N)
12	Update CEMP	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	+	+	20 (+) 0 (-) 3 (N)	24 (+) 0 (-) 3 (N)
13	Enhance Mutual Aid Agreements	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	Ν	+	+	19 (+) 0 (-) 3 (N)	23 (+) 0 (-) 3 (N)
14	Identify Post- Disaster Capabilities	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	Ν	N	+	Z	+	+	18 (+) 1 (-) 4 (N)	22 (+) 4 (-) 4 (N)
15	Develop Post-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	+	15 (+)	17

Disaster Capabilities												4 (-) 4 (N)	(+) 6 (-)
													4 (N)

#### H. FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

A more detailed flood loss analysis could be conducted on a structural level (versus the Census block analysis conducted for the HMP). The location of each building, details regarding the building (see additional data needed below) and the assessed or fair market value could be included in HAZUS-MH. The FEMA DFIRM boundaries, FEMA Flood Insurance Study detailed studies, base flood elevations and available Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data or digital elevation models (DEM) could be used to generate a more accurate flood depth grid and then integrated into the HAZUS model. The flood depth-damage functions could be updated using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer damage functions for residential building stock to better correlate HAZUS-MH results with FEMA benefit-cost analysis models. HAZUS-MH would then estimate more accurate potential losses per structure.

Additional data needed to perform the analysis described above:

- Specific building information first-floor elevation (elevation certificates), number of stories, foundation type, basement, square footage, occupancy type, year built, type of construction etc.
- Assessed or fair market value of structure
- LiDAR or high resolution DEM

### I. HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for Bath Borough to illustrate the probable areas impacted within Bath Borough. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this Plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which Bath Borough has significant exposure. Regional risk maps are provided in the hazard profiles.

### J. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.

