

9.61 WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for Williams Township.

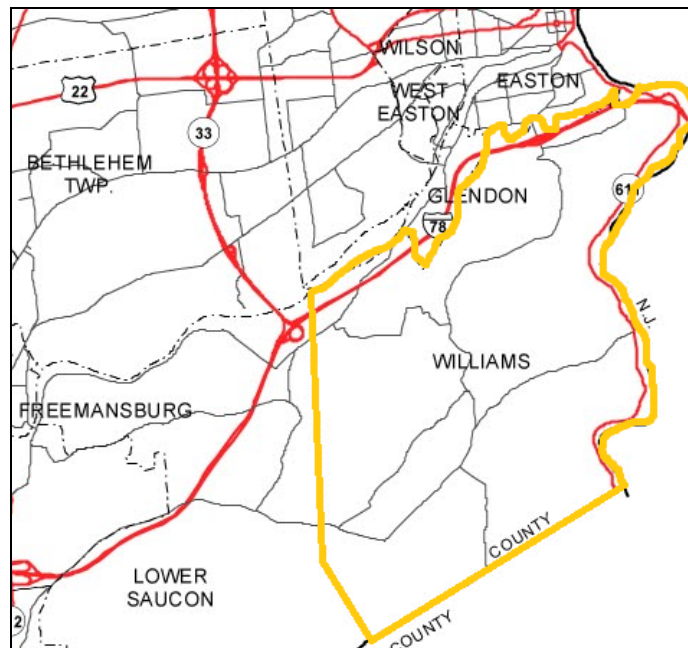
A. HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact		Alternate Point of Contact	
<u>Name</u>	Richard Adams	<u>Name</u>	Michael Strawn
<u>Title/</u>	Zoning Officer/Building Code	<u>Title/</u>	Public Works Director
<u>Department</u>	Administrator	<u>Department</u>	
<u>Address</u>	655 Cider Press Road, William Twp, Easton, PA 18042	<u>Address</u>	655 Cider Press Road, William Twp, Easton, PA 18042
<u>Telephone</u>	615-258-0522	<u>Telephone</u>	615-258-0172
<u>Fax</u>	610-258-6080	<u>Fax</u>	610-258-6080
<u>Email</u>	radams@williamstwp.org	<u>Email</u>	mstrawn@williamstwp.org

B. MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Williams Township is located in the southwestern part of Northampton County. It encompasses an area of approximately 18.4 square miles, and has an estimated population of 5,674 (2006-2010 American Community Survey). As shown in Figure 1, the township is bordered on the east by the Delaware River, separating it from New Jersey; by Lower Saucon, Freemansburg, and Bethlehem Townships (all in Northampton County) to the west; and by Glendon Borough, Palmer Township, and the City of Easton (all in Northampton County) to the north.

Figure 1



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

Williams Township is drained by the Delaware River, which forms the municipality's eastern border with New Jersey. The Lehigh River, which joins the Delaware north of Williams Township, forms part of the

township's northwestern border with Palmer before continuing west towards Bethlehem. Small streams tributary to both the Delaware and Lehigh River exist throughout the township, including Fry's Run which originates in the southwestern part of the township and runs northeast to the Delaware.

Route 611/Delaware Drive runs along the Delaware River and is the primary north-south throughway on the eastern border of Williams Township. Route 78 runs along the township's northern border, continuing east into New Jersey and southwest towards Bethlehem and Allentown. Raubsville Road and Easton Road provide east-west access through the southern half of the township, and Morgan Hill Road and Durham Road provide the main north-south routes.

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

HAZARD RISK	MAN-MADE HAZARDS	RISK ASSESSMENT CATEGORY					RISK FACTOR (RF)
		PROBABILITY	IMPACT	SPATIAL EXTENT	WARNING TIME	DURATION	
HIGH	Fire (Urban/Structural)	4	2	1	4	2	2.6
	Environmental Hazard and	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
	Mass Gathering and Civil Disturbance	3	1	1	4	2	2
LOW	Terrorism	1	3	1	4	1	1.9
	Building Collapse	1	3	1	4	1	1.9
	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

Tool / Program	Status			Dept./Agency Responsible	Effect on Loss Reduction: + Support O Neutral - Hinder	Change Since Last Plan: + Positive - Negative	Comments
	In Place	Date Adopted or Updated	Under Development				
Hazard Mitigation Plan		2006	X				Updating 2012
Emergency Operations Plan	X	2010					
Disaster Recovery Plan							
Evacuation Plan							
Continuity of Operations Plan	X	2010					
NFIP							
NFIP – Community Rating System	X	2001					
Floodplain Regulations (spec. NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance)							
Floodplain Management Plan	X	2001					
Zoning Regulations	X	1990					
Subdivision Regulations	X	1990					
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master or Growth Mgt. Plan)	X	1990					
Open Space Management Plan (or Parks/Rec or Greenways Plan)							
Stormwater Management Plan / Ordinance	X	2010					
Natural Resource Protection Plan	X	2005					



Tool / Program	Status			Dept./Agency Responsible	Effect on Loss Reduction: + Support O Neutral - Hinder	Change Since Last Plan: + Positive - Negative	Comments
	In Place	Date Adopted or Updated	Under Development				
Capital Improvement Plan	X	2009					
Economic Development Plan							
Historic Preservation Plan							
Farmland Preservation	X	2009					
Building Code	X	2003					
Fire Code	X	2003					
Firewise							
Storm Ready							
Other							



E.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

E.3 Fiscal Capability

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



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 its 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 advanced 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 <http://firewise.org/>

F. MITIGATION STRATEGY

F.1 Past Mitigation Activities/Efforts

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

2006 Initiative		Status	Review Comments
Description	Location		
Relocate/elevate homes located in flood area	Flood area of Canal Rd.	No progress	Carried forward in this update
Properties impacted by Delaware River	South Delaware Drive (831-1800 & 2300-3207)	No progress	Carried forward in this update

F.2 Hazard Vulnerabilities Identified

It is estimated that in Williams Township, 178 residents live within the 1% annual chance flood area (NFIP Special Flood Hazard Area). Of the municipality's total land area, 4.7% is located within the 1% annual chance flood area. \$46,419,802 (3.8%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) is located within the 1% annual chance flood area.

There are 56 NFIP policies in the community. While there are 70 structures located within the 1% annual chance flood area, there are only 35 policies issued to property owners in the 1% annual chance flood area. FEMA has identified 23 Repetitive Loss (RL) including 5 Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties in the municipality.

HAZUS-MH estimates that for a 1% annual chance flood, \$21,516,889 (1.8%) of the municipality's general building stock replacement cost value (structure and contents) will be damaged, 116 people may be displaced, 54 people may seek short-term sheltering, and an estimated 2042 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

Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event		
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Structure Damage	Content Damages	Days to 100-Percent Functional
Interstate 78 Toll Bridge	User Defined	X	X	-	-	-

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:

- Severe stormwater and drainage hazards
 - o Drainage swale Royal Manor Road and traverses properties along and to the rear at Flafair and Young Streets. Severe erosion of homes and properties.
 - o Drainage hazard on Belmont and Aspen Street. Two-feet deep water during minor storms.
- Increasing incidences of sinkholes.

Please refer to the Hazard Profiles 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*
1	Address flooding and erosion problems caused by drainage swale on Royal Manor Road.	Property Protection	Flood	Medium	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
2	Address drainage hazard on Belmont and Aspen Streets that results in deep street flooding during minor rain events.	Property Protection	Flood	Medium	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
3	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: - Several residential structures in flood area of Canal Road. - Properties on South	Property Protection	Flood	Medium-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*
	<p>Delaware Drive impacted by Delaware River.</p> <p>Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation.</p> <p>Phase 2: Where retrofitting 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.</p>								
4	<p>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.</p> <p>Specifically identified are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several residential structures in flood area of Canal Road. - Properties on South Delaware Drive impacted by Delaware River. <p>Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting.</p> <p>Phase 2: Where relocation is</p>	Property Protection	Flood	Medium-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*
	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.								
5	<p>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), floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community.</p> <p>Further, continue to meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified below.</p>	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
6	<p>Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction: Provide and maintain links to the HMP website, and regularly post notices on the County/municipal homepage(s) referencing the HMP webpages. Prepare and distribute informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation. Use email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures. Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding.</p>								
	See above.	Public Education and Awareness	All Hazards	High	Low-Medium	Municipal Budget	Municipality with support from Planning Partners,	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*
							PEMA, FEMA		
7	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
8	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
9	Have designated NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA) become a Certified Floodplain Manager through the ASFPM, and pursue relevant continuing education training such as FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis.	Public Education and Awareness	Flood, Severe Storms	High	Low	Municipal Budget	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Short Term DOF	N/A
10	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
11	Archive elevation certificates	Public	Flood,	High	Low	Municipal	NFIP	On-going	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*
		Education and Awareness	Severe Storm			Budget	Floodplain Administrator		
12	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	All Categories	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
13	Complete the ongoing updates of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans	Emergency Services	All Hazards	High	Low	Municipal Budget	Municipality with support from PEMA	On-going	New & Existing
14	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
15	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
16	Work with regional agencies (i.e. County and PEMA) to help develop damage assessment capabilities at	Public Education and Awareness,	All Hazards	Medium	Medium	Municipal budget, FEMA HMA and	Municipality with support from County, PEMA	Short – Long-term DOF	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*
	the local level through such things as training programs, certification of qualified individuals (e.g. code officials, floodplain managers, engineers).	Emergency Services				HLS grant programs			

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.

Mitigation Action		PA STEEL CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS																				Results			
		(+) Favorable						(-) Less favorable						(N) Not Applicable											
		P Political			A Administrative			S Social		T Technical			E Economic			E Environmental					L Legal			SUMMARY (EQUAL WEIGHTING)	SUMMARY (BENEFITS & COSTS PRIORITIZED)
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			
1	Drainage improvements on Royal Manor Road.	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	-	14 / 2 / 7	18 / 2 / 7
2	Drainage improvements on Belmont and Aspen Streets.	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	-	17 (+) 2 (-) 4 (N)	21 (+) 2 (-) 4 (N)
3	Retrofit Vulnerable Properties	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	+	18 (+) 3 (-) 2 (N)	22 (+) 3 (-) 2 (N)
4	Acquire Vulnerable	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	17 (+) 5 (-)	21 (+)

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



15	Identify Post-Disaster Capabilities	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	+	18 (+) 1 (-) 4 (N)	22 (+) 4 (-) 4 (N)
16	Develop Post-Disaster Capabilities	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	+	15 (+) 4 (-) 4 (N)	17 (+) 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 Williams Township to illustrate the probable areas impacted within Williams Township. 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 Williams Township has significant exposure. Regional risk maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 4, Volume I of this Plan.

J. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.

