Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Appendix A - Bibliography

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Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Appendix A – Bibliography

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LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers States and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The <u>Regulation Checklist</u> provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the Plan has addressed all requirements.
- The <u>Plan Assessment</u> identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement.
- The Multi-jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional worksheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the each Element of the Plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption).

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

Jurisdiction: Forest County	Title of Plan: Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update		Date of Plan: December 2020	
Local Point of Contact: Donna Lynn Zofcin		Address:		
Title: Executive Director		526 Elm Street, Box 4 Tionesta, PA 16353		
Agency: Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department				
Phone Number: 814-755-3450		E-Mail: Dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us		

State Reviewer: Ernest Szabo	Title: State Hazard Mitigation Planner	Date: December 28, 2020

FEMA Reviewer: Mari Radford Claire Fetters	Title: Community Planning Lead CERC Planner	Date: February 26, 2021 and 5/6/2021
Date Received in FEMA Region 3	1/15/2021 5/4/2021	Plan expired 10/5/2019
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	5/6/2021	
Plan Approved		

SECTION 1: REGULATION CHECKLIST

INSTRUCTIONS: The Regulation Checklist must be completed by FEMA. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the Plan by Element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been 'Met' or 'Not Met.' The 'Required Revisions' summary at the bottom of each Element must be completed by FEMA to provide a clear explanation of the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is 'Not Met.' Sub-elements should be referenced in each summary by using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each Element and sub-element are described in detail in this *Plan Review Guide* in Section 4, Regulation Checklist.

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST	Location in Dlan		
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS			
A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	Section 3, pp. 11-15; Appendix C, pp. 1-54; Appendix F, pp. 1-37; Appendix G, pp. 1-24; Appendix I, pp. 1-7	x	
A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	Section 3, pp. 12, 14; Appendix C, pp. 1-5	x	
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	Section 3, pp. 11, 14-15	х	
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	Section 1, pp. 2-3; Section 2, pp. 9-10; Section 3, p. 16; Appendix A, pp. 1-3	х	
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))	Section 7, p. 120	х	
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	Section 7, p. 118	х	
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS .			

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST	Location in Plan		
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	(section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESS	MENT		
B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and	Section 4, pp. 17-89;		
extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)?	Appendix D, pp. 1-9;	Χ	
(Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Appendix H, pp. 1-19		
B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for	Section 4, pp. 17-89;		
each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Appendix H, pp. 1-19	X	
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the	Section 4, pp. 17-89;		
community as well as an overall summary of the community's	Appendix D, pp. 1-9;	Х	
vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Appendix E, pp. 1-11;		
	Appendix H, pp. 1-19		
B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the	Section 4, pp. 39	Х	
jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))			
ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS			
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY			
		_	
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing	Section 5, pp. 90-101;		
authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to	Appendix F, pp. 1-37	X	
expand on and improve these existing policies and programs?			
(Requirement §201.6(c)(3)) C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the	Section 4, p. 39;		
NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as	Section 4, p. 59, Section 5, pp. 91-93;	Х	
appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Section 5, pp. 91-93,	_ ^	
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term	Section 6, p. 106		
vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement	30000011 0, p. 100	x	
§201.6(c)(3)(i))			
C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of	Section 6, pp. 110-113		
specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being			
considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new		Х	
and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement			
§201.6(c)(3)(ii))			
C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the	Section 6, pp. 110-113,		
actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review),	114-117	Х	
implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction?			
(Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	6 11 6 100		
C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments	Section 6, p. 109	V	
will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other	Section 7,pp 121,123	Х	
planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement			
\$201.6(c)(4)(ii))			
250±.0(c)(+)(II))	l		

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST			
1. REGOLATION CHECKLIST	Location in Plan		
	(section and/or		Not
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	page number)	Met	Met
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS			
ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEM	IENTATION (applicable to	plan	
updates only)			
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development?	Section 2, pp. 6-9;		
(Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Section 4, p. 89	Х	
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation	Section 6, pp. 103, 109;	ļ	
efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Appendix J, pp. 4-5	Х	
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities?	Section 4, pp. 17-18, 26-		
(Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	30;		
(neganement 320210(a)(0))	Section 6, pp. 103, 106;	x	
	Section 7, p. 118;	_ ^	
	- I		
FLEMENT D. DECUMPED DESMICIONIC	Appendix G, pp. 1-24		
ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS			
ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION			
		1	
E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been	Section 8, p. 121;		
formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction	Appendix K, p. 1		
requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))			
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting	Section 8, p. 121;		
approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption?	Appendix K, p. 2		
(Requirement §201.6(c)(5))			
ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS		1	
3			
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIC	ONAL FOR STATE REVIE	WERS	
ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)			
•		I	
F1.			
F2			
F2.			
ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS			
ELEMENT F. REQUIRED REVISIONS			
OPTIONAL: HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAM RISKS			
	T	I	
HHPD1. Did Element A4 (planning process) describe the	Section 4, pp. 74-76		
incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical			Х
information for high hazard potential dams?			
HHPD2. Did Element B3 (risk assessment) address HHPDs?	Section 4, pp. 74-76		Х
	Appendix H, pp. 1-19		^

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
HHPD3. Did Element C3 (mitigation goals) include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from high hazard potential dams that pose an unacceptable risk to the public?	Section 6, p. 106		х
HHPD4. Did Element C4-C5 (mitigation actions) address HHPDs prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from high hazard potential dams that pose an unacceptable risk to the public?	Section 6, pp. 110		Х

REQUIRED REVISIONS

HHPD1. The plan does not identify which plans, studies, or reports were incorporated into the dam failure profile. While the plan indicates that there is an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for the Tionesta Dam, it does not describe how information from the EOP was incorporated. It is also not clear if any of the invited plan participants are responsible for dam safety or if they contributed material to the dam assessment.

HHPD2. While the plan provides a general overview of the risks posed from dam failure, it does not specifically identify the potential impacts or the vulnerable structures to the Tionesta Dam, which is the sole high hazard dam in the County. While a map is provided in Appendix H, there is no discussion of the people, homes, businesses, or other community assets that could be impacted in the event of a failure event. The HHPD requirements are to go above and beyond the standard plan review requirements.

HHPD3. There is not a goal that specifically addresses dam failure. One way to meet this requirement is to add an objective under Goal 4, which is to reduce the impacts of man-made hazards.

HHPD4. The plan does not identify a mitigation action to address high hazard potential dams. The only action relating to dams involves routinely reviewing emergency plans. To meet this requirement, an action that specifically addresses high hazard potential dams must be identified. Such a mitigation action might include creating inundation maps or performing an analysis of potentially affected areas for the Tionesta Dam.

SECTION 2: PLAN ASSESSMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: The purpose of the Plan Assessment is to offer the local community more comprehensive feedback to the community on the quality and utility of the plan in a narrative format. The audience for the Plan Assessment is not only the plan developer/local community planner, but also elected officials, local departments and agencies, and others involved in implementing the Local Mitigation Plan. The Plan Assessment must be completed by FEMA. The Assessment is an opportunity for FEMA to provide feedback and information to the community on: 1) suggested improvements to the Plan; 2) specific sections in the Plan where the community has gone above and beyond minimum requirements; 3) recommendations for plan implementation; and 4) ongoing partnership(s) and information on other FEMA programs, specifically RiskMAP and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The Plan Assessment is divided into two sections:

- 1. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement
- 2. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement is organized according to the plan Elements listed in the Regulation Checklist. Each Element includes a series of italicized bulleted items that are suggested topics for consideration while evaluating plans, but it is not intended to be a comprehensive list. FEMA Mitigation Planners are not required to answer each bullet item, and should use them as a guide to paraphrase their own written assessment (2-3 sentences) of each Element.

The Plan Assessment must not reiterate the required revisions from the Regulation Checklist or be regulatory in nature, and should be open-ended and to provide the community with suggestions for improvements or recommended revisions. The recommended revisions are suggestions for improvement and are not required to be made for the Plan to meet Federal regulatory requirements. The italicized text should be deleted once FEMA has added comments regarding strengths of the plan and potential improvements for future plan revisions. It is recommended that the Plan Assessment be a short synopsis of the overall strengths and weaknesses of the Plan (no longer than two pages), rather than a complete recap section by section.

Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan provides a place for FEMA to offer information, data sources and general suggestions on the overall plan implementation and maintenance process. Information on other possible sources of assistance including, but not limited to, existing publications, grant funding or training opportunities, can be provided. States may add state and local resources, if available.

A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

- 1. While the High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) grant program is voluntary, if the county plans to pursue a future grant they should expand their dam profile and mitigation actions to include the missing data detailed on this Plan Review Tool.
- 2. It was good that you invited neighboring counties to participate.
- 3. Be sure to use the PEMA Standard Operating Guide for your next plan update. Having a standardized format allows the state to roll all 66 plans into the state plan with continuity. It also helps ensure you meet all their requirements in addition to those of FEMA.
- 4. Consider including an Executive Summary in your next plan update. It should be brief (2 pages) and should highlight what has changed since your last plan in terms of risk (new hazards, increasing or decreasing risk), mitigation accomplished, and challenges identified. It can also talk about what changes you made to your planning process and planning team. We find elected officials, residents and the media are more likely to read an Executive Summary than a 150 plus page plan.
- 5. You should also review the 2020 Census data and amend you plan if there are significant changes.
- 6. Is the Correctional facility a major employer for the County? It certainly makes a huge difference in Forest County's overall population!
- 7. Your local planning team needs to be expanded to include representation beyond the municipalities and public sector. Start building it with your annual plan reviews to bring new voices to the discussion of how Forest County can be made more resilient. Missing sectors include big business, small business (invite the Chamber of Commerce), schools, medical facilities, utilities, PenDOT, US Forestry, non profits etc. Having an expanded planning team will help in 2 ways; they will help provide information on their concerns and will also bring back information to their sector on the county's initiatives and opportunities for mitigation at both a large and small (personal) scale. This will be a requirement for your next plan update.
- 8. Including photos of previous disaster damage or familiar landmarks is a great way to connect readers of your plan with the content. If you don't already have a cache of images, start collecting them now so you will have them to use in your next plan update and for other media purposes.
- 9. Both Moodys and Standard & Poors are reviewing local Hazard Mitigation Plans for climate change awareness and action as they conduct municipal bond ratings. While you have met the 44 CFR requirement for "future conditions" you may find this plan does not represent you well with these services. For your next plan update, consider expanding this discussion.
- 10. You cited the 2013 State Hazard Mitiagtion Plan on page 47, however the most recent update occurred in 2018.

SECTION 1: MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET (OPTIONAL)

INSTRUCTIONS: For multi-jurisdictional plans, a Multi-jurisdiction Summary Spreadsheet may be completed by listing each participating jurisdiction, which required Elements for each jurisdiction were 'Met' or 'Not Met,' and when the adoption resolutions were received. This Summary Sheet does not imply that a mini-plan be developed for each jurisdiction; it should be used as an optional worksheet to ensure that each jurisdiction participating in the Plan has been documented and has met the requirements for those Elements (A through E).

	MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET											
		Jurisdiction				Requirements Met (Y/N)						
#	Jurisdiction Name	Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Require- ments
	Barnett	Township	David	2301								
1	Township		Dunn	Belltown Rd.			Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		
1				Clarington,						'		
				PA 15828								
	Green	Township	Carla	PO Box 610								
2	Township		Woodside	Tionesta, PA			Υ	Υ	N	Υ		
				16353								
	Harmony	Township	Karla	PO Box 208								
3	Township		Beach	West			Υ	γ	N	Υ		
١				Hickory, PA			'	'	IN .	•		
				16370								
	Hickory	Township	Cindy	PO Box 44								
4	Township		Crytzer	Endeavor, PA			Υ	N	Υ	Y		
				16322								

	MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET											
		Jurisdiction						Requirements Met (Y/N)				
#	Jurisdiction Name	Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Require- ments
5	Howe Township	Township	Beverly Pollock	7947 Rt. 666 Sheffield, PA 16347			Y	Y	Y	Y		
6	Jenks Township	Township	Misty Dittman	Box 436 Marienville, PA 16329			Υ	Y	Y	Υ		
7	Kingsley Township	Township	Jackie Blose	PO Box 339 Marienville, PA 16329			Υ	Y	Y	Υ		
8	Tionesta Borough	Borough	Cindy Crytzer	PO Box 44 Endeavor, PA 16322			Υ	Υ	Y	Υ		
9	Tionesta Township	Township	Marcie McFarland	PO Box 307 Tionesta, PA 16353			Υ	Y	Y	Υ		
10	Forest County	County	Donna Lynn Zofcin	526 Elm Street, Box 4 Tionesta, PA 16353			Y	Y	Y	Υ		

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

December 18, 2020

Deputy Director Denny Logue Clarion County Dept. of Public Safety 421 Madison Rd Clarion, PA 16214

Dear Deputy Director Logue:

The Forest County Commissioners have been tasked with completing an update to the current Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The update process began in October 2018. The Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated and available for public comment on December 21, 2020. The public comment period will remain open until January 21, 2021.

It is important that the counties surrounding Forest County have the ability to review and comment on the updated draft Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The draft plan is available at the Forest County website, www.co.forest.pa.us and is located in the conservation district portion of the website. If you would like to have a digital copy sent to you, please feel free to contact me. If you have comments in reference to the plan, please forward your comments in writing to the attention of Donna Lynn Zofcin.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Donna Lynn Zofcin at the Forest County Conservation and Planning Office at 814-755-3450.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofcin,

Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

December 18, 2020

Director Michael A. McAllister 250 Main St PO Box 448 Ridgway, PA 15853

Dear Director McAllister:

The Forest County Commissioners have been tasked with completing an update to the current Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The update process began in October 2018. The Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated and available for public comment on December 21, 2020. The public comment period will remain open until January 21, 2021.

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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Donna Lynn Zofcin at the Forest County Conservation and Planning Office at 814-755-3450.

Sincerely,

Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353 Tel. 814.755.3450

FAX: 814.755.3539

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

December 18, 2020

Dept. Head Kenneth McCorrison 100 Dillon Drive Youngsville, PA 16371

Dear Dept. Head McCorrison:

The Forest County Commissioners have been tasked with completing an update to the current Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The update process began in October 2018. The Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated and available for public comment on December 21, 2020. The public comment period will remain open until January 21, 2021.

It is important that the counties surrounding Forest County have the ability to review and comment on the updated draft Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The draft plan is available at the Forest County website, www.co.forest.pa.us and is located in the conservation district portion of the website. If you would like to have a digital copy sent to you, please feel free to contact me. If you have comments in reference to the plan, please forward your comments in writing to the attention of Donna Lynn Zofcin.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Donna Lynn Zofcin at the Forest County Conservation and Planning Office at 814-755-3450.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofcin, Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

December 18, 2020

Public Safety Director Timothy Dunkle 1052 Grandview Rd Oil City, PA 16301

Dear Public Safety Director Dunkle:

The Forest County Commissioners have been tasked with completing an update to the current Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The update process began in October 2018. The Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated and available for public comment on December 21, 2020. The public comment period will remain open until January 21, 2021.

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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Donna Lynn Zofcin at the Forest County Conservation and Planning Office at 814-755-3450.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofcin, Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

FAX: 814.755.3539

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

December 18, 2020

EMA Coordinator Allen Clark 632 Pine St Meadville, PA 16335

Dear EMA Coordinator Clark:

The Forest County Commissioners have been tasked with completing an update to the current Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The update process began in October 2018. The Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated and available for public comment on December 21, 2020. The public comment period will remain open until January 21, 2021.

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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Donna Lynn Zofcin at the Forest County Conservation and Planning Office at 814-755-3450.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofcing Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353

FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF TWP OFFICERS 2018 FALL CONVENTION BETINA'S , MARIENVILLE October 17, 2018

Guests/Vendors:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
James Wheeler, PSATS Chief Ed Off			PD
Kirk Kirkpatrick, PA One Call			PD
Joe Cain, US Municipal			***************************************
Tamara Kemmler, PLGIT			
Ralph Dalaba, Suit-Kote Sales Rep			PD
, Suite-Kote Rep			PD
Rod Fee, Barrs Insurance Agent			PD
Chris Sobina, Barrs Ins. Agent			PD
Forest County Courthouse:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
Commissioner Norman Wimer			PD
Commissioner Bob Snyder			PD
Commissioner Basil Huffman			PD
Donna Zofcin, Exec Dir, FCCD			PD
Shaun Wessel, Manager, Jefferson Co			PD
Carl Johnson, DGLVR, Jefferson Co			PD
Curt Kiefer, Chief Assessor/911 Co			PD
Annette Kiefer			PD
Stacey Barnes, Acting Treasurer		***************************************	PD
Barnett Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
Terry Craig, Supervisor			PD
Jim Castner, Supervisor			PD
Kay Boyer, Secretary			PD
Denise Meiser, Auditor		***************************************	**************************************
Green Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
Bede Meisel, Supervisor			
Mark Wagner, Supervisor			
Linda Rex, Auditor			
Dena Hartzell, Auditor			
Bonnie Heller, Auditor		**************************************	

Harmony Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
Yvonne Watters, Tax Collector			PD
Cora Passauer, Auditor			PD
Ann Irwin, Auditor		***************************************	PD
Hickory Township:			
Howe Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
Beverly Pollock, Secretary			PD
Kay O'Rourke, Asst Secretary			PD
Supervisor			
Jenks Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
Greg Geyer, Supervisor			PD
Randall Parrett, Supervisor			PD
Ed Stoner, Building Officer		***************************************	PD
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Renee Conti Dan Zimmerman			PD PD
Jackie Blose, Secretary		***************************************	PD PD
Brian Daquilante, Supervisor			PD
Monica Daquilante			PD
Tionesta Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
Todd Allio, Supervisor			PD
Bob Wagner, Supervisor			PD
Brendan Clark, Supervisor			PD
Marcie McFarland, Secretary			PD

FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF TWP OFFICERS

2019 FALL CONVENTION

FLYING W RANCH

October 17, 2019

Guest Speakers/Vendors:	Signature	Mileage	Meal	
1 Dave Sanko, PSATS Exec Dir			***************************************	
2 Kirk Kirkpatrick, PA One Call		***************************************		\$21.95
3 Tamara Kemmler, PLGIT				\$21.95
4 Ralph Dalaba, Suit-Kote Sales Rep				\$65.85
5 Chris Sobina, Barrs Insurance Agent	-			\$43.90
6 Robin Guth, Barrs Ins. Agent				\$43.90
7 Mark Kingston				\$43.90
37 Chuck Stowe, PSATS				\$43.90
				\$21.95
Forest County Courthouse:	Signature	Mileage	Meal	\$43.90
8 Donna Lynn Zofcin, Exec Dir, FCCD				\$21.95
9 Curt Kiefer, Chief Assessor/911 Co				\$373.15
10 Mrs. Annette Kiefer (guest)				\$1,261.15
11 Stacey Barnes, Acting Treasurer				
Barnett Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal	
12 Terry Craig, Supervisor			***************************************	
13 Jim Castner, Supervisor				
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Green Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal	
14 Bede Meisel, Supervisor		***************************************		
15 Mark Wagner, Supervisor		······	***************************************	
16 Mrs. Deanna Wagner (guest)		<u> </u>	······································	
Harmony Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal	
17 Yvonne Watters, Tax Collector				
18 Karla Beach, Secretary			**************************************	
19 Derrick Beach, Supervisor				
20 Thomas Gibson, Supervisor		***************************************		
		AND		
Hickory Township:				
Howe Township:				
Jenks Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal	
21 Greg Geyer, Supervisor			***************************************	
22 Randall Parrett, Supervisor	***************************************	and the second s		
23 Ed Stoner, Building Officer				
24 Kevin Carter, Supervisor				
25 Mrs. Carter (guest)			***************************************	

Kingsley Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
26 Ed Conti, Supervisor			
27 Renee Conti, Auditor			
28 Dan Zimmerman			
29 Jackie Blose, Secretary			
30 Brian Daquilante, Supervisor			
Tionesta Township:	Signature	Mileage	Meal
31 Todd Allio, Supervisor			
•			***************************************
32 Bob Wagner, Supervisor			
32 Bob Wagner, Supervisor 33 Brendan Clark, Supervisor			
31 Todd Allio, Supervisor 32 Bob Wagner, Supervisor 33 Brendan Clark, Supervisor 34 Marcie McFarland, Secretary 35 Betty Allio, Tax Collector			

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

December 27, 2019

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

Mr. Terry Craig Barnett Township 2301 Belltown Rd Clarington, PA 15828

RE: Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Dear Mr. Craig:

This letter accompanies a Municipality Hazard Identification And Risk Evaluation Worksheet and, two blank Hazard Mitigation Project Opportunity forms. You may complete as many Project Opportunity forms as you like. Please complete these forms and return them to me as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Enclosures

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

December 27, 2019

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

Ms Carla Woodside Green Township PO Box 610 Tionesta, PA 16353

RE:

Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Dear Ms Woodside:

This letter accompanies a Municipality Hazard Identification And Risk Evaluation Worksheet and, two blank Hazard Mitigation Project Opportunity forms. You may complete as many Project Opportunity forms as you like. Please complete these forms and return them to me as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zøfcin Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Enclosures

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

December 27, 2019

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

Ms Karla Beach Harmony Township PO Box 208 West Hickory, PA 16370

RE:

Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Dear Ms Beach:

This letter accompanies a Municipality Hazard Identification And Risk Evaluation Worksheet and, two blank Hazard Mitigation Project Opportunity forms. You may complete as many Project Opportunity forms as you like. Please complete these forms and return them to me as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofcin
Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Enclosures

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

December 27, 2019

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

Ms. Cindy Crytzer Hickory Township PO Box 44 Endeavor, PA 16322

RE:

Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Dear Ms. Crytzer:

This letter accompanies a Municipality Hazard Identification And Risk Evaluation Worksheet and, two blank Hazard Mitigation Project Opportunity forms. You may complete as many Project Opportunity forms as you like. Please complete these forms and return them to me as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofcin

Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Enclosures

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

December 27, 2019

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofein

Ms. Beverly Pollock Howe Township 7947 Rt 666 Sheffield, PA 16347

RE:

Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Dear Ms. Pollock:

This letter accompanies a Municipality Hazard Identification And Risk Evaluation Worksheet and, two blank Hazard Mitigation Project Opportunity forms. You may complete as many Project Opportunity forms as you like. Please complete these forms and return them to me as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofcin Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Enclosures

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

December 27, 2019

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

Ms. Misty Dittman Jenks Township Box 436 Marienville, PA 16239

RE:

Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Dear Ms. Dittman:

This letter accompanies a Municipality Hazard Identification And Risk Evaluation Worksheet and, two blank Hazard Mitigation Project Opportunity forms. You may complete as many Project Opportunity forms as you like. Please complete these forms and return them to me as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofein Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Enclosures

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

December 27, 2019

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

Ms. Jackie Blose Kingsley Township PO Box 339 Marienville, PA 16239

RE:

Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Dear Ms. Blose:

This letter accompanies a Municipality Hazard Identification And Risk Evaluation Worksheet and, two blank Hazard Mitigation Project Opportunity forms. You may complete as many Project Opportunity forms as you like. Please complete these forms and return them to me as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofém

Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Enclosures

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

December 27, 2019

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

Ms Marcie McFarland Tionesta Township PO Box 307 Tionesta, PA 16353

RE:

Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Dear Ms McFarland:

This letter accompanies a Municipality Hazard Identification And Risk Evaluation Worksheet and, two blank Hazard Mitigation Project Opportunity forms. You may complete as many Project Opportunity forms as you like. Please complete these forms and return them to me as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofcin

Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Enclosures

Address: 526 Elm Street, Box 4, Tionesta, PA 16353

dzofcin@co.forest.pa.us

December 27, 2019

Manager/Director Donna Lynn Zofcin

Ms. Cindy Crytzer Tionesta Borough PO Box 408 Tionesta, PA 16353

RE:

Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2019

Dear Ms. Crytzer:

This letter accompanies a Municipality Hazard Identification And Risk Evaluation Worksheet and, two blank Hazard Mitigation Project Opportunity forms. You may complete as many Project Opportunity forms as you like. Please complete these forms and return them to me as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donna Lynn Zofcin
Executive Director

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department

Enclosures

FAX: 814.755.3539

326 Elm 34	,	4		ye.	***************************************		
Tionesta PA					Date:	Ju	ly 28, 2020
814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3539					Attenti	on:	Robert Summers
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TO: Rob	ert Sun	nme	rs			Hom	nework
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					Attent	tion: Jeffrey Arnold
		-			Re:	Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
TO: Jeffrey Arnold						Homework
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COPY	TO:				
				SIGNED:	Donna I. Zofcin

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526 Elm Street, Box 4	
Tionesta PA 16353	Date: October 8, 2020
814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3539	Attention: Robert Summers
	Re: FCCD&P Board Meeting
TO: Robert Summers	Thursday, October 22, 2020 at 6:30 pm
3815 Duhring Rd	
Marienville PA 16239	
GENTLEMEN: Attached Under separ	rate cover via the following items:
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526 Elm	Street, Be	0×4						
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814.755.	3450 tel	fax 81	4.755.3539		Attenti	ion: Jeffrey Arnold		
	·				Re:	FCCD&P Board Meeting		
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526 Elm Street, Box 4					
Tionesta PA 16353			Date: Octo	ober 8, 2020	
814.755.3450 tel fax 8	14.755.3539		Attention:	Todd Huth	
,			Re: FCCI	D&P Board Meetin	1g
TO: Todd Huth		,	Thurs	day, October 22, 20)20 at 6:30 pm
161 Huth Lane					
Marienville PA 1	6239	<u> </u>			

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526 Elm Street, Box 4	
Tionesta PA 16353	Date: October 8, 2020
814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3539	Attention: Elton Kline
v	Re: FCCD&P Board Meeting
TO: Elton Kline	Thursday, October 22, 2020 at 6:30 pm
306 Kline Ln	
Tionesta PA 16353	
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526 Elm Street, Box 4	
Tionesta P.A 16353	Date: October 8, 2020
814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3539	Attention: Leonard Hetrick
·	Re: FCCD&P Board Meeting
TO: Leonard Hetrick	Thursday, October 22, 2020 at 6:30 pm
PO Box 383	
Marienville PA 16239	
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we will be discussing and approving these documents for addic	ion into the 2020 That Optate. Thanks.
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Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department 526 Elm Street, Box 4 October 8, 2020 Date: Tionesta PA 16353 Attention: Robert Wagner 814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3539 FCCD&P Board Meeting Re: Thursday, October 22, 2020 at 6:30 pm TO: Robert Wagner 233 John Deer Ln Tionesta PA 16353 GENTLEMEN: Under separate cover via _____ the following items: | Attached Prints Copy of Letter Plans No.Description Copies Date Forest County Mitigation Goals and Objectives Review Worksheet 1 1 Forest County 2020 Mitigation Action Plan THESE ARE TRANSMITTED as checked below: For approval Approved as submitted Resubmit _____ copies for Submit _____ copies for Approved as noted For your use Return _____ corrected prints As requested Returned for corrections For review and comment ☐ PRINTS RETURNED AFTER LOAN TO US REMARKS: Please review these documents and make note of any changes or additions prior to the meeting on October 22. We will be discussing and approving these documents for addition into the 2020 HMP Update. Thanks.

SIGNED:

Donna L. Zofcin

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814.755.	3450 tel	fax 81	4.755.3539			Attent	ion:	Rory Summers		
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814.7	55.3450 tel	fax 81	4.755.3539	Attent	ion: Robert Summers
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Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department 526 Elm Street, Box 4 Tionesta PA 16353 Date: November 2, 2020 Jeffrey Arnold 814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3539 Attention: Hazard Mitigation Plan Re: TO: Jeffrey Arnold 3905 Rt 36, Box 241 Tionesta PA 16353 GENTLEMEN: Attached Under separate cover via ______ the following items: Copy of Letter Prints Plans Date Description Copies No. THESE ARE TRANSMITTED as checked below: Approved as submitted Resubmit _____ copies for For approval Approved as noted Submit _____ copies for For your use Returned for corrections Return _____ corrected prints As requested For review and comment ☐ PRINTS RETURNED AFTER LOAN TO US REMARKS: Please rank/prioritize the Hazard mitigation actions. (This should be the last "homework" I give you.) Please get these back to me ASAP. If you have any questions, please call.

SIGNED:

Donna L Zofcin

COPY TO:

Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department 526 Elm Street, Box 4 Tiomete P. 4, 16353

Tionesta PA 16353			ember 2, 2020
814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3535	9		Todd Huth
mo militaria		Re: Hazar	rd Mitigation Plan
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161 Huth Lane Marienville PA 16239			
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department 526 Elm Street, Box 4 November 2, 2020 Tionesta PA 16353 Date: Attention: Leonard Hetrick 814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3539 Hazard Mitigation Plan Re: TO: Leonard Hetrick PO Box 383 Marienville PA 16239 GENTLEMEN: Under separate cover via ______ the following items: X Attached Prints Plans Copy of Letter Description Copies Date No. THESE ARE TRANSMITTED as checked below: Approved as submitted Resubmit copies for For approval For your use Approved as noted Submit _____ copies for Returned for corrections As requested Return _____ corrected prints For review and comment PRINTS RETURNED AFTER LOAN TO US REMARKS: Please rank/prioritize the Hazard mitigation actions. (This should be the last "homework" I give you.) Please get these back to me ASAP. If you have any questions, please call.

SIGNED: Donna L Zofcin

COPY TO:

526 Elm Street, Box 4	
Tionesta PA 16353	Date: November 2, 2020
814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3539	Attention: Robert Wagner
•	Re: Hazard Mitigation Plan
TO: Robert Wagner	
233 John Deer Ln	
Tionesta PA 16353	
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL Forest County Conservation District & Planning Department 526 Elm Street, Box 4 Tionesta PA 16353 November 2, 2020 Date: Mark Kingston 814.755.3450 tel fax 814.755.3539 Attention: Hazard Mitigation Plan TO: Mark Kingston PO Box 73 Tionesta PA 16353 GENTLEMEN: X Attached Under separate cover via ______ the following items: Plans Copy of Letter Prints Copies Date No. Description THESE ARE TRANSMITTED as checked below: Resubmit _____ copies for For approval Approved as submitted Approved as noted Submit copies for For your use Returned for corrections Return _____ corrected prints As requested For review and comment ☐ PRINTS RETURNED AFTER LOAN TO US REMARKS: Please rank/prioritize the Hazard mitigation actions. (This should be the last "homework" I give you.) Please get these back to me ASAP. If you have any questions, please call.

If enclosures are not as noted, kindly notify us at once.

SIGNED:

Donna L Zofcin

COPY TO:

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Traded Hoth

HAZARD NATURAL (N) OR HUMAN-			SPATIAL	WARNING		RISK
MADE (M)	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	EXTENT	TIME	DURATION	(RF)
Drought	Ş	9->		a systema	end grown	0
Earthquake	artistrier	چې	, and	- Angertage	erent to	0
Flood, Flash Flood,	. where a	ζ.	ζ			
and Ice Jams	C	>	90	Q	90	0
Hurricane and	,					
Tropical Storm		9=	g		9	0
Invasive Species	greens Leavens	Ş		المستوانية	eres	0
Landslides	garage and defended and a second a second and a second an	الله المعاول	Ž	· ·	njangara k	0
Lightning Strike	(J)	page (Appelle	, ,	Š	taniM .	0
Pandemic			green	a to to the second	£	0
Radon Exposure	J			, and a second	Service Co.	0
Tornadoes and))) :	i.	ed?	
Windstorms	day one	υ:	S. Contraction of the Contractio	Posting.	_{రా} ్రంగగానే	0
Wildfire	a qualque	i-majarja, ajjel		J'ahre	-Considerately study	0
Winter Storms	<i>ل</i> ك	. Fierman.	ig hangs	aner, v. Najajaje	and brokening.	0
Civil Disturbance	ang agraph of	magain raspe der	- Paper September 1	T	and an inches	0
Dam Failure		W	i man	12		0
Disorientation	4		-	(A	2	0
Environmental		,				
Hazards	V	Patronyana	***************************************	face		0
Transportation	Photograps 			Poter Po	·	
Accidents	****	decrease	William St. Comp.		Manuschaus	0

j

HAZARD NATURAL (N) OR HUMAN- MADE (M) Drought Earthquake Flood, Flash Flood,	PROBABILITY 2 1	IMPACT	SPATIAL EXTENT	WARNING TIME	DURATION	RISK FACTOR (RF)
and Ice Jams	e de la comp	e de la comp	Example 1	~	ones, de la company	
Hurricane and Tropical Storm	المان بعمر	grandensk.	m per gannadrik	. And the second of the second	1sp	
Invasive Species	^	,,,,,,	À		1	
Landslides	N	a de la comercia del la comercia de la comerci dela comercia dela comercia de la comercia de la comercia de la	ga karifiki karana	4		
Lightning Strike	4	e de comença de la comença de	sural services	4		
Pandemic	Current	4	4	شسند	4	
Radon Exposure	galering J. J. Janes J.	, p	garage		Landy.	I
Tornadoes and	N	6	and the second	somery Laurenseen.		
Wildfire		2	Congression of the Congression o	>	Cont	
Winter Storms	1	de la company	4	2		
Civil Disturbance	and the second	sary bour	A. C.		4	
Dam Failure	g/od-ord	1.9	Ž	.groups	5	
Disorientation	_A CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	1	4	P	
Environmental Hazards	organiza Procedurina		4		, market	
Transportation Accidents	A.	Samuel Comment			Ministeriories	



HAZARD NATURAL (N) OR HUMAN-			SPATIAL	WARNING		RISK
MADE (M)	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	EXTENT	TIME.	DURATION	(RF)
Drought	2600	1	,	ý		0
Earthquake	7	7	/	,		0
Flood, Flash Flood,						
and Ice Jams	W	(X	N)3 E(<i>\$</i> >	5
Hurricane and					•	
Tropical Storm	1	_	_	\	_	0
Invasive Species	3	υĶ	N	2)	2	0
Landslides	,		,	,	`	0
Lightning Strike	\$	\	2	X		0
Pandemic	C.	S	(v)	2	N	0
Radon Exposure			/	,	,	0
Tornadoes and						
Windstorms	N	<u></u> ✓	N	ίζ	9	-
Wildfire	N	4	23	إدر	N	0
Winter Storms	K	έζ	N	Ž	λ/	0
Civil Disturbance	/	`		`		0
Dam Failure	,	`	\	\		0
Disorientation	,	~	(,	,	0
Environmental						
Hazards	7	_	~	_		0
Transportation	5	٥)	, core	١	
Accidents	٨	<u></u>	>	λ'	ハ	0

HAZARD NATURAL (N) OR HUMAN-			SPATIAL	WARNING		RISK FACTOR
Drought	80	- 70	γ	i ivic	DORATION 11	(KF)
Earthquake	***	7	2	7,		0
Flood, Flash Flood,	Ąુ	Ċ	ذ	,	ز	
and Ice Jams	7	(None)	2 m	در	نى	0
Hurricane and		.,	-	1,5	>	+
Tropical Storm	-		Morning		2	0
Invasive Species	ን	·	Saikvanių.			0
Landslides	······································			Ĩ		0
Lightning Strike	()	Y	A	200		0
Pandemic	ن	N	7,	•	C	0
Radon Exposure	X	Contract	Assessment of the	7	2	0
Tornadoes and	WW 3	V	, and	3.		***************************************
Windstorms	等了		Ü	.	The state of the s	0
Wildfire	À		نې	4	W	0
Winter Storms	Ø	تغ	\w	W	ئر	0
Civil Disturbance		۲	7	وسيسه	أند	0
Dam Failure	-ta-min	S	ردن	4	5	0
Disorientation			2000	******	~	0
Environmental Hazards	P	orekend ,	Magazinary i	2	P	
Transportation	d)	'n	4	Ţ	and the last of th	

Curt Kiefer						
HAZARD NATURAL						RISK
(N) OR HUMAN-			SPATIAL	WARNING		FACTOR
MADE (M)	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	EXTENT	TIME	DURATION	(RF)
Drought	2	د سار	4	.	4	2.2
Earthquake	1	2	4		1	2.2
Flood, Flash Flood,						
and Ice Jams	ω.	ω	2	4	ω	2.9
Hurricane and						
Tropical Storm	2	2	4	دع	ω	2.4
Invasive Species	4	د سر	4	1-3	4	2.8
Landslides	4	1	J>	4	3	2.4
Lightning Strike	4	نس ا	ļà	4		2.2
Pandemic	J3		4	⊢ ì	4	1.9
Radon Exposure	2		J à	 .	ω	1.5
Tornadoes and						
Windstorms	4	2	4	4	ω	3.3
Wildfire	2	2	<u> </u>	4	w	2.1
Winter Storms	3	1	4	4	ω	2.7
Civil Disturbance	L	1	1	4	2	1.4
Dam Failure		4	2	4	4	2.7
Disorientation	-	1	1	4	2	1.4
Environmental	;					
Hazards	1		<u></u>	 	4	1.3
Transportation						
Accidents	w	دسز	<u></u>	4	2	~

BOS WINDLESS Pandemic Accidents Hazards Environmental Disorientation Dam Failure Windstorms Civil Disturbance Wildfire Radon Exposure Hurricane and and Ice Jams Flood, Flash Flood, Earthquake Transportation Winter Storms Tornadoes and Lightning Strike Landslides Invasive Species Tropical Storm Drought HAZARD NATURAL (N) OR HUMAN-MADE (M) PROBABILITY IMPACT SPATIAL EXTENT WARNING TIME 4 DURATION **FACTOR** RISK (RF) 1.6 1.9

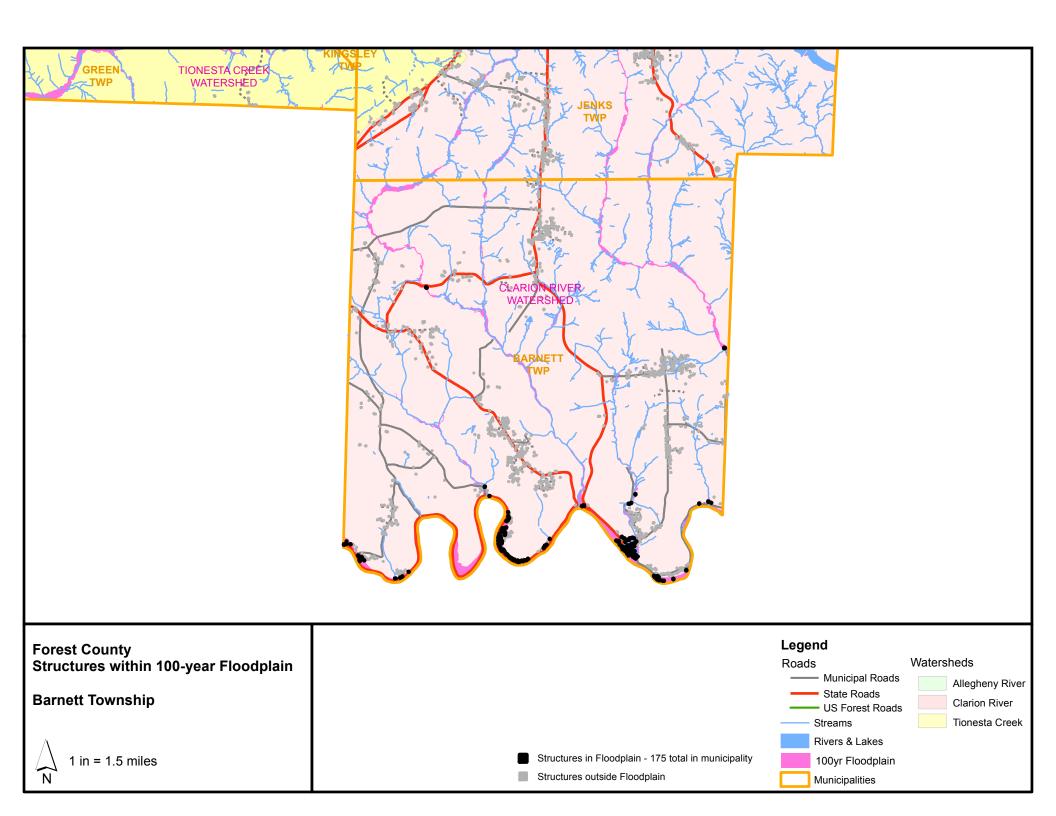
ARD NATURAL OR HUMAN- OR HUMAN- Sylt SPATIAL Sylt WARNING FACTOR EXTENT WARNING TIME RISK FACTOR FACTOR FACTOR TIME MADE (M) PROBABILITY IMPACT MACTOR FACTOR FACTOR TIME WARNING DURATION (RF) RISK FACTOR FACTOR TIME DURATION (RF) RISK FACTOR FACTOR TIME PROFESSION TIME A TIME DURATION (RF) COLOR TIME PACTOR TIME <th>2.2</th> <th>}></th> <th>4</th> <th><u> </u></th> <th>1</th> <th>4</th> <th>Accidents</th>	2.2	}>	4	<u> </u>	1	4	Accidents
Th The							Transportation
Th NATURAL PROBABILITY IMPACT EXTENT TIME DURATION FACTO FACTO	1.6		4	ن سا	1	2	Hazards
Th The							Environmental
Th Natural Spatial Spatial Warning Factor Spatial Warning Factor Spatial Spatial Warning Factor Spatial Spatial Warning Factor Spatial Spati	2.2	2	3		J3	4	Disorientation
Thick The color of the colo	2.1	<u>د ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>	4	2	3	إ سم	Dam Failure
Th The	1.3	н.	4	L		<u> </u>	Civil Disturbance
Th NATURAL PROBABILITY IMPACT EXTENT TIME DURATION (RF) FACTO (RF)	3.2	11	1	4		3	Winter Storms
th SPATURAL RAHUMAN- PROBABILITY IMPACT SPATIAL EXTENT WARNING TIME PROBABILITY DURATION (RF) RISK PACTO ADE (M) PROBABILITY PROBABILITY IMPACT EXTENT TIME DURATION (RF) FACTO Ike 1 2 2 4 1	1.3	د سر	4	1	J	H	Wildfire
th D NATURAL SPATIAL WARNING RISK R HUMAN-LOE (M) PROBABILITY IMPACT EXTENT TIME DURATION (RF) 1 2 2 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1	2.2	<u></u>	2	2	3	2	Windstorms
th SPATIAL WARNING RISK RHUMAN- PROBABILITY IMPACT EXTENT TIME DURATION FACTO Like 1 2 2 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1							Tornadoes and
th Image: control of the c	1.6	4	1-1 -1	-	1	2	Radon Exposure
D NATURAL SPATIAL WARNING FACTO A HUMAN- PROBABILITY IMPACT EXTENT TIME DURATION FACTO Ike 1 2 2 4 1 4 1 4 ash Flood, 3 2 2 2 2 4 1 4 1 2 e and 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 <td>2.5</td> <td>4</td> <td><u> </u></td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>Pandemic</td>	2.5	4	<u> </u>	4	2	2	Pandemic
th Image: limit of the limit o	1.9	1	2	2	1	3	Lightning Strike
th Image: Example of the control of the c	1.5	<u> </u>	4	2	1	1	Landslides
th Imatural RIUMAN-INDE (M) SPATIAL PROBABILITY SPATIAL EXTENT WARNING FACTOR FACTOR we and Storm 3 2 2 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 2 2 4 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 3 2 4	3.1	4	1	4	2	4	Invasive Species
th Image: light of the control of the con	1.9	2	 3	2	2	2	Tropical Storm
th ENATURAL SPATIAL WARNING RISK R HUMAN- PROBABILITY IMPACT EXTENT TIME DURATION FACTO Like 1 2 2 4 1 4 1 ash Flood, 3 2 2 2 2 2 2							Hurricane and
th RISK NATURAL SPATIAL WARNING FACTO VDE (M) PROBABILITY IMPACT EXTENT TIME DURATION (RF) 1 2 2 4 1 4 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 2 4 4 4 1 1 3 1 2 4 4 1 1	2.3	2	2	2	2	3	and Ice Jams
TH RISK RISK WARNING FACTO FOR THE PROBABILITY IMPACT EXTENT TIME DURATION (RF) RISK PATIAL WARNING FACTO FACTO FACTO (RF) 2 2 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							Flood, Flash Flood,
TH TIME TO THE TRICK THE TIME TO THE TOTAL	2.2		4	4	2	 - -	Earthquake
NATURAL SPATIAL WARNING EXTENT TIME DURATION	2.5	4	⊢	4	2	2	Drought
NATURAL SPATIAL WARNING	(RF)	DURATION	TIME	EXTENT	IMPACT	PROBABILITY	MADE (M)
NATURAL	FACTOR		WARNING	SPATIAL			(N) OR HUMAN-
Huth	RISK						HAZARD NATURAL
							Todd Huth

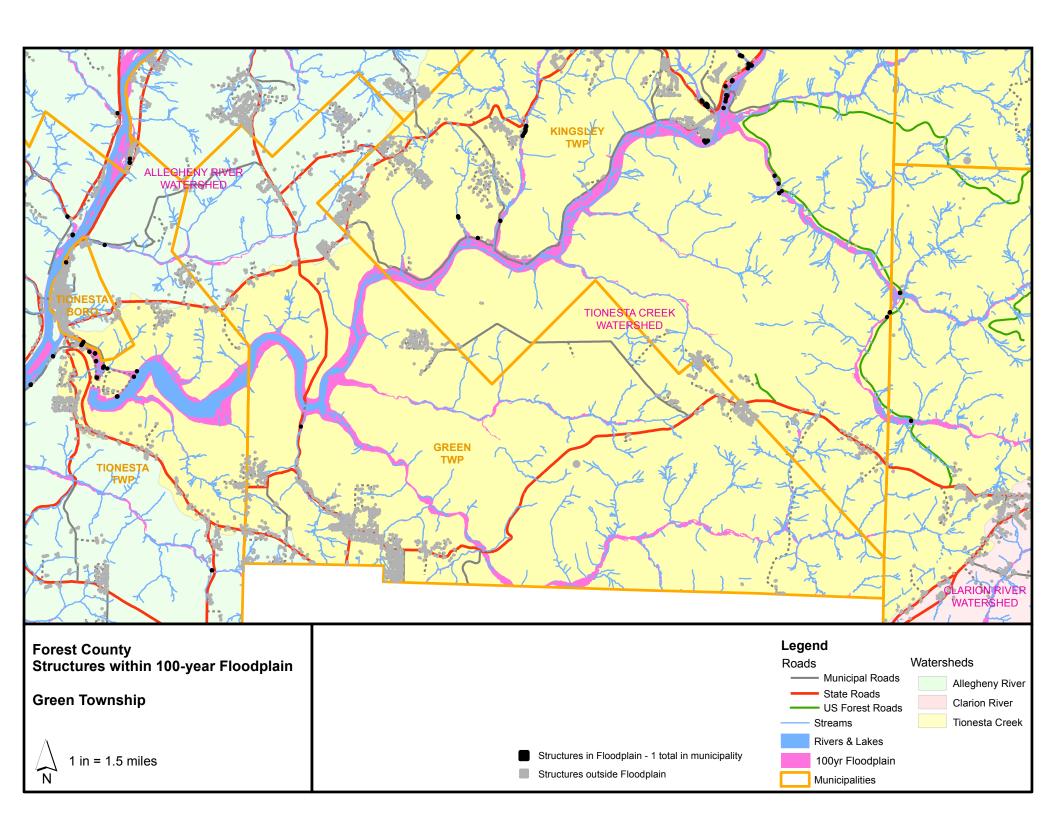
Leonard Hetrick						
HAZARD NATURAL						RISK
(N) OR HUMAN-			SPATIAL	WARNING		FACTOR
MADE (M)	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	EXTENT	TIME	DURATION	(RF)
Drought	2	2	⊢	Ľ		1.5
Earthquake	1	₽	1-	<u>↓</u>		0.9
Flood, Flash Flood,						
and ice Jams	ω	2	2	2	2	2.3
Hurricane and						
Tropical Storm	<u></u>			<u> </u>		}3
Invasive Species	3	2	2	2	2	2.3
Landslides	1			<u>د ر</u>	1	
Lightning Strike	3	H	2	2	11	1.9
Pandemic	4	ω	3	2	3	3.2
Radon Exposure	1	;	<u></u>	L)	<u></u>	<u></u>
Tornadoes and						
Windstorms	2	ω	2	2	↦	2.2
Wildfire	2	2	2	2	2	2
Winter Storms	3	2	2	2	2	2.3
Civil Disturbance	H	دسز	1	1-3	<u>,</u>	<u></u>
Dam Failure	1	—		1-3	j	ы
Disorientation	1	F.		4-4	<u> </u>	
Environmental						
Hazards	2	<u></u>		در		1.3
Transportation						
Accidents	2	2	2	2	2	2

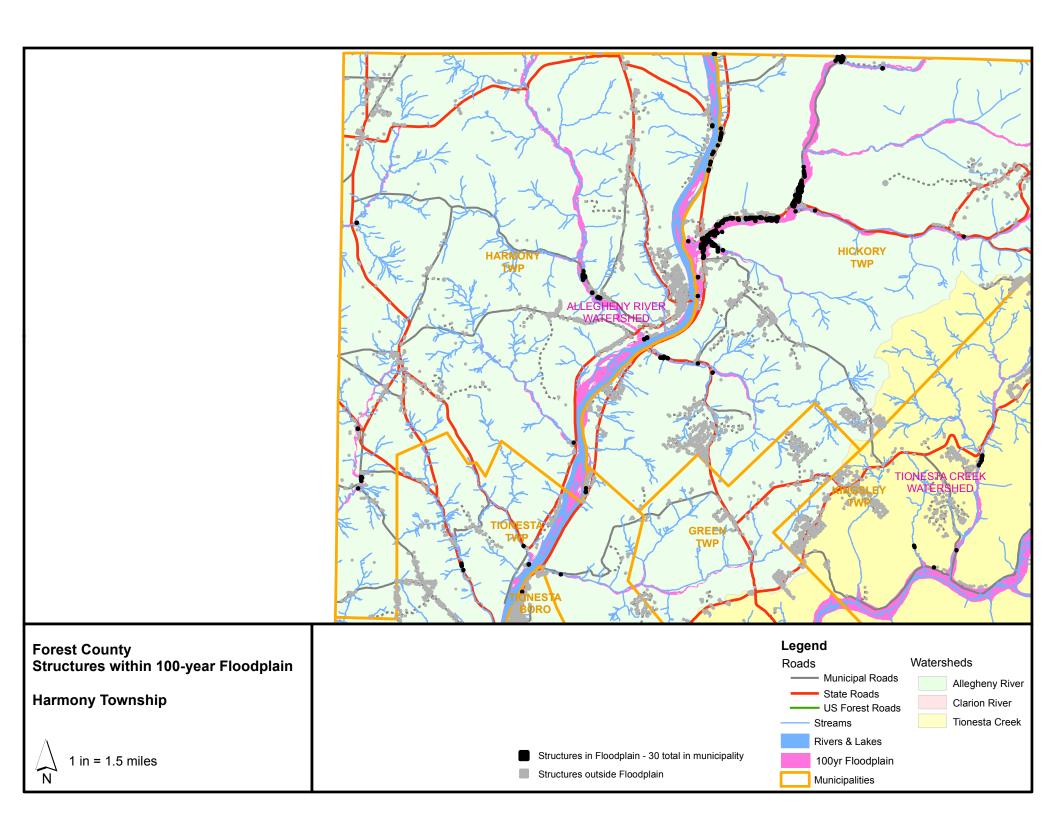
1.7		4	Jud	2	2	Accidents
	and the second s					Transportation
	2	4	 	<u> </u>	2	Hazards
						Environmental
	1	}à	– 1	J3	<u></u>	Disorientation
2.6	4	4	3	ω	p-	Dam Failure
1.7	ω.	⊢	2	2	 	Civil Disturbance
2.4	3	3	3	2	2	Winter Storms
	3	4	2	1	2	Wildfire
2.7	2	4	3	3	2	Windstorms
						Tornadoes and
	4	1-1	 \	j3	2	Radon Exposure
	4	1	4	3	3	Pandemic
	 -	3	2	2		Lightning Strike
		4		1		Landslides
			1	<u> </u>	2	Invasive Species
<u>بر</u>	2	 	نسز	JX	L	Tropical Storm
						Hurricane and
2.1	w	2	2	2	2	and Ice Jams
						Flood, Flash Flood,
	2	4	2	2		Earthquake
	4	1	2	—	2	Drought
	DURATION	TIME	EXTENT	IMPACT	PROBABILITY	MADE (M)
FACTOR		WARNING	SPATIAL			(N) OR HUMAN-
RISK						HAZARD NATURAL
						Elton Kline

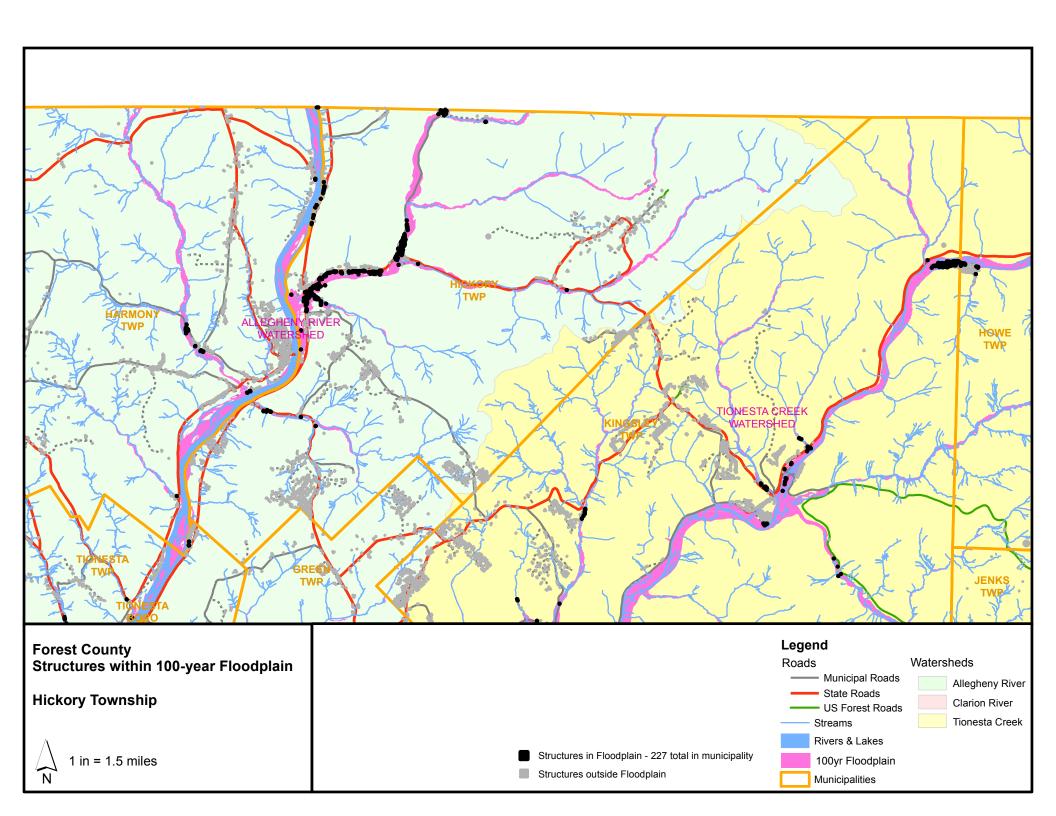
Jeffrey Arnold						
HAZARD NATURAL						RISK
(N) OR HUMAN-			SPATIAL	WARNING		FACTOR
MADE (M)	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	EXTENT	TIME	DURATION	(PF)
Drought	2	2	ω		4	2.3
Earthquake	1	ω.	-	4	L	1.9
Flood, Flash Flood,						
and Ice Jams	ω	2	2	ω	2	2.4
Hurricane and						
Tropical Storm	1>	<u>دــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>	⊢ -	}3	w	1.2
Invasive Species	4	H	4		4	2.8
Landslides	3	2		4		2.2
Lightning Strike	4	2	2	4	스 크	2.7
Pandemic	2	4	4	ı	4	3.1
Radon Exposure	2	j3	1 >	1	4	1.6
Tornadoes and						
Windstorms	ω	2	ω	2	} \	2.4
Wildfire	3	2	3	4	ω	2.8
Winter Storms	4	2	4	2	3	3.1
Civil Disturbance	J	2		ا ست	4	1.6
Dam Failure	<u></u>	3	3	⊢	2	2.1
Disorientation	1	2	—	4	2	1.7
Environmental						
Hazards	2	ω	4	—	4	2.8
Transportation						
Accidents	4	4	 	4	د ســا	ω L

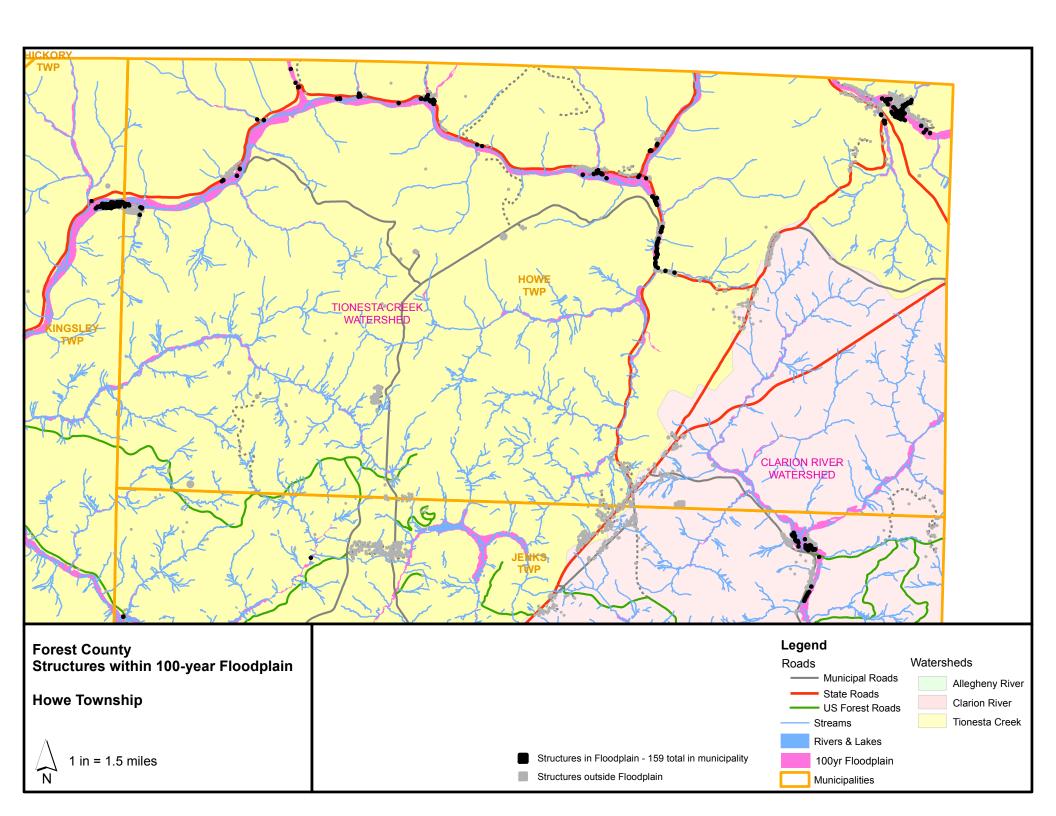
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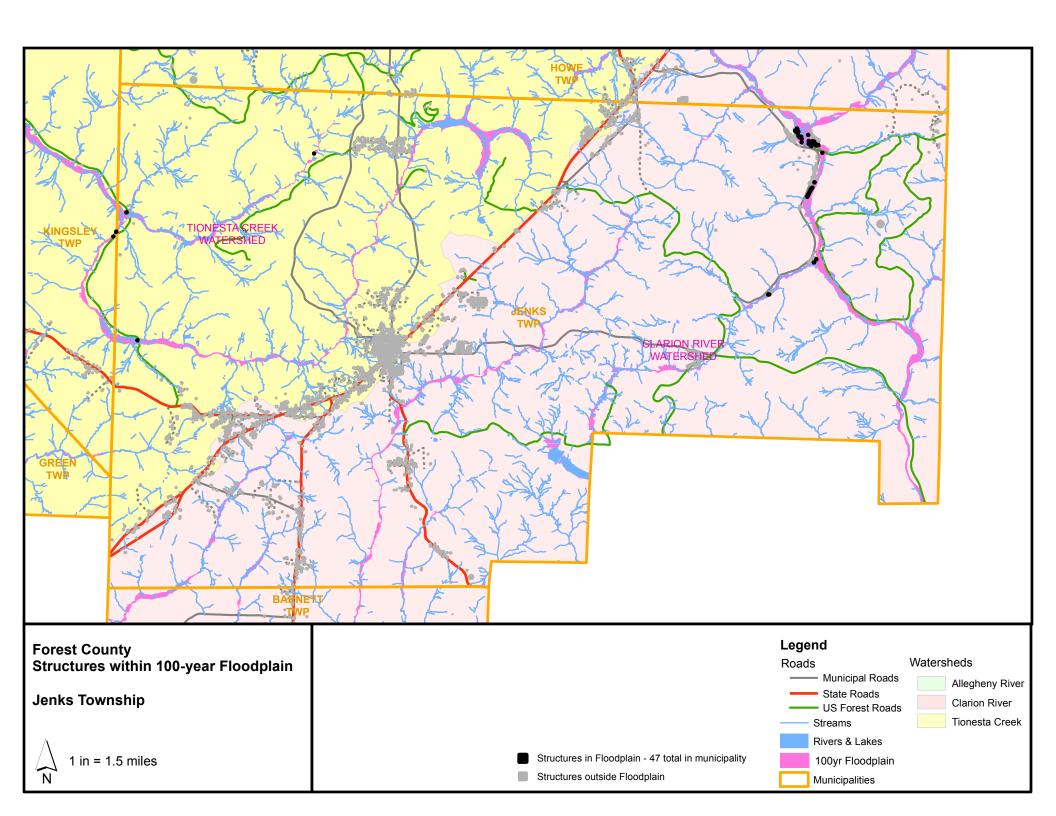


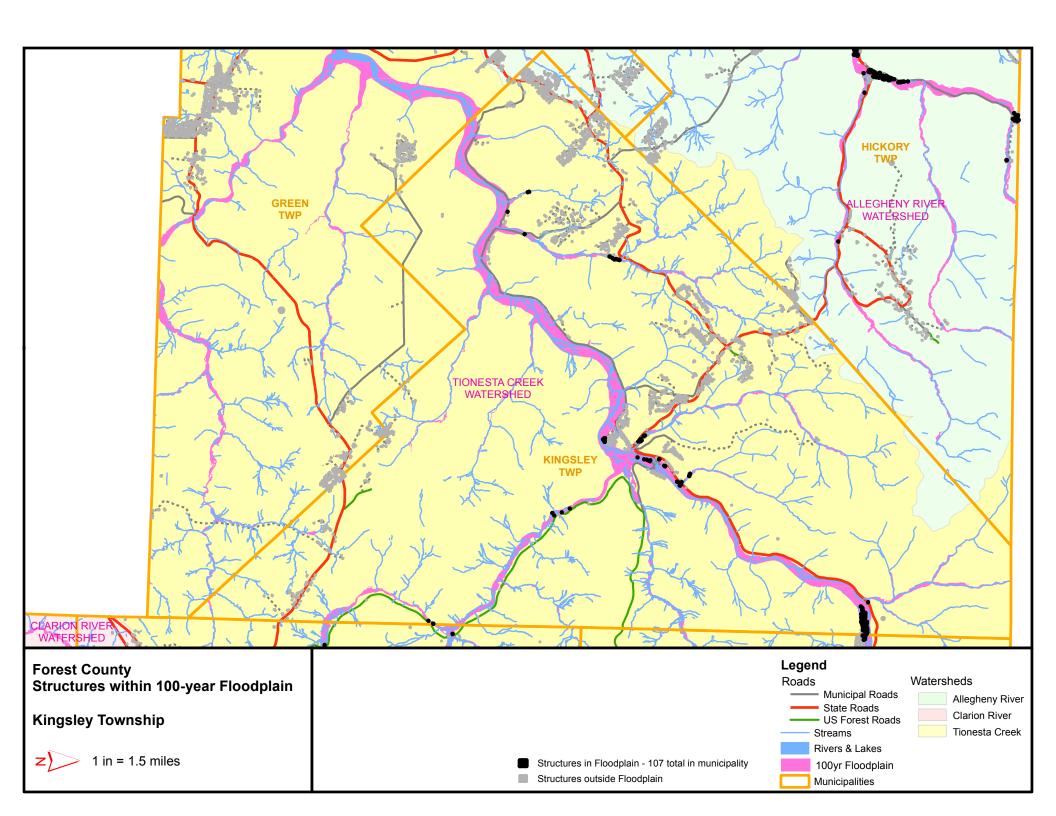


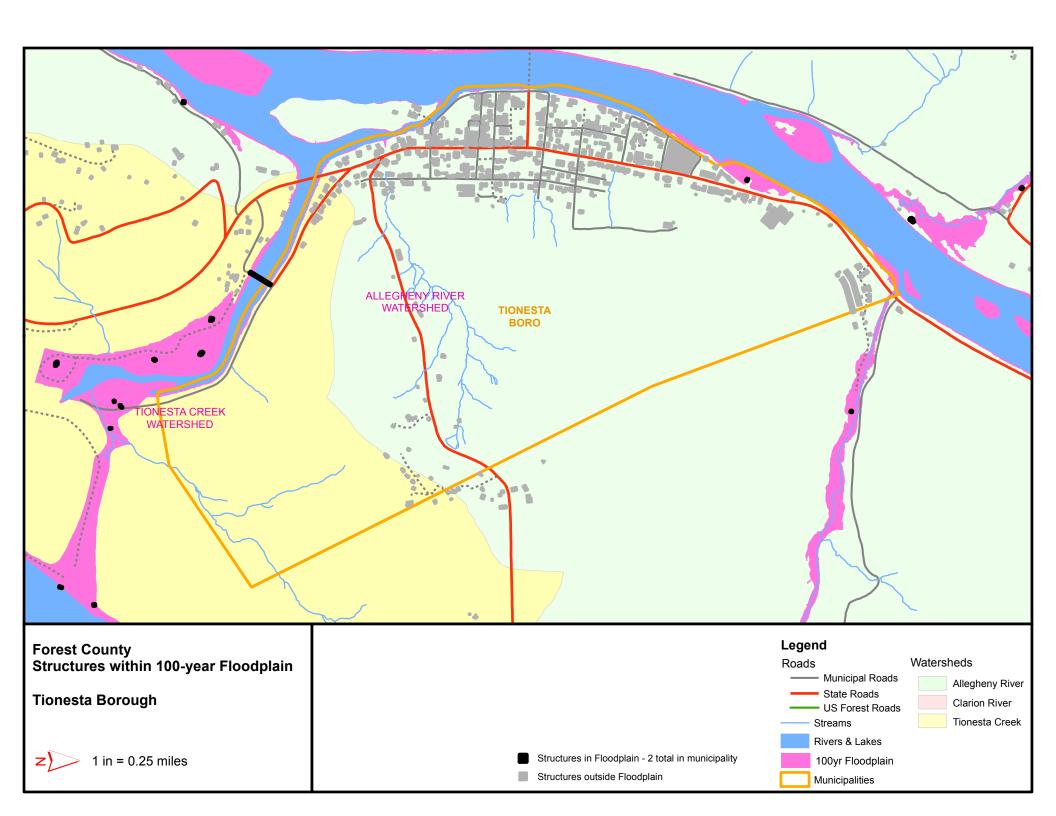


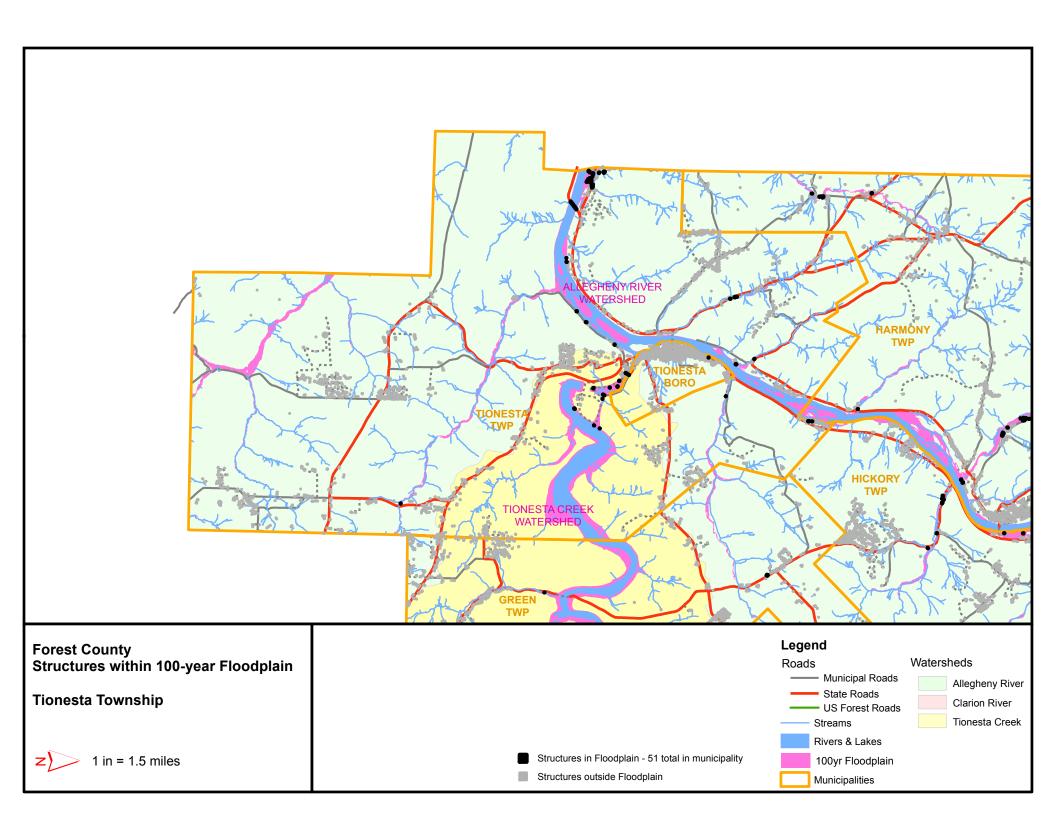


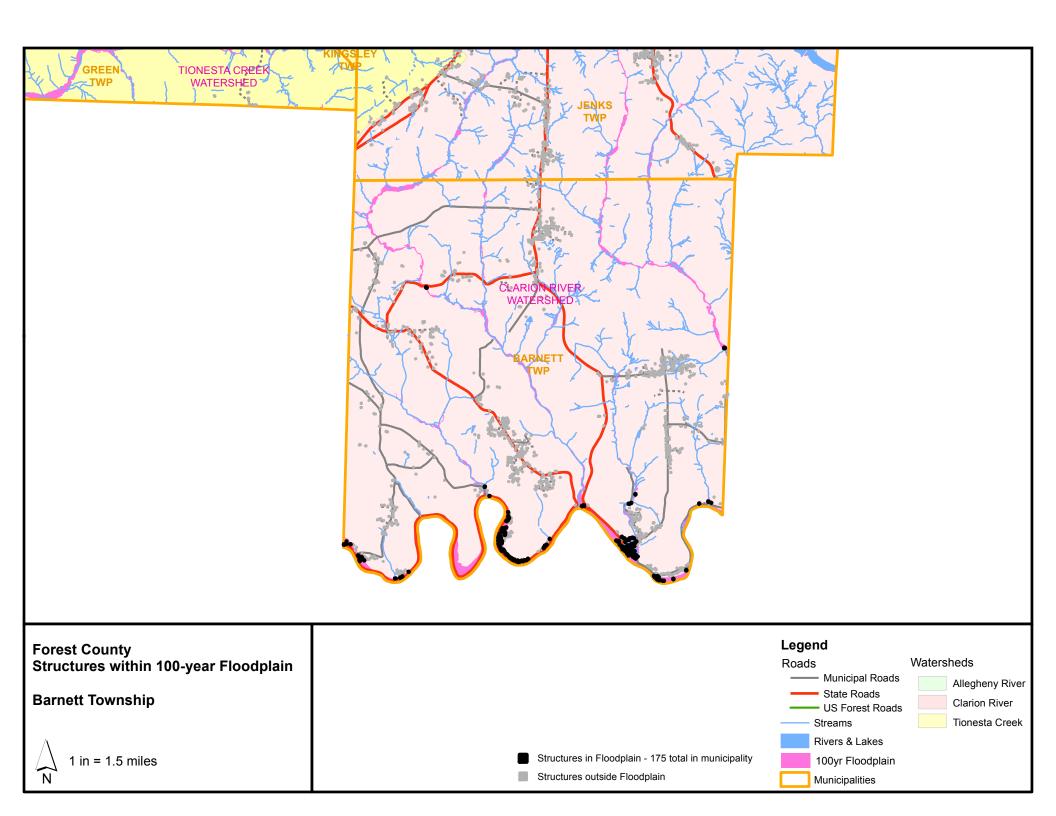


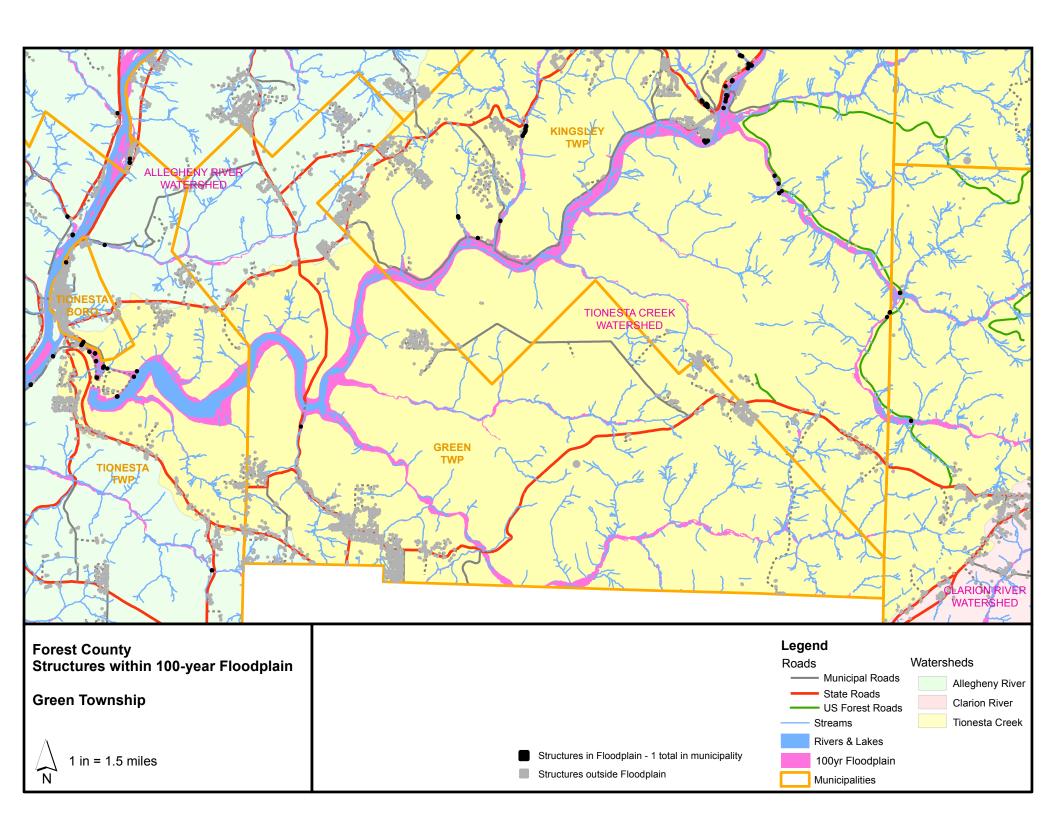


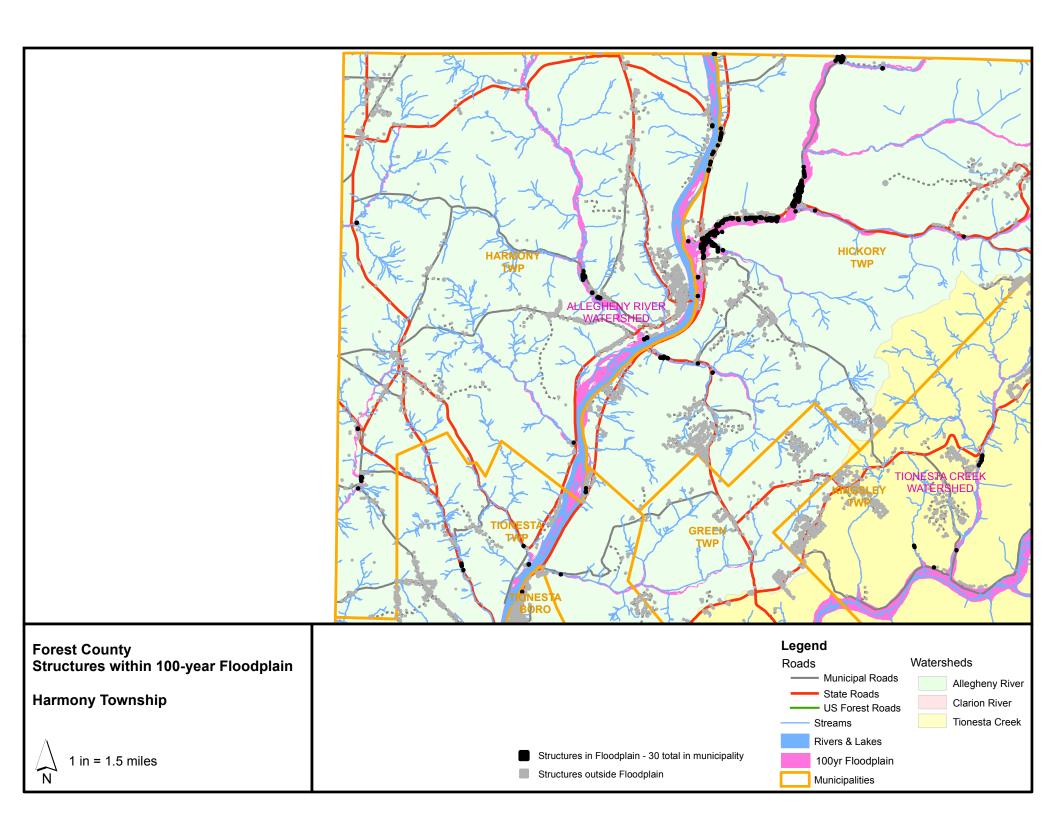


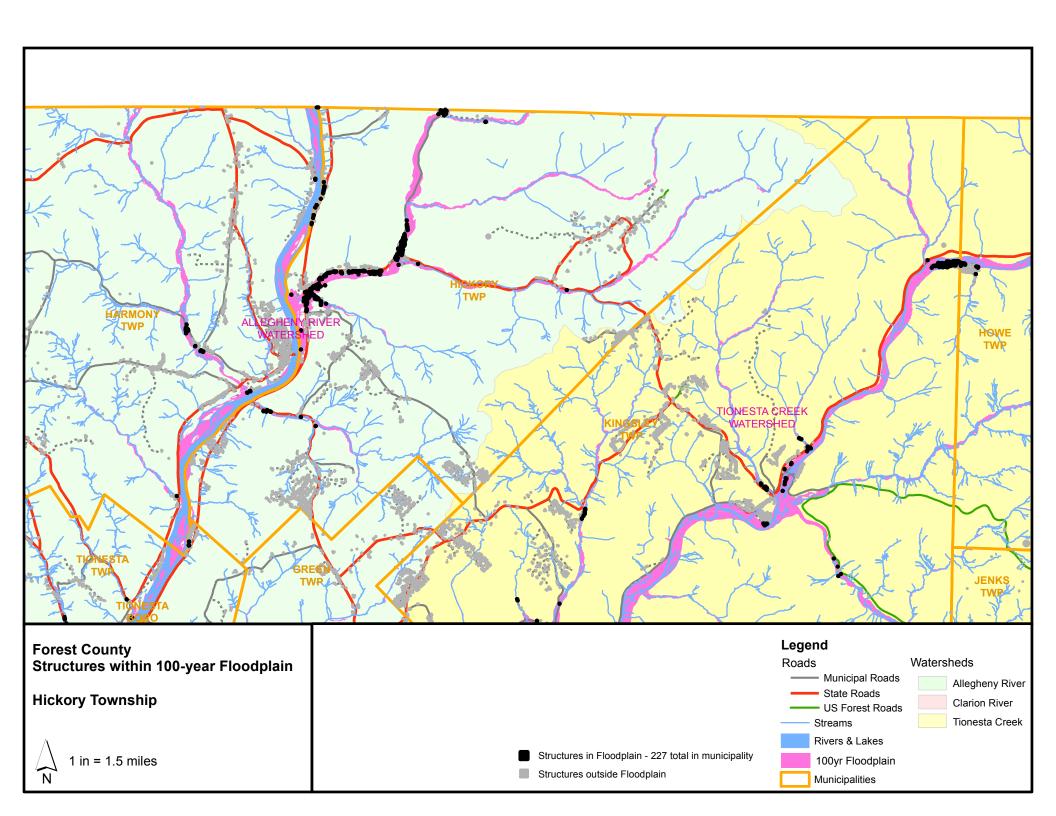


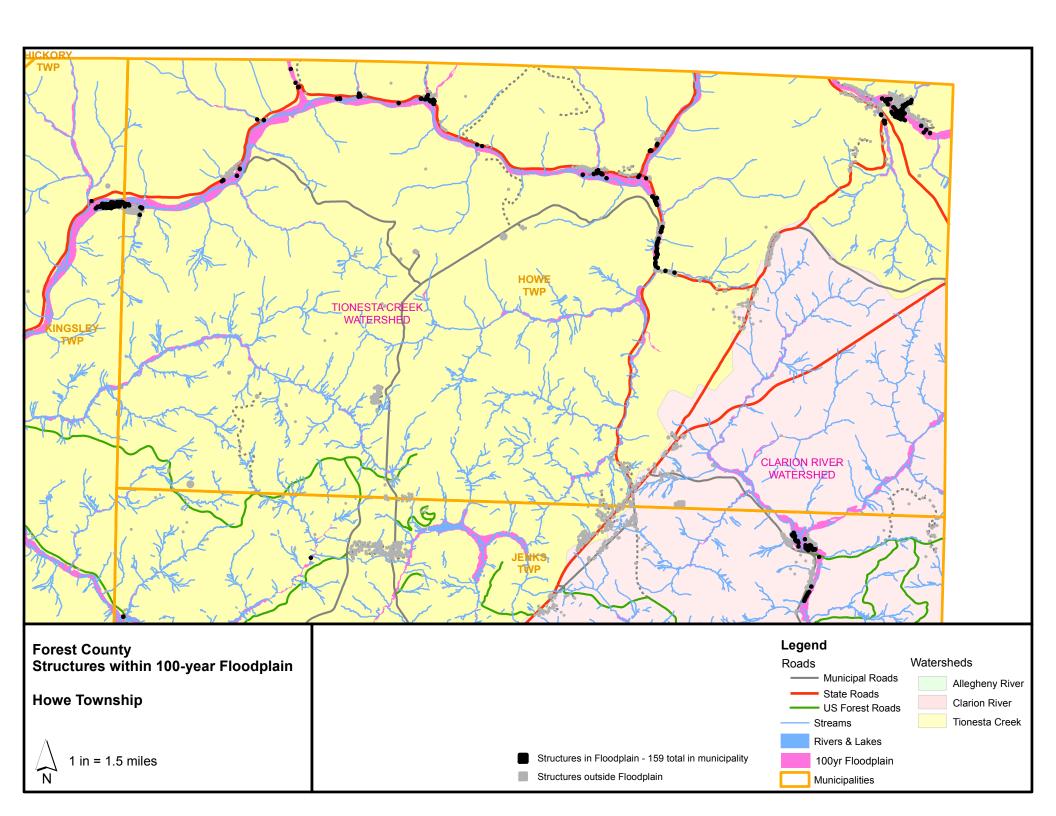


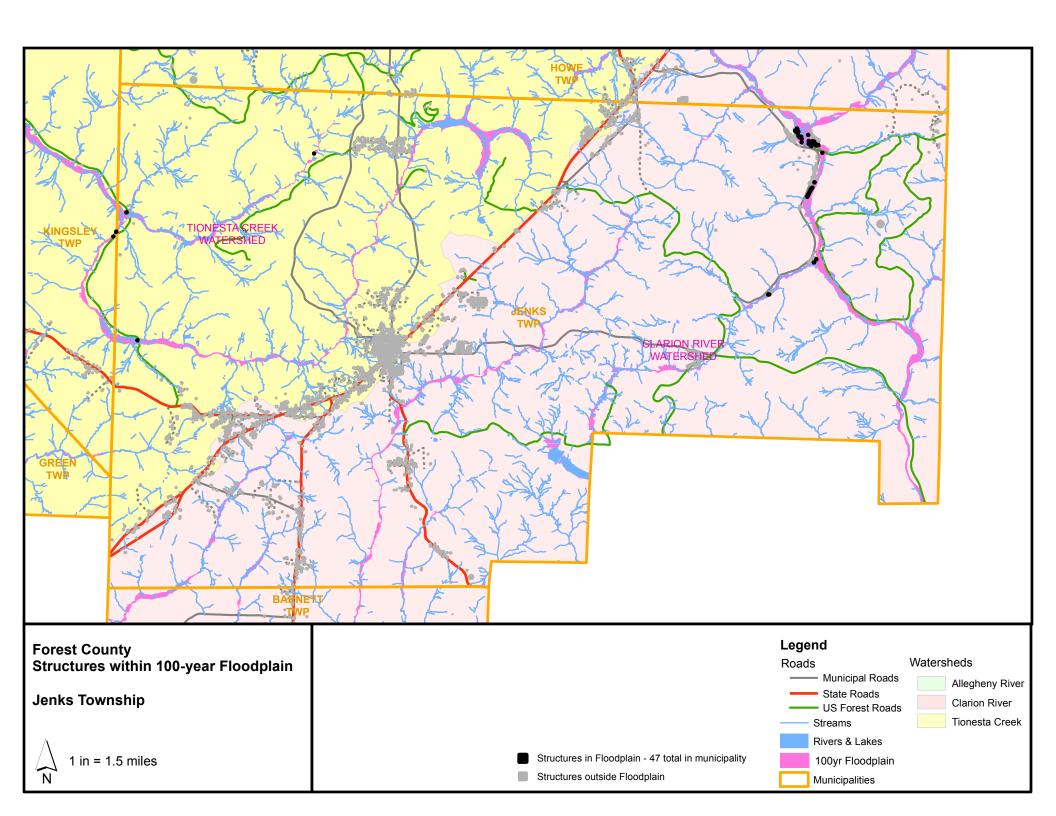


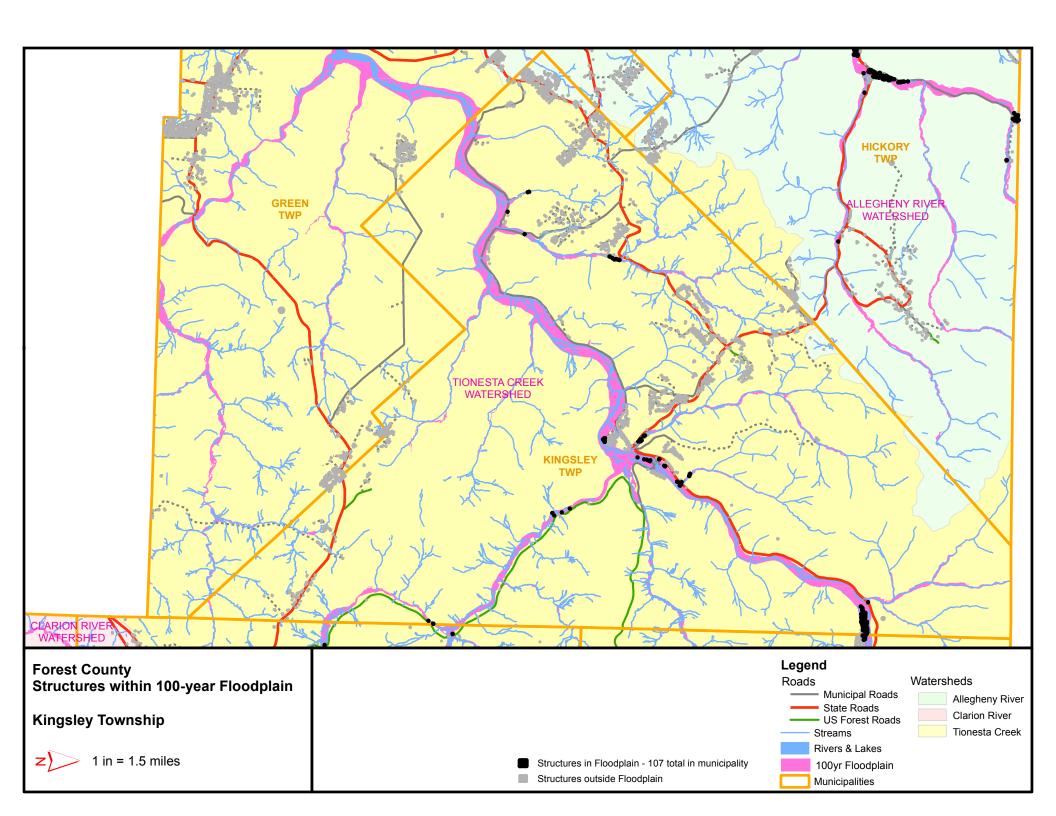


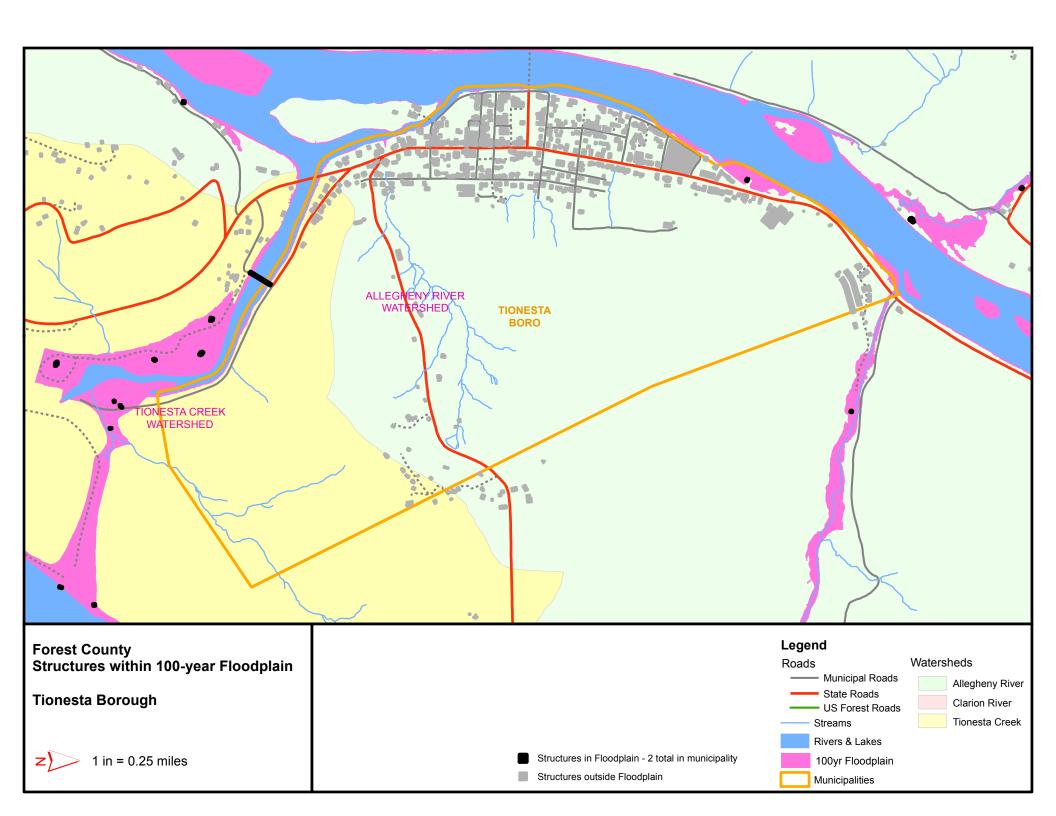


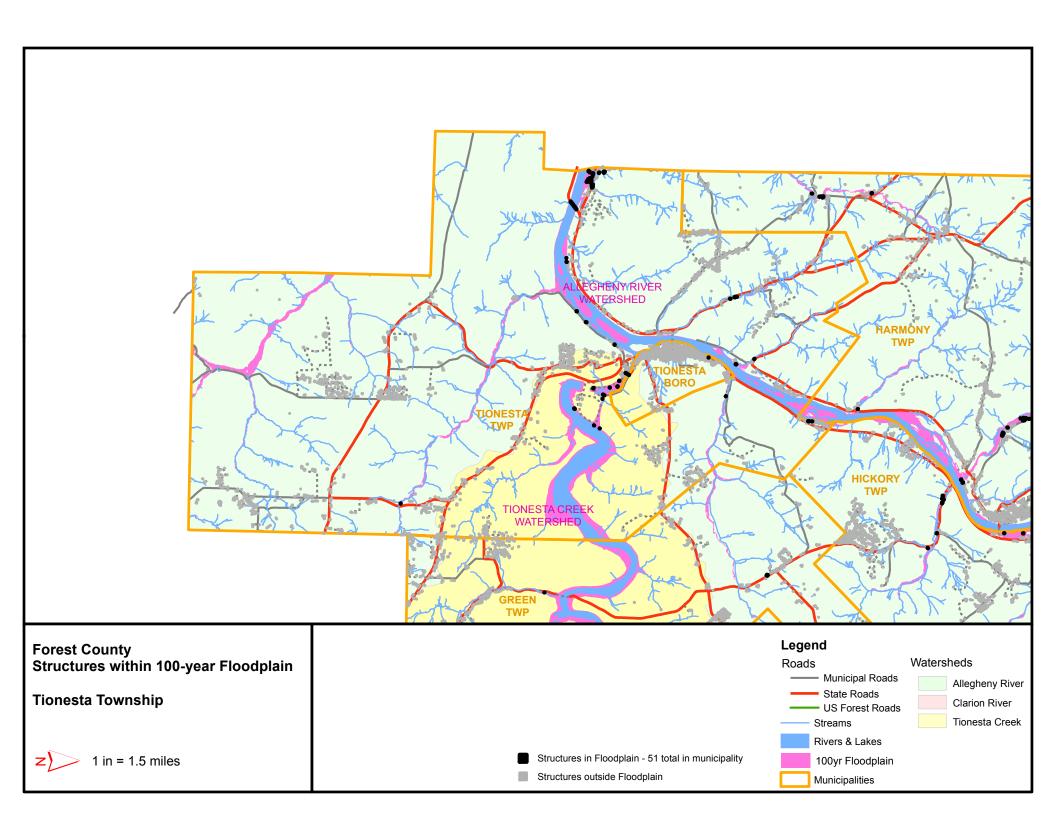










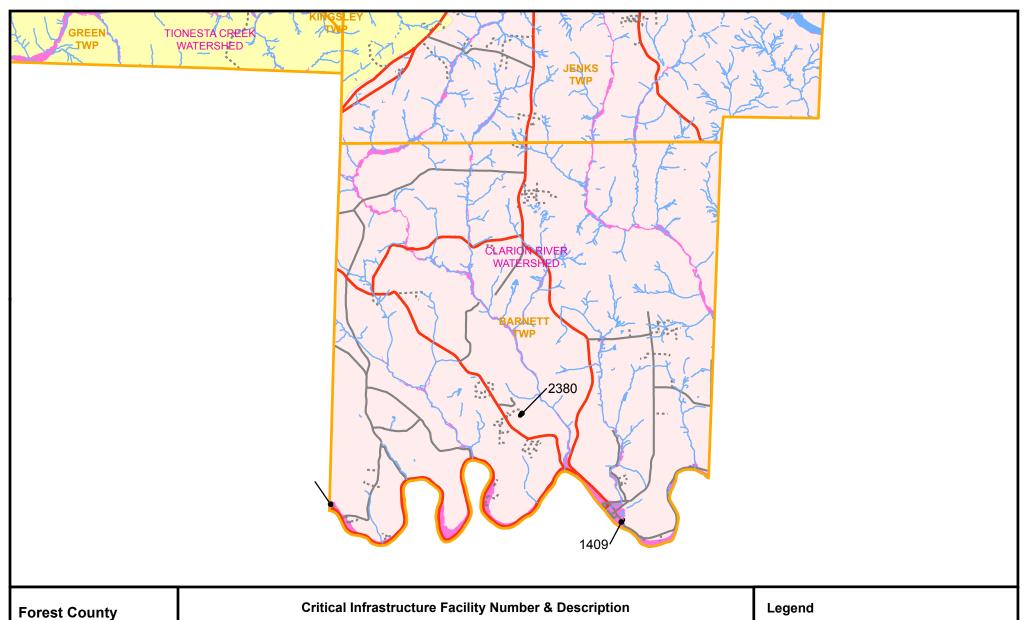


FOREST COUNTY CRITICAL INFUSTRUCTURE

	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	LOCATION
ENNSYLVAN	NIA STATE POLICE STATION		
	PA State Police Station	BGCN Enterprises	Marienville
IRE / AMBU		•	I
-	Tionesta Volunteer Fire Department	Tionesta Volunteer Fire Department	Tionesta
	Marienville Volunteer Fire Department	Marienville Volunteer Fire Department	Marienville
	West Hickory Volunteer Fire Department	West Hickory Volunteer Fire Department	East Hickory
	Tionesta Ambulance Service	Tionesta Ambulance Service	Tionesta
	Marienville Ambulance Service	Clarion Development Corp	Marienville
COUNTY	•	•	
	Forest County Courthouse	Forest County	Tionesta
	Forest County Sheriff	Forest County	Tionesta
JUNICIPALI	<u>ries</u>		
	Barnett Township Office / Yard	Barnett Township	Clarington
	Green Township Office / Yard	Green Township	Tionesta
	Harmony Twp. Community Center / Office	Harmony Township	West Hickory
	Harmony Twp. Garage / Yard	Harmony Township	Tionesta
	Hickory Twp. Community Center / Office	Hickory Township	Endeavor
	Hickory Township Garage / Yard	Hickory Township	Endeavor
	Howe Township Office	Howe Township	Lynch
	Howe Township Garage / Yard	Howe Township	Pigeon
	Jenks Township Office / Garage / Yard	Jenks Township	Marienville
	Kingsley Township Office / Garage / Yard	Kingsley Township	Whig Hill
	Tionesta Township Office / Garage / Yard	Tionesta Township	Tionesta
	Tionesta Borough Office	Tionesta Borough	Tionesta
	Tionesta Borough Garage	Tionesta Borough	Tionesta
	Tionesta Borough Water Reservoir	Municipal Authority /Tionesta Borough	Tionesta
	Tionesta Borough Sewage Facility	Municipal Authority /Tionesta Borough	Tionesta
	Jenks Township Sewage Facility	Jenks Township	Marienville
	MACA Community Center	Marienville Area Civic Association	Marienville
STATE CORRI	ECTIONAL FACILITY	•	•
	SCI - Forest / Correctional Facility	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Marienville
GOVERNMEN	NT FACILITIES	·	•
	PA Department of Transportation	Tionesta Maintenance Office / Yard	Tionesta
	PA Department of Transportation	Hickory Maintenance Yard	East Hickory
	PA Department of Transportation	Marienville Maintenance Yard	Marienville
	US Forest Service	Marienville Ranger Station	Marienville
JS ARMY CO	RPS OF ENGINEERS		
<u> </u>	Tionesta Dam / Lake	US Army Corps	Tionesta
SCHOOLS			
	West Forest Elementary / High School	Forest Area School District	Tionesta
	East Forest Elementary / High School	Forest Area School District	Marienville
	Cornell Abraxas School / Housing	Abraxas Youth & Family Services	Marienville
DAY CARE &	SENIOR LIVING		
	Snyder Memorial Nursing Home	D & M Realty LTD	Marienville
	Tionesta Manor (Senior Housing)	Tionesta Manor LLC	Tionesta

FOREST COUNTY CRITICAL INFUSTRUCTURE

	DESCRIPTION 1	DESCRIPTION 2	LOCATION
UTILITIES			
	First Energy Service Co.	Sub-station	East Hickory
	First Energy Service Co.	Sub-station	Tionesta
	Central Electric CO-OP	Sub-station	Tionesta
	Warren Electric Co	Sub-station	Whig Hill
	Verizon	Building	Endeavor
	Verizon	Building	Marienville
	Verizon	Building	Tionesta
	Pennsylvania - Aqua America Inc.	Aqua Water Treatment Plant	Marienville
NATURAL G	AS COMPRESSOR SITES	•	•
	Tennessee Gas Pipeline Compressor Station	Kinder Morgan / El Paso	Pigeon
	Catalyst Compressor Station	Catalyst Energy, Inc.	Pigeon
	PA General Energy Compressor / Yard	PA General Energy	Dead Mans Corner
	PA General Energy Minor Compressor	PA General Energy	Salmon Creek
	PA General Energy Minor Compressor	PA General Energy	Salmon Creek
	PA General Energy Minor Compressor	PA General Energy	Salmon Creek
	PA General Energy Minor Compressor	PA General Energy	Hastings
	Queen Station Compressor Site	National Fuel Gas Supply Corp.	Queen Station
UNCONVEN	TIONAL WELL SITES	1,	
	PA General Energy	1 well under production	Guitonville
	Hunt Marcellus Operating Co	2 wells	Yellow Hammer
	PA General Energy	1 well under production	Salmon Creek
	PA General Energy	1 well	Salmon Creek
	SWEPI LP (SHELL)	2 wells	Lynch
	Seneca Resources Corp.	2 wells	Duhring
	SWEPI LP (SHELL)	2 wells	Marienville
	Hunt Marcellus Operating Co	1 well, vertical (Inactive)	Whig Hill
	SWEPI LP (SHELL)	2 wells	Mayburg
	Seneca Resources Corp.	1 well, vertical (Inactive)	Red Brush
	Seneca Resources Corp.	3 wells, 1 under production	Red Brush
COMMUNIC	ATION TOWERS		"
	Comm. of PA -PSP	PA. State Police	Guitonville
	PA RSA 1 Limited Partnership	Verizon Wireless	Marienville
	Tenn. Gas/Kinger Morgan-TCP	T. Gas	Marienville
	Forest County 911 Tower	Fire, EMS, Sheriff, Army Corps, Sting Comm.	Tionesta
	Forest County	Fire, EMS,Sheriff, AT & T	Marienville
	Comm. of PA - Game Comm.	Game Commission	Guitonville
	American Towers, LLC	AT & T Wireless	Smokey Hill
	PA RSA 1 Limited Partnership	Verizon Wireless	Tionesta
	Mobile Communication Service	PA General Energy	
	Liberty Towers, LLC	Empty	Hunter Station
	Liberty Towers, LLC	Empty	West Hickory
	Family Life Ministries	Family Life Radio	Tionesta
	PA RSA 1 Limited Partnership	Verizon Wireless	West Hickory
	SBA Towers	Empty	Newmansville
	SBA Towers	Empty	Hottelville



Critical Infrastructure

Barnett Township

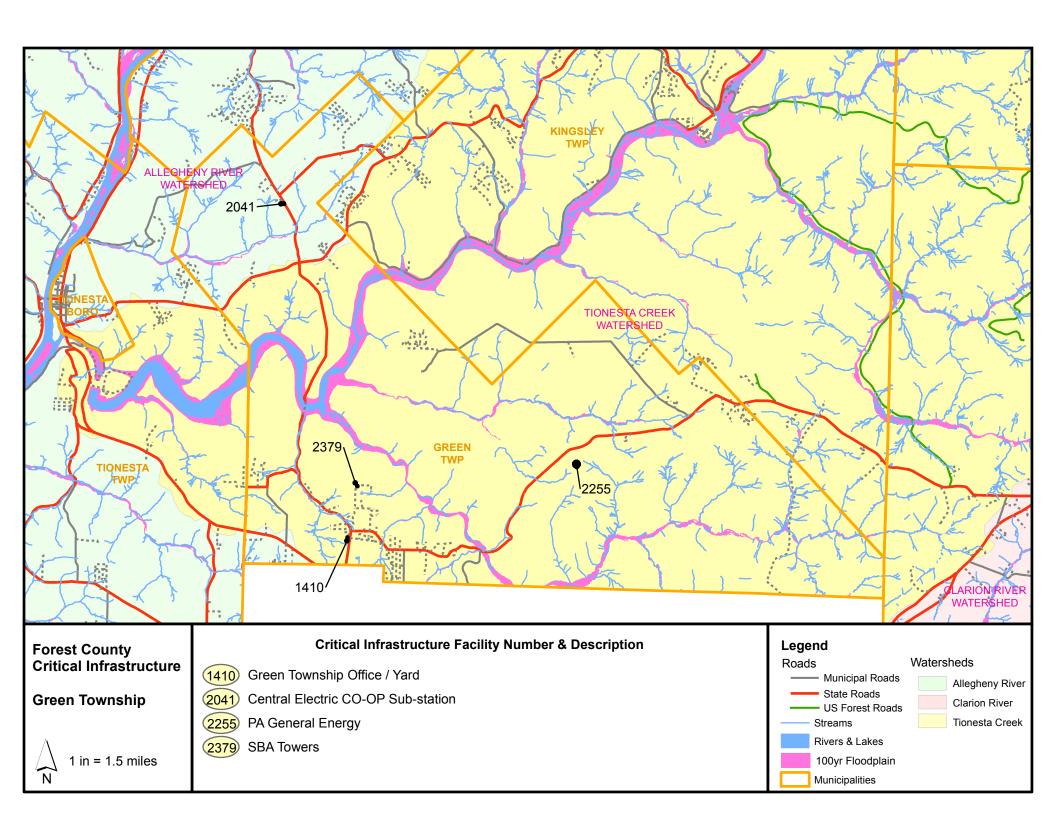


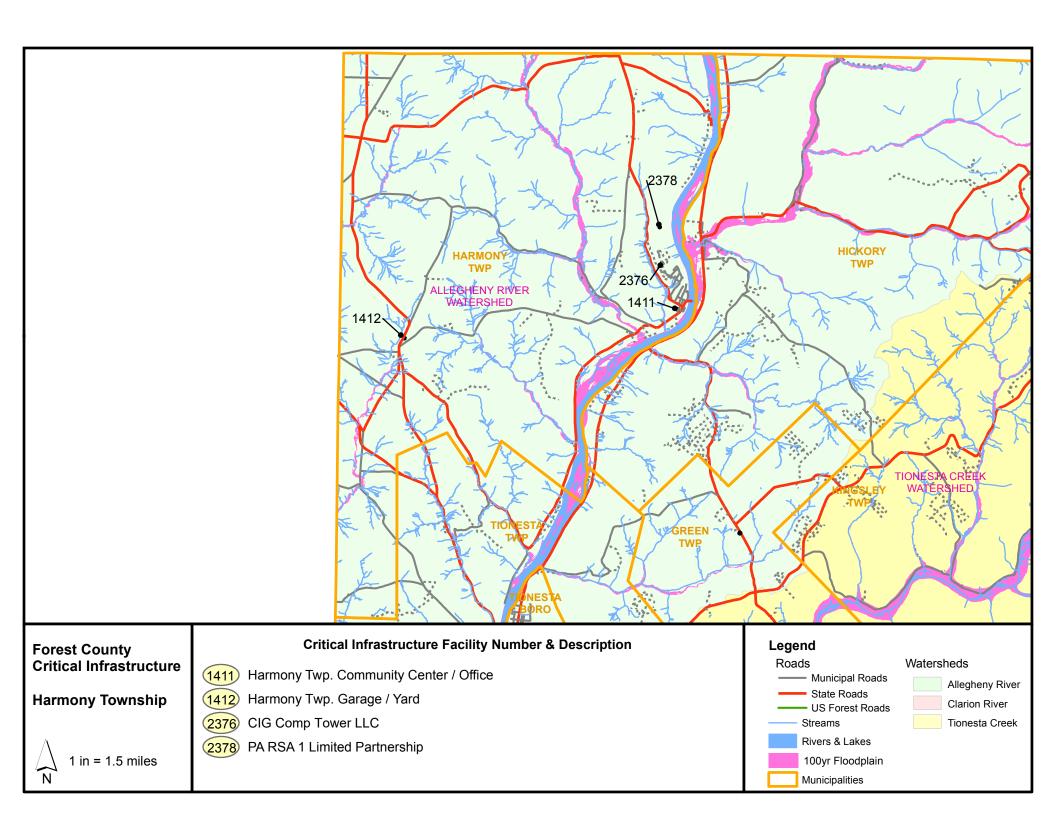
1 in = 1.5 miles

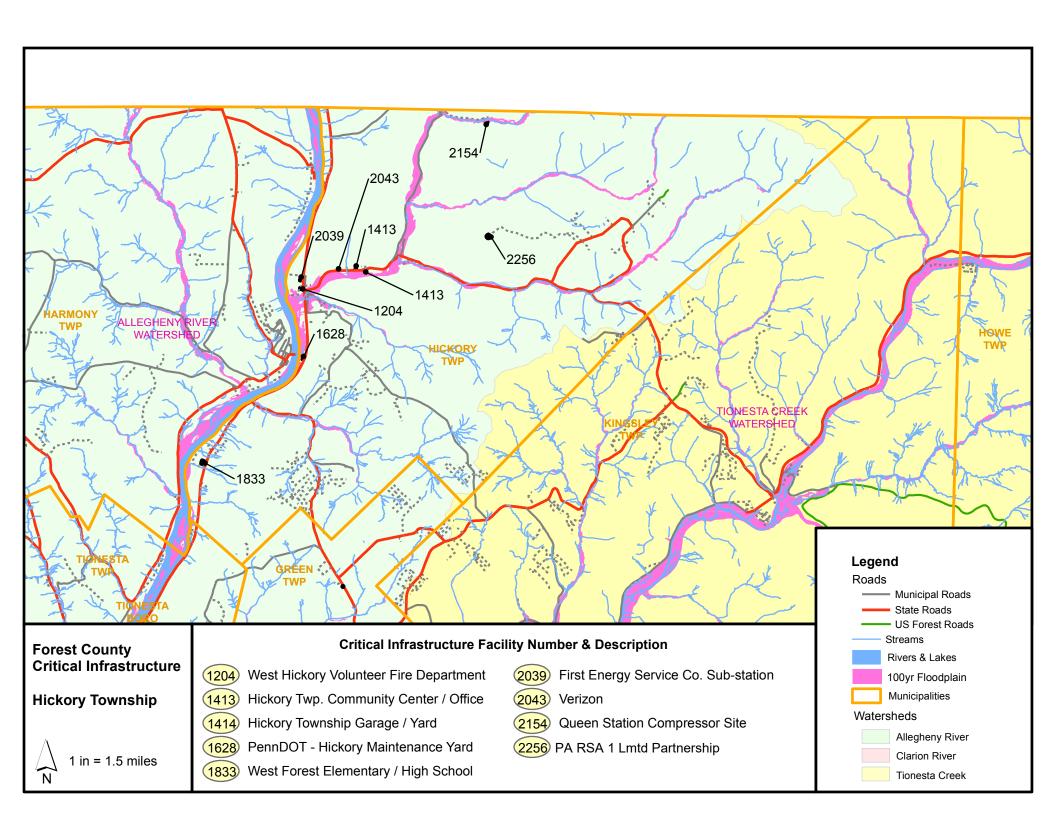
(1409) Barnett Township Office/Yard

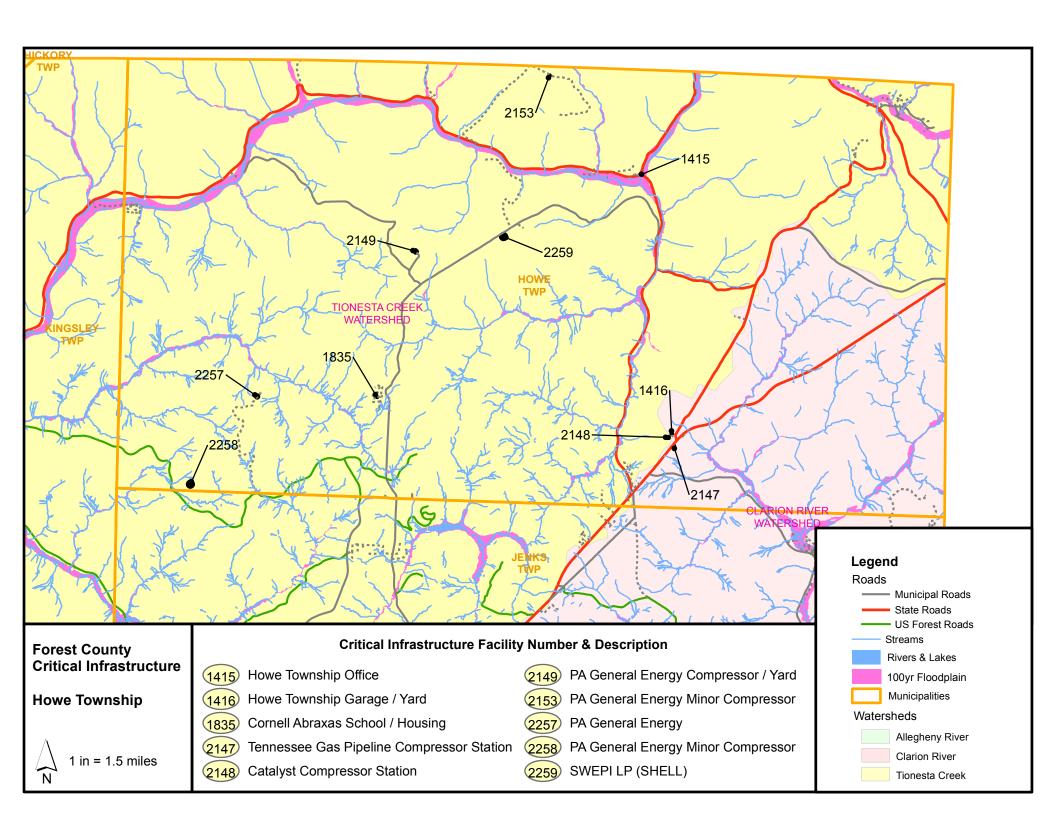
2380 PA RSA 1 Lmtd Partnership

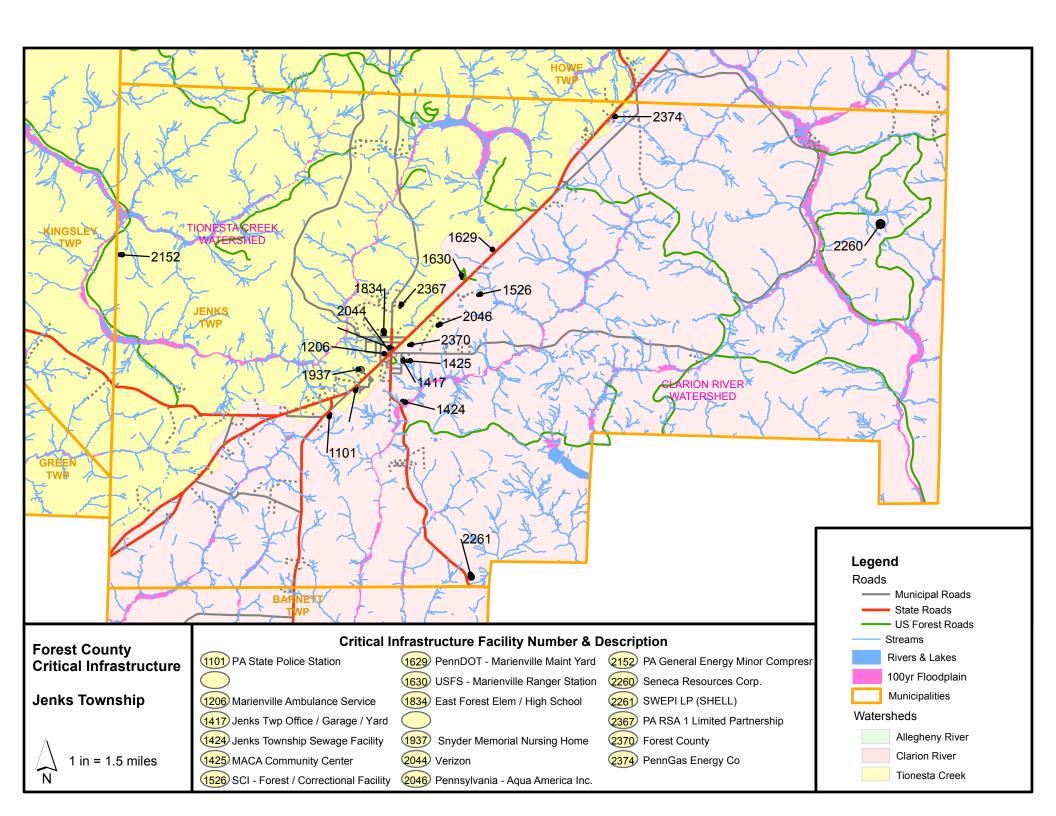
Watersheds Roads Municipal Roads Allegheny River State Roads Clarion River US Forest Roads Tionesta Creek Streams Rivers & Lakes 100yr Floodplain Municipalities

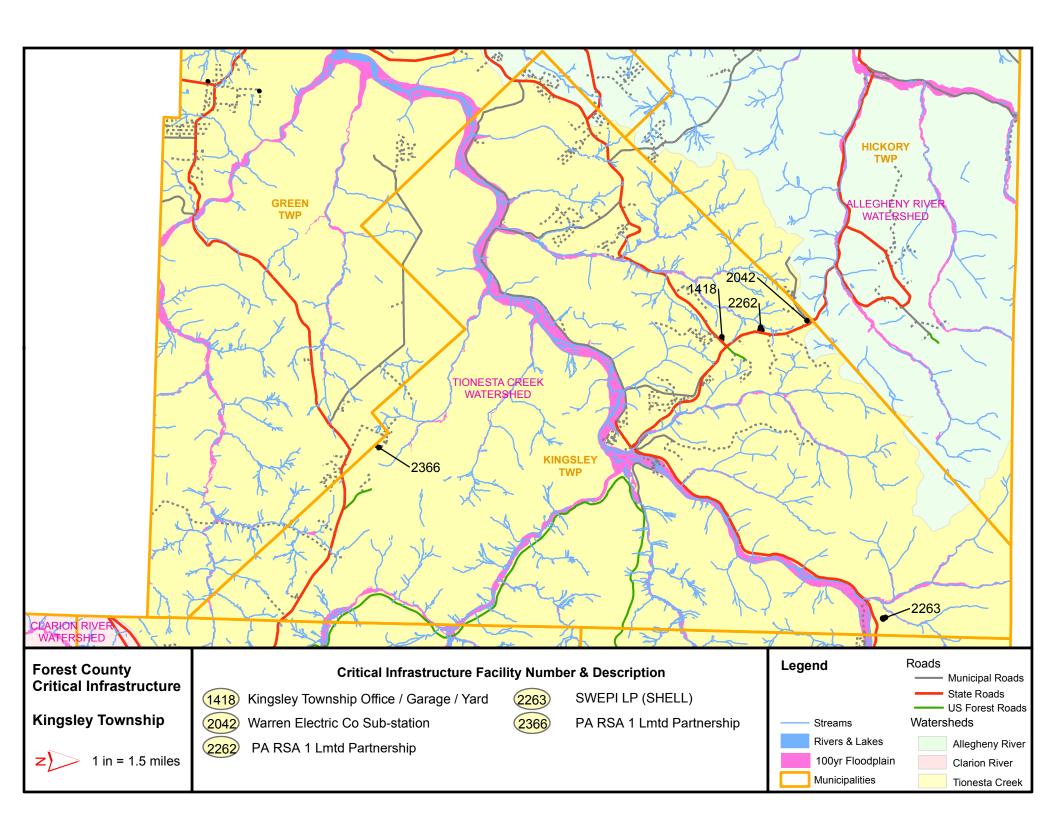


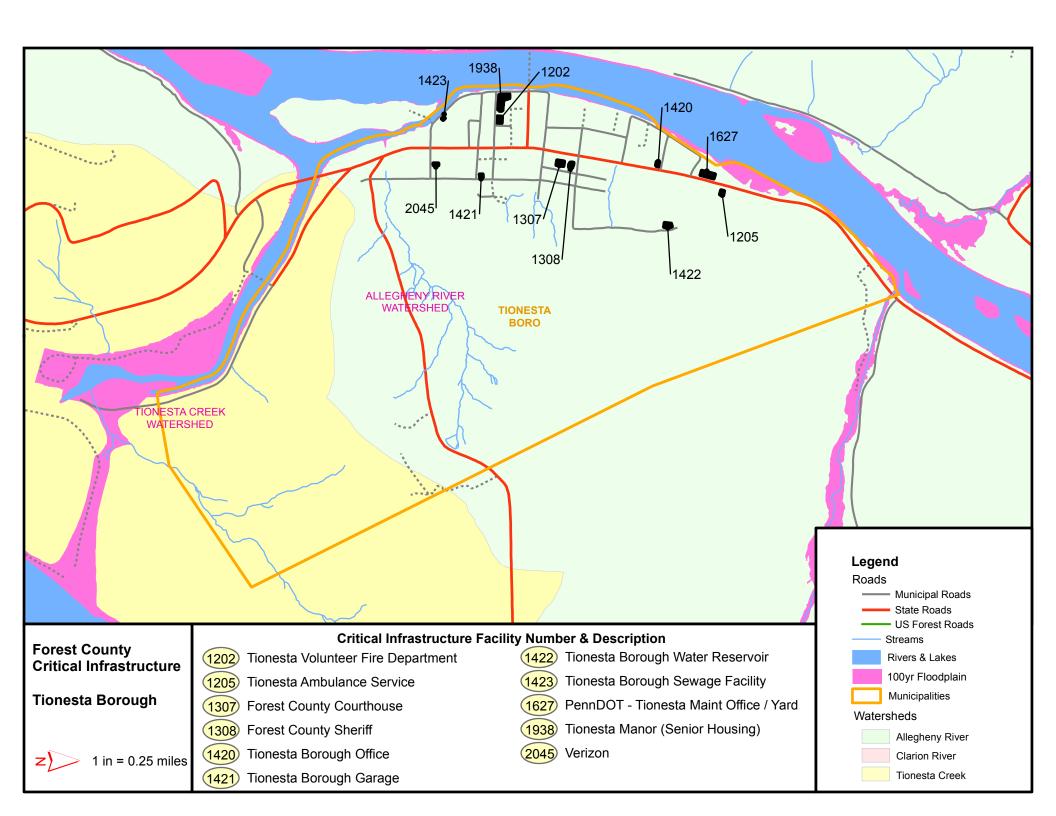


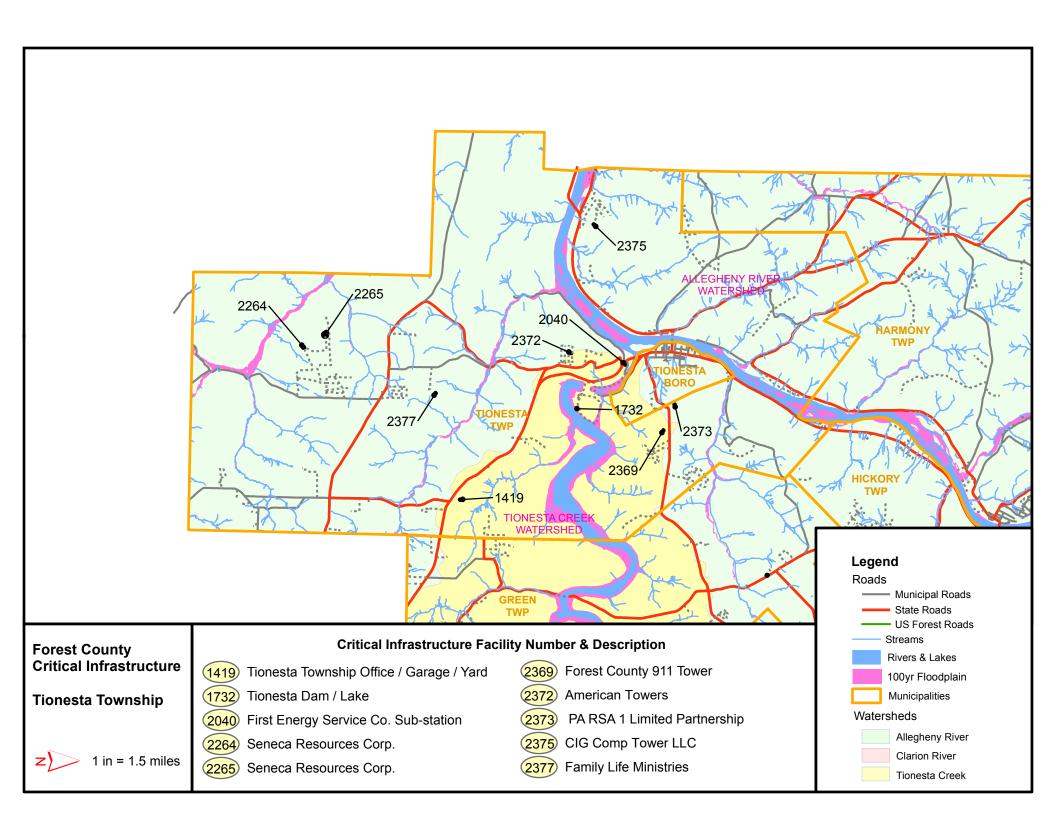


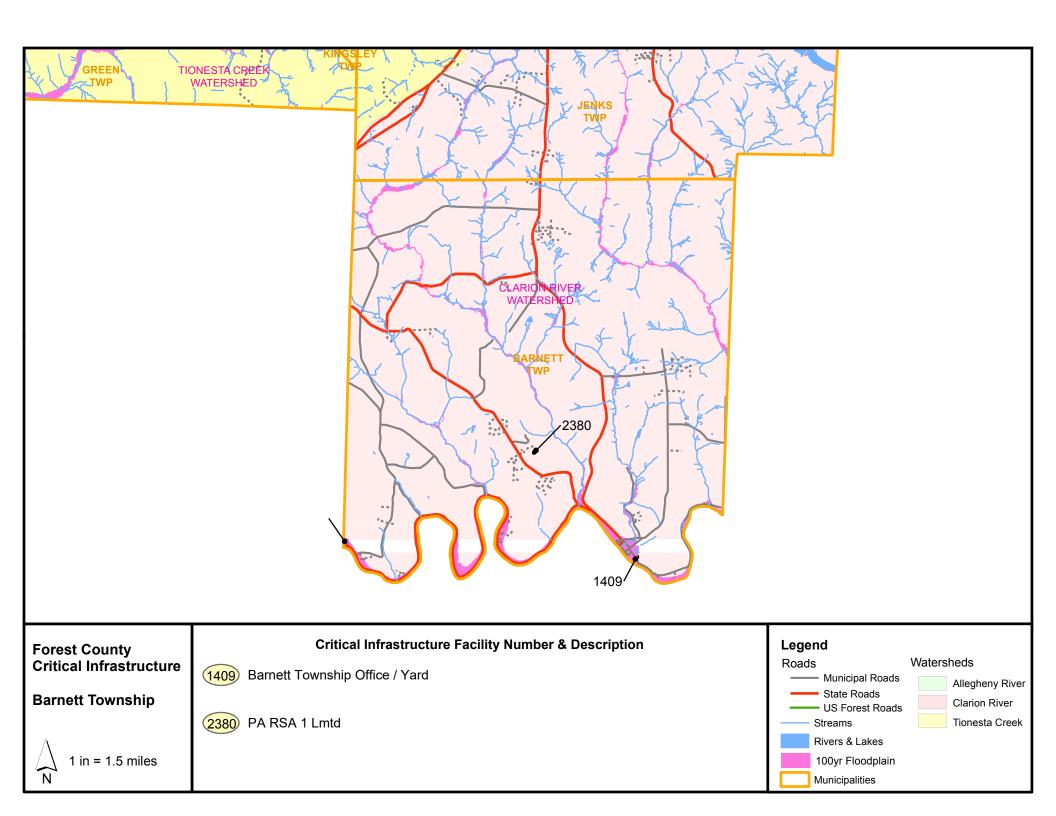


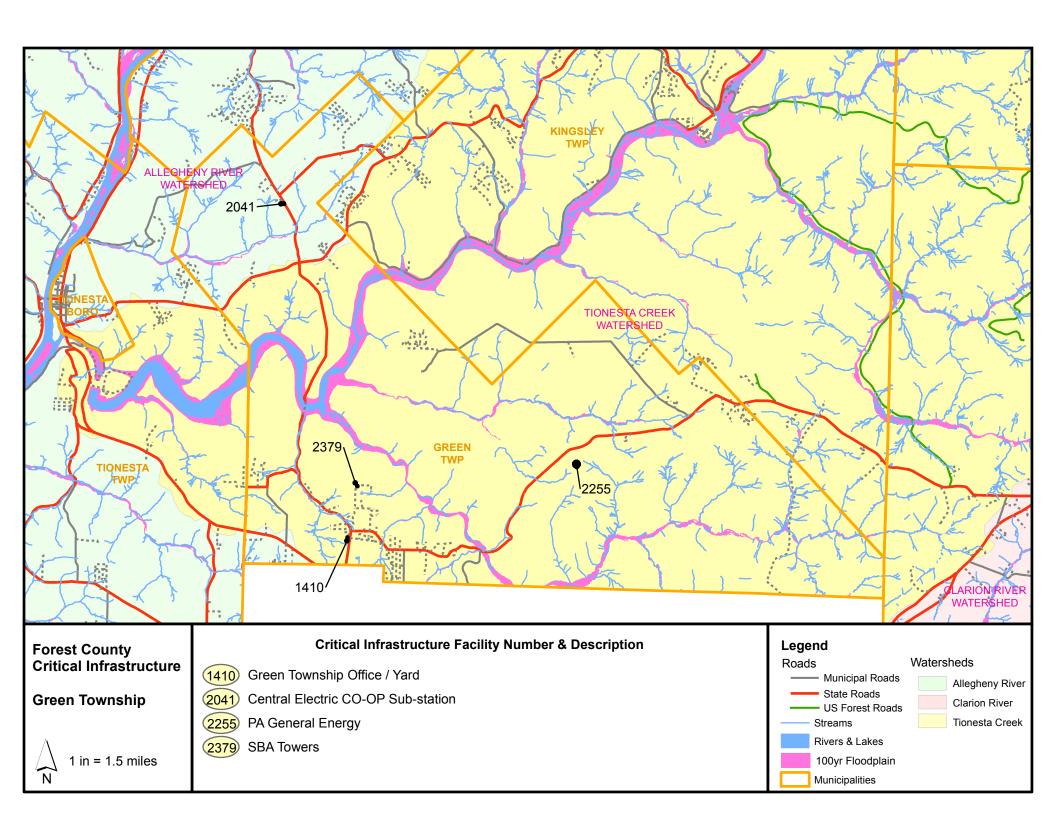


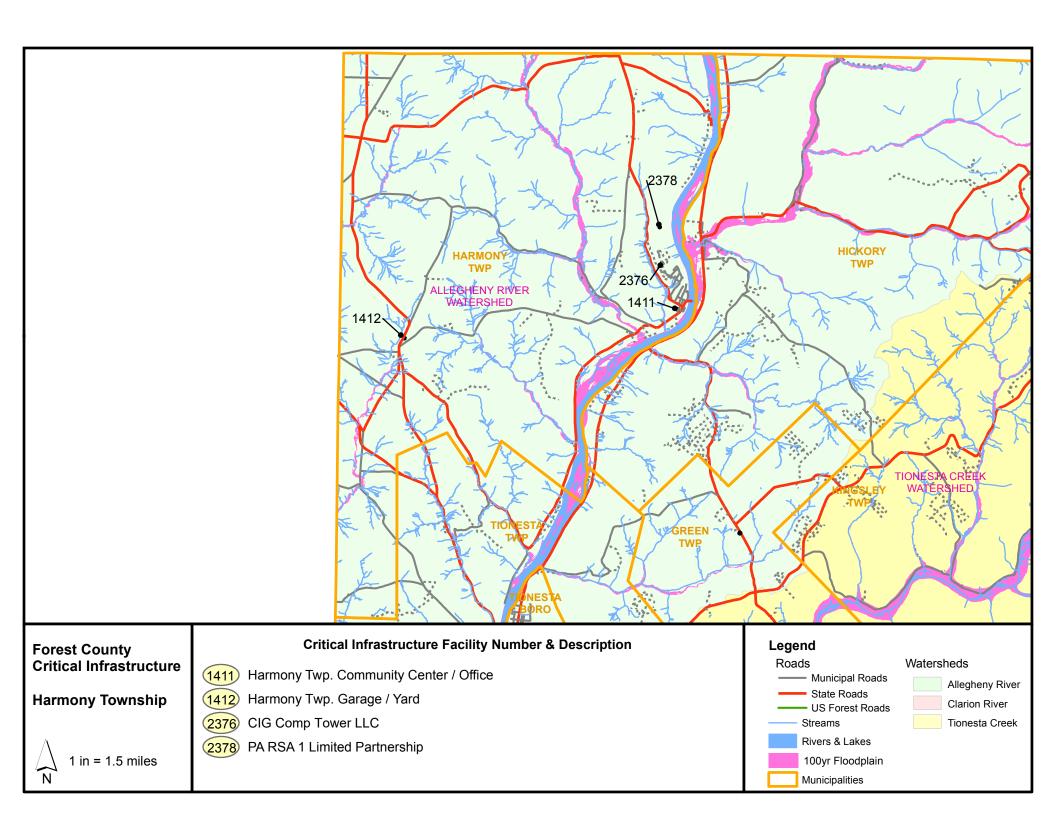


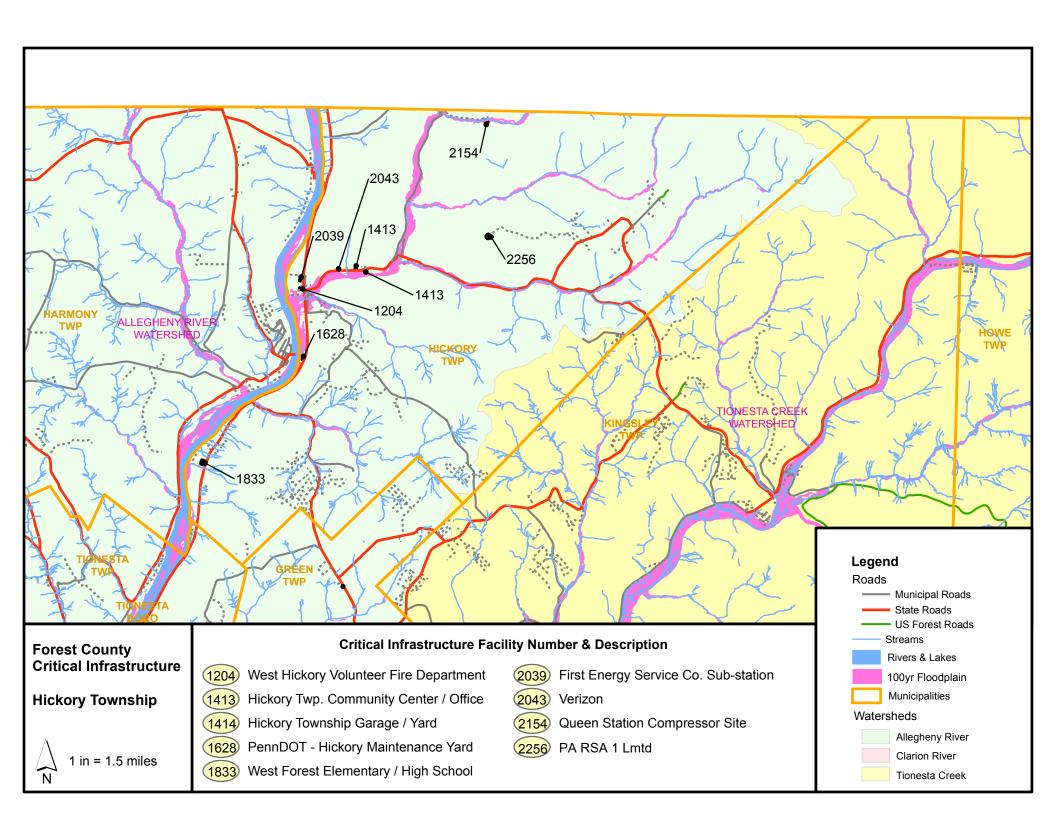


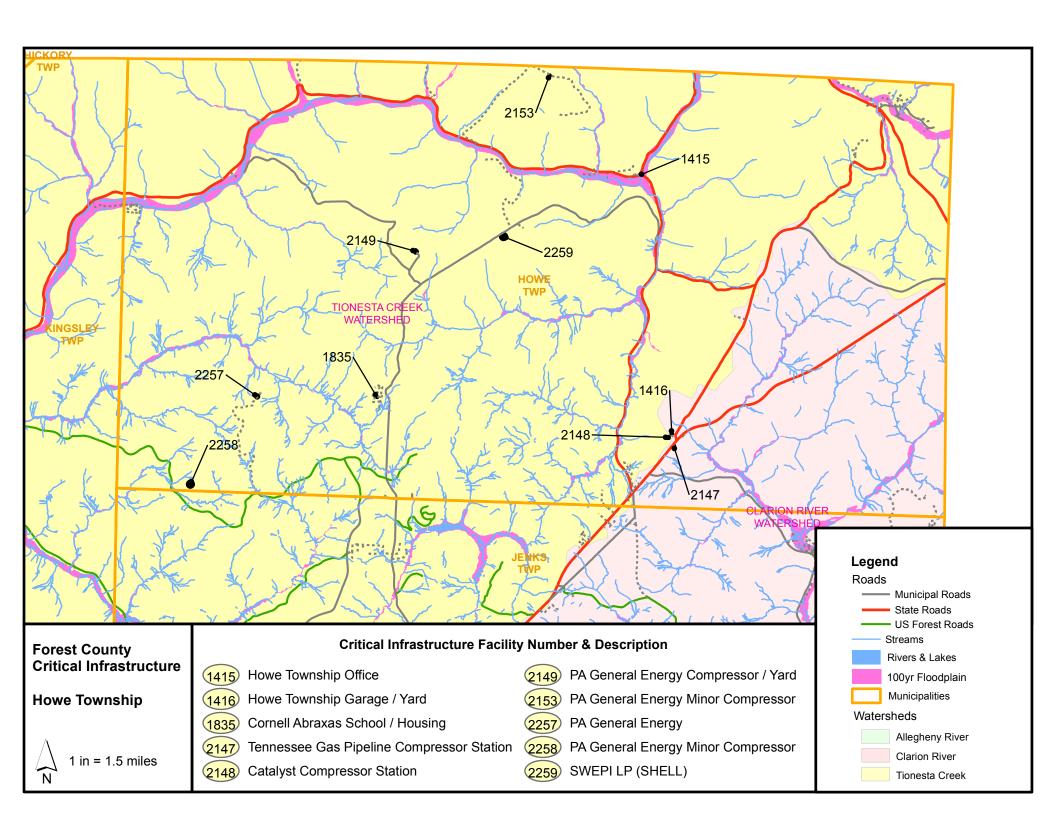


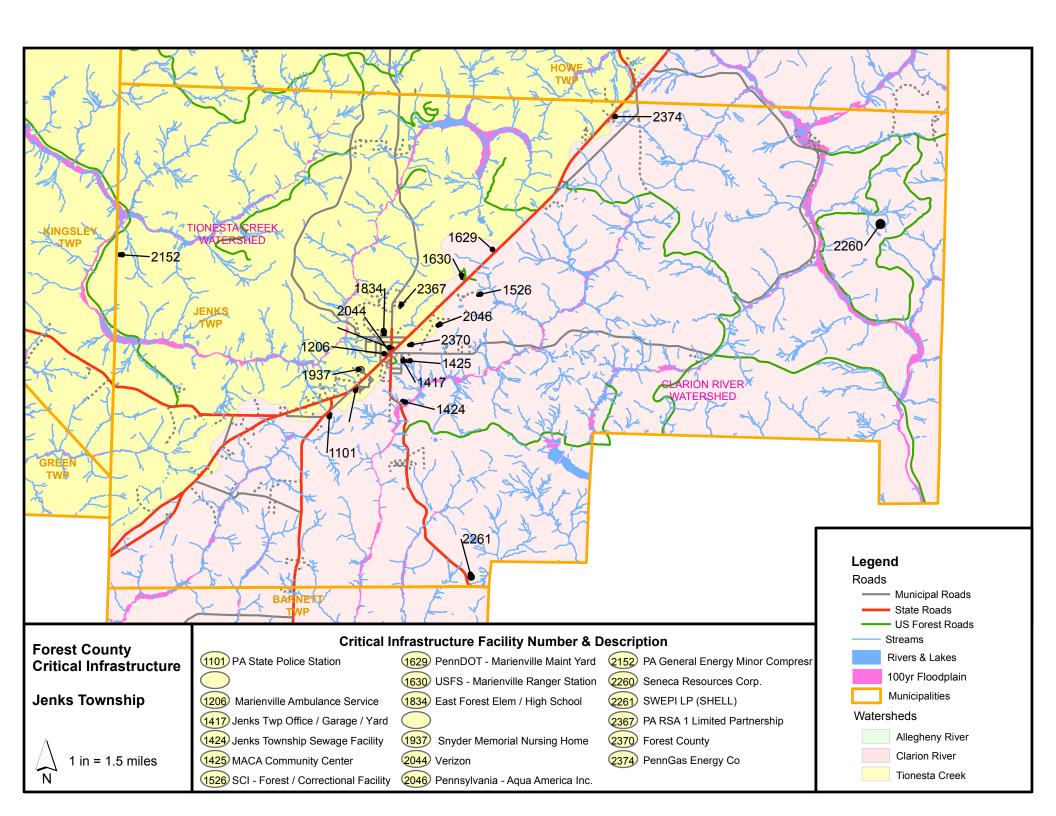


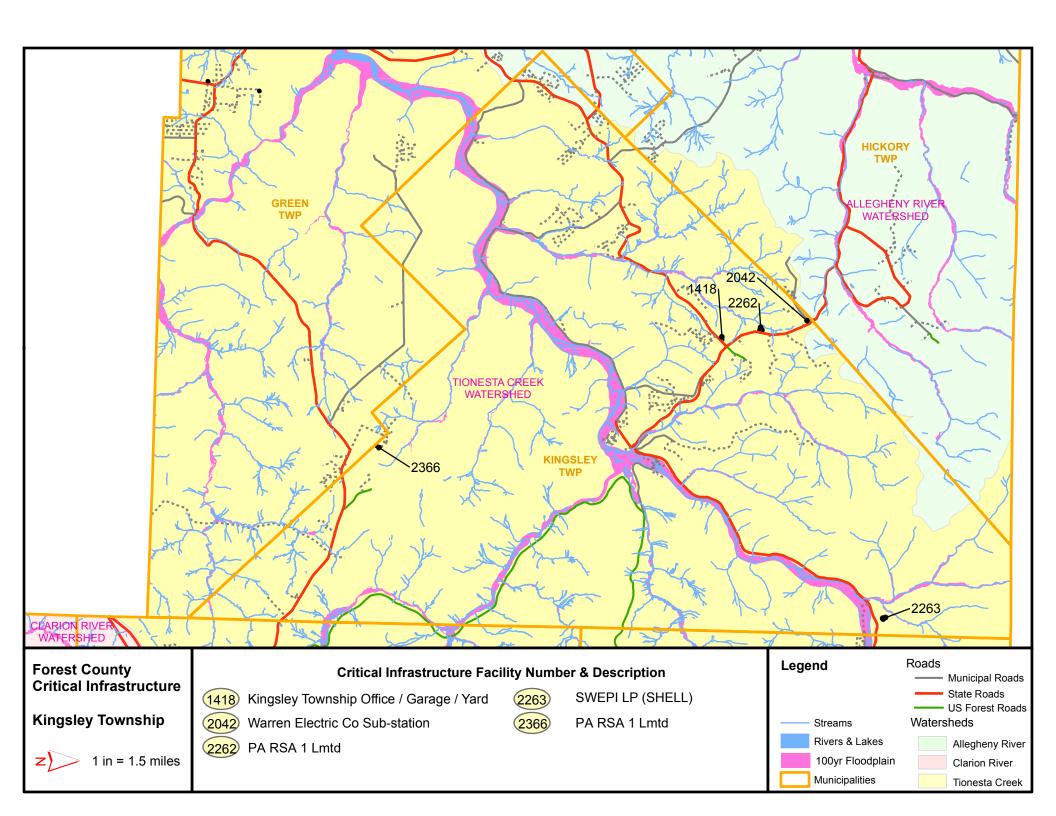


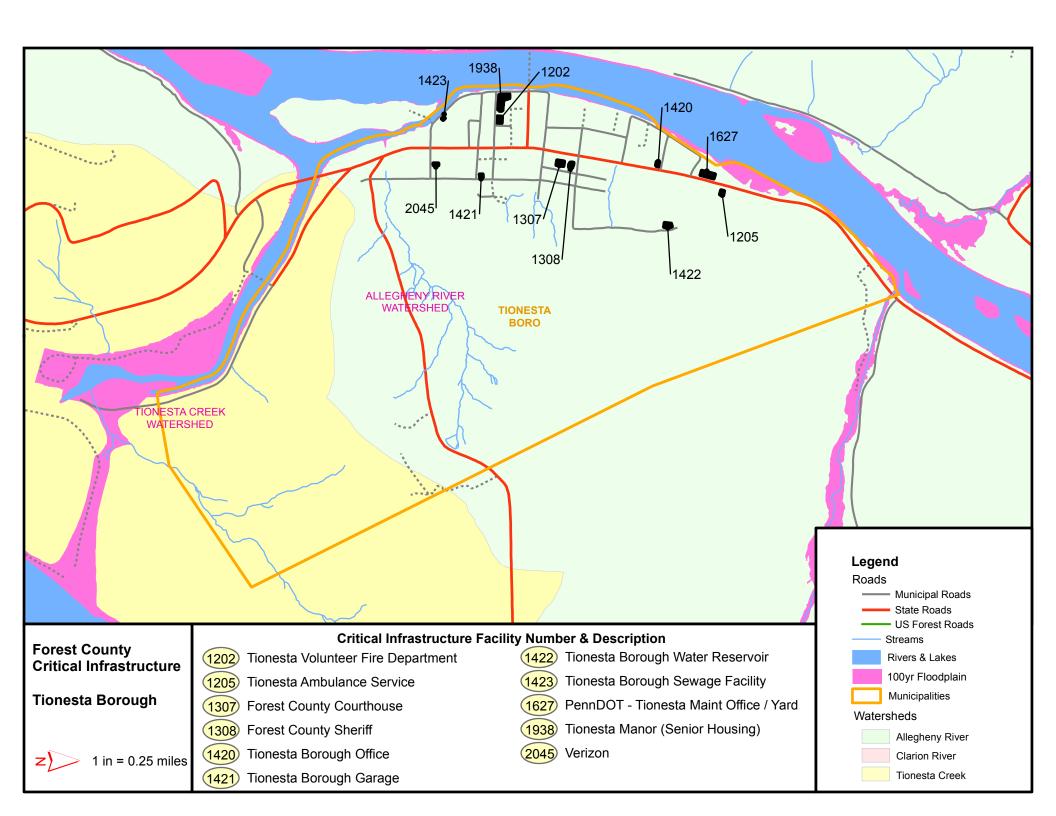


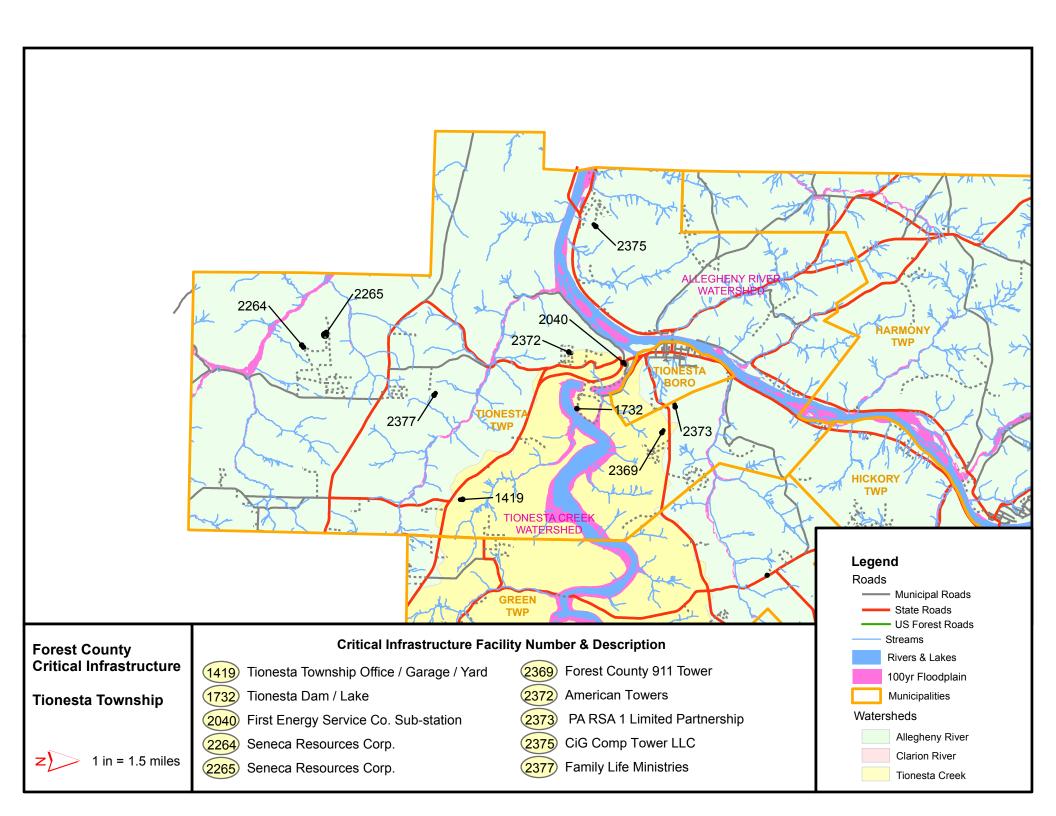












Jurisdiction: Name/Title:

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

Subdivision Regulations	Zoning Regulations	Floodplain Management Plan	Floodplain Regulations	NFIP-CRS	NFIP	Continuity of Operations Plan	Evacuation Plan	Disaster Recovery Plan	Emergency Operations Plan	Hazard Mitigation Plan	EXAMPLE: Hazard Mitigation Plan	Tools/Program
X	×		×		×	×		8.1	×	×	×	In Place
1/13/2000			2010		Varies	12/2014			7/2017	9/2014	1/1/2006	Status Date Adopted or Updated
×										×		Under Develop- ment
Conservation & Planning	Tionesta Borough		Municipalities		Municipalities	Forest/Warren County Court of Common Pleas			Forest County EMA	Conservation & Planning	Hazard County EMA	Dept./ Agency Respon-sible
+			+								+	Effect on Loss Reduction: + Support O Neutral - Hinder
+			+								+	Changes Since Last Plan: + Positive - Negative
Update in progress, scheduled to be adopted in 2019	Only in Tionesta Borough		Municipalities adopted 2010 Floodplain Maps								Interim update in 2008 revised mitigation strategy; completed one action.	Comments

Capability Assessment Survey

		Status			Effect on		
Tools/Program	In Place	Date Adopted or Updated	Under Develop- ment	Dept./ Agency Respon-sible	Loss Reduction: + Support O Neutral - Hinder	Changes Since Last Plan: + Positive - Negative	Comments
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master, or Growth Mgmt. Plan)	×	5/2013		Conservation & Planning			
Open Space Management Plan (or Parks/Rec or Greenways Plan)	X	9/2008		Northwest Regional Commission			Greenways Plan. This is a multi- county plan.
Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	×	7/2015		Conservation & Planning	+	+	Forest County Conservation & Planning administers the ordinance on behalf of the Municipalities.
Natural Resource Protection Plan							
Capital Improvement Plan							
Economic Development Plan							Forest County Three Year Community Development Plan
Historic Preservation Plan							
Farmland Preservation							
Building Code	×	Varies		Municipalities			Municipalities are responsible.
Fire Code	×	Varies		Municipalities			Municipalities are responsible.
Firewise	×	6/2014		Conservation & Planning			
Storm Ready	×	6/2018		Forest County EMA			
Other							

work under and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments. its current personnel resources by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Then, if YES, please identify the department or agency they 2. Administrative and Technical Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction maintains the following staff members within

Other	Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle large/complex X Grants	Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program	Scientists or staff familiar with the hazards of the X Community	Land surveyors X	Floodplain manager	Emergency manager X	Engineers or professionals trained in building and/or infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)	Planners or engineers (with natural and/or human X caused hazards knowledge)	Planners (with land use / land development knowledge) X	Staff/Personnel Resources Yes
					×		×		Treat in the	o N
	Forest County Community and Economic Development	Forest County 9-1-1	Conservation & Planning Board	Conservation & Planning Board		Forest County EMA		Conservation & Planning Emergency Management Coordinator	Conservation & Planning	Department/Agency
	Rowan Rose	The 9-1-1 Coordinator is trained in GIS. No staff is trained in HAZUS.								Comments

space provided or with attachments. primary department or agency responsible for its administration or allocation and provide any other comments you may have in the resources for hazard mitigation purposes (including as match funds for State of Federal mitigation grant funds). Then, identify the 3. Fiscal Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following local financial

Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements Other	General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds	Development Impact Fees	Stormwater Utility Fees	Water / Sewer Fees	Gas / Electric Utility Fees	Special Purpose Taxes	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Capital Improvement Programming	Financial Resources
		×	×	X			×		Yes
					×	×		×	No
			Conservation & Planning	Municipality			Forest County Community and Economic Development		Department/Agency
		Gas industry impact fees. Act 13 funds to the County level.	ACT 167 Review Fee (Stormwater Ordinance)				Depends on what the mitigation project is. This resource is limited.		Comments

a higher degree of community political capability. to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political

Sund City State of the State of City	
3-Moderately Willing	
0-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs	

Matrix in Appendix 4. in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided 5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the

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

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

assessment. rest of the survey, please fill out each line. The form is a fillable PDF, so you can simply click in the highlighted fields to complete the out per municipality. There are 6 parts of the capability assessment. For the Planning and Regulatory Capability, review each line of the capability assessment table; if you have a capability, fill out that line. If you do not have a capability, leave the line blank. For the For this exercise, please complete the attached Capability Assessment Survey for your jurisdiction. Only one form needs to be filled

Appendix 4. Capability Self-Assessment Matrix

Purpose: To record the results from the Capability Assessment Survey, Section 5, Self Assessment in Appendix 3, completed by each jurisdiction.

Instructions: Complete the table below by first listing all communities. Then enter the degree of capability (limited, moderate, high) for each capability category that was recorded on each community's Capability Assessment Survey, Section 5, Self Assessment.

		Сара	ability Catego	ory	
Community Name	Planning and Regulatory Capability	Administrative and Technical Capability	Fiscal Capability	Community Political Capability	Community Resiliency Capability
EXAMPLE: Hazardtown	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	High	Moderate
Barnett Twp	High	Limited	Moderate	High	Moderate
Tionesta B.	High	High	Limited	High	High
Kingsley Twp	High	High	Limited	Limited	Limited
Hickory Twp	High	High	Limited	High	High
Jenks Twp	High	Limited	Limited	High	Moderate
Robert Summer	s High	High	High	High	High
Leonard Hetrick	High	High	High	High	High
Elton Kline	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Todd Huth	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Moderate	Moderate
Basil Huffman	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Limited	Limited

a higher degree of community political capability. restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political

5-Very Willing 3.

3-Moderately Willing

0-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs

Score:

ADD LOCAL EMA COURIDATION

COMPRETED BY DAVID DUM & TERRY CRAISE

5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement Matrix in Appendix 4. in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the

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

Matrix in Appendix 4. most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability 5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the

Area Limited Moderate High egulatory Capability and Technical Capability	Degree of Capability Limited Moderate apability	Limited Moderate	nd Regulatory Capability	ative and Technical Capability	ability	ADMINY X	Community Political Capability	Community Resiliency Capability
--	---	------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	---------	----------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------

a higher degree of community political capability. to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political

5-Very Willing

3-Moderately Willing

0-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs

Score:

5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement Matrix in Appendix 4. in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the

Aren Limited Moderate	High
Planning and Regulatory Capability	
Administrative and Technical Capability	te e en novembre de la constitución de la constituc
Fiscal Capability	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
у каралиту	11777
Community Political Capability	
Community Resiliency Capability	

a higher degree of community political capability.

restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political

5-Very Willing

3-Moderately Willing

th-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs

ic: # 3

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

	~	I	-21	7	Z	0	(7)	D	<u> </u>	I	EXA	
Subdivision Regulations	Zoning Regulations	Floodplain Management Plan	Floodplain Regulations	NFIP-CRS	NFIP	Continuity of Operations Plun	Evacuation Plan	Disaster Recovery Plan	Emergency Operations Plan	Hazard Mitigation Plan	EXAMPLE: Hazard Miligation Plan	Tools/Program
×	×		×		×	×			X	×	У.	In Place
1/13/2000			2010		Varies	12/2014			7/2017	9/2014	1/1/2006	Status Date Adopted or Updated
×										×		Under Develop- nent
Conservation & Planning	Tionesta Borough		Municipalities		Municipalities	Forest/Warren County Court of Common Pleas		The state of the s	Forest County EMA	Conservation & Planning	Hazard County EMA	Dept./ Agency Respon-sible
+	Con Print Print Control Contro		+		A A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF				The state of the s		4-	Effect on Loss Reduction: + Support O Neutral - Hinder
+			+					Particular Avenue				Changes Since Last Plan: + Positive - Negative
Opdate in progress, scheduled to us adopted in 2019	Only in Tionesta Borough	1	Municipalities adopted 2010 Floodplain Maps	And the state of t				The state of the s		And the state of t	Interim update in 2008 revised miligation strategy; completed one action.	Comments

Other	Storm Ready	Firewise	Fire Code	Buildir	Farmla	Histori	Econon	Capitul	Natural Plun	Stormw Plan/Or	Open Si (or Park	Compre (or Genu	
The state of the s	Ready	88	ode	Building Code	Farmland Preservation	Historic Preservation Plan	Economic Development Plan	Capitul Improvement Plan	Natural Resource Protection Plan	Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Open Space Management Plan (or Parks/Rec or Greenways Plan)	Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master, or Growth Memt, Plan)	Tools/Program
	×	×	×	×						×	×	×	in Place
	6/2018	6/2014	Varies	Varies					and the state of t	7/2015	9/2008	5/2013	Status Date Adopted or Updated
			***	t y and an electrical insulated distributions.									Under Develop- ment
harden en e	Forest County EMA	Conservation & Planning	Municipalities	Municipalities						Conservation & Planning	Northwest Regional Commission	Conservation & Planning	Dept./ Agency Respon-sible
<u>.</u>				and the second s						+			Effect on Loss Reduction: + Support O Neutral - Hinder
			The state of the s							-			Changes Since Last Plan: + Positive - Negative
			Municipalities are responsible.	Municipalities are responsible.		Total Control of the	Forest County Three Year Community Development Plan	A Committee of the Comm		Planning administers the ordinance on behalf of the Municipalities.	county plan.	on the same in the	Comments



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

Stuff/Personnel Resources	Yes	No	Department/Agency	Comments
Planners (with land use / land development knowledge)	×		Conservation & Planning	
Planners or engineers (with natural and/or human caused huzards knowledge)	×		Conservation & Planning Emergency Management Coordinator	
Engineers or professionals trained in building und/or infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)		×		
Етегденсу тападег	×		Forest County EMA	And the state of t
Floodplain manager		×		
Land surveyors	×		Conservation & Planning Board	And the second s
Scientists or staff familiar with the hazards of the Community	×		Conservation & Planning Board	
Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program	×		Forest County 9-1-1	The 9-1-1 Coordinator is trained in GIS. No staff is trained in HAZUS.
Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle large/complex Grants	×		Forest County Community and Economic Development	Rowan Rose
Other				And the same of th

Through

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

	A PHARMACION			
Financial Resources	Ϋ́g	7	Department/Agency	Comments
Capital Improvement Programming		×		
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	×		Forest County Community and Economic Development	Depends on what the mitigation project is. This resource is limited.
Special Purpose Taxes		×		
Gas / Electric Utility Fees		×		
Water / Sewer Fccs	×		Municipality	
Stormwater Utility Fees	×		Conservation & Planning	ACT 167 Review Fee (Stormwater Ordinance)
Development Impact Fees	×			Gas industry impact fees. Act 13 funds to the County level.
General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds				
Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements				
Other				A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

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

				Other
Rowan Rose	Forest County Community and Economic Development		×	Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle large/complex Grants
The 9-1-1 Coordinator is trained in GIS. No staff is trained in HAZUS.	Forest County 9-1-1		×	Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program
	Conservation & Planning Board		×	Scientists or staff familiar with the hazards of the Community
	Conservation & Planning Board		×	Land surveyors
		×		Floodplain manager
EMX COOPIN ATOR	Forest County EMA くかくしってぬと、たかし		×	Emergency manager
		×	***************************************	infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)
	Conservation & Planning Emergency Management Coordinator		×	Planners or engineers (with natural and/or human caused hazards knowledge)
	Conservation & Planning		×	Planners (with land use / land development knowledge)
Comments	Department/Agency	No	Yes	Staff/Personnel Resources

a higher degree of community political capability. to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political

5-Very Willing

3-Moderately Willing

0-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs

Score:



hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided Matrix in Appendix 4. in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability 5. Self-Assessment of Capubility: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement

Avea Planning and Regulatory Capability	Limited	Degree of Capability Moderate	High.
Planning and Regulatory Capability			~
Administrative and Technical Capability	4		
Fiscal Capability	+		
Community Political Capability			*
Community Resiliency Capability		*	

Jurisdiction: A CKOCK Name/Title:

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

Floodpla Zoning R	Floodpla		Floodpla	NFIP-CRS	NEID		Continui	Evacuation Plan	Disaster	7	Emergen	Hazard I	Plan		
Subdivision Regulations	Zoning Regulations	Floodplain Management Plan	Floodplain Regulations	~S			Continuity of Operations Plan	on Plan	Disaster Recovery Plan	J Principle	Emergency Operations Plan	Hazard Mitigation Plan	EXAMPLE: Hazard Mitigation Plan	Tools/Program	
×	×		×		×		×			>	<	×	×	In Place	
1/13/2000			2010		Varies		12/2014			112011	1	9/2014	1/1/2006	Date Adopted or Updated	Status
×											;	<		Under Develop- ment	
Conservation & Planning	Tionesta Borough		Municipalities		Municipalities	County Court of Common Pleas	Ecrost/Woman			Forest County EMA	Planning	EMA	Hazard County	Dept./ Agency Respon-sible	
+			+										+	Reduction: + Support O Neutral - Hinder	Effect on Loss
+			+										+ 6	Since Last Plan: + Positive - Negative	Changes
Update in progress, scheduled to be	Oηly in Tionesta Borough	r roodplatit (viaps	Municipalities adopted 2010									mitigation strategy; completed one action.	Interim update in 2008 revised	Comments	

Hickory

work under and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments. its current personnel resources by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Then, if YES, please identify the department or agency they 2. Administrative and Technical Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction maintains the following staff members within

CHE	Grants Other	(GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program	Community Personnel skilled in Community	Scientists or staff familian in the	I and surrough	Floodyloin monager	Emergency manager	infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)	caused hazards knowledge)	Planners or engineer (it it is a series of the series of	Staff/Personnel Resources
	×	×	×	×		×			×	×	Yes
					×			×	9		No
	Forest County Community and Economic Development	Forest County 9-1-1	Conservation & Planning Board	Conservation & Planning Board		Forest County EMA		O CONTRACT	Conservation & Planning Emergency Management Coordinator	Conservation & Planning	Department/Agency
	Rowan Rose	The 9-1-1 Coordinator is trained in GIS. No staff is trained in HAZUS.									Comments



primary department or agency responsible for its administration or allocation and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments. resources for hazard mitigation purposes (including as match funds for State of Federal mitigation grant funds). Then, identify the 3. Fiscal Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following local financial

Other	Intergovernmental Agreements	Special Tax Bonds		R	Stormwater Utility Rese	Water / Sewer Free	Gas / Electric Utility Fees	Special Purpose Taxes	(CDBG)	Committee overhear r rogramming	Financial Resources
	_		>	\ \ \ \ \	* ×				×		Yes
						>	<	×		×	No
				Conservation & Planning	Municipality				Forest County Community and Economic Development		Department/Agency
			Gas industry impact fees. Act 13 funds to the County level.	ACT 167 Review Fee (Stormwater Ordinance)					Depends on what the mitigation project is. This resource is limited.		Comments

a higher degree of community political capability. to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political

5-Very Willing

3-Moderately Willing

0-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs

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Matrix in Appendix 4. in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the 5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement

Community resimency Capability	Community Desiliance Co. 1.11.	Community Political Capability	riscal Capability		Administrative and Technical Canability	Planning and Regulatory Capability		Area
			\times				Limited	
							Moderate	Degree of Capability
\	+			+	7		High	

5-Very Willing

3-Moderately Willing

0-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs

Score: 3

hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability 5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement Matrix in Appendix 4.

Area		Degree of Capability	
	Limited	Moderate	High
Planning and Regulatory Capability			
Administrative and Technical Capability			e de deservi de la martina de la completa de la comp
		X,	
Fiscal Capability			
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Community Resiliency Capability			
The state of the s	manus de la companya del la companya de la companya	ha e v e filiphicia da amadajuju e e ve drimuma dengah ji sa ve hadadan wa an engu serubrim ba e espeperial riphicida a da a	والمارية والمراجعة والمراج

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5-Very Willing

3-Moderately Willing

0-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs

Score: 4

5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the Matrix in Appendix 4. in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided

Airea		Degree of Capability	
	Limited	Moderate	High
Planning and Regulatory Capability			
Administrative and Technical Capability			
		×	
Fiscal Capability		***************************************	
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Community Political Capability			
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Community Resiliency Capability			
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a higher degree of community political capability. to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your

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Area		Degree of Capability	
	<u>Is</u> imited	Moderate	High
Planning and Regulatory Capability		\	
Administrative and Technical Capability		×	
Fiscal Capability		×	
Community Political Capability			
Community Resiliency Capability			
		and ar and a marked from the department of an analysis and the left about a case of an analytic and the department of an angle of the same	

o enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to	minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability	estricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond	community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas,	eadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your	4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political
	to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to	minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to	restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to	community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to	leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to

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

Matrix in Appendix 4.

Airea Planning and Regulatory Capability	Limited	Degree of Capability Moderate	High
Planning and Regulatory Capability			
Administrative and Technical Capability	de electric de unidad en la practicipa en de Companio, combando este actual após pobles de esta esta en compa		
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Community Resiliency Capability			

a higher degree of community political capability. to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political

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hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided Matrix in Appendix 4. 5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement

× × ×			Administrative and Technical Capability Fiscal Capability
High	Moderate	3. Limited	Planning and Regulatory Capability
	Degree of Capability		Area

Jurisdiction: \DA

Name/Title:

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

Update in progress, scheduled to be adopted in 2019	+	+	Conservation & Planning	×	1/13/2000	×	Subdivision Regulations
		Control of the contro	Tionesta Borough		popular (promote) description de la companya de la	×	Zoning Regulations
Municipalities adopted 2010 Floodplain Maps			Municipalities		2010	×	Floodplain Regulations
the probability and the pr							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Self-life (Sept. 19. World Storn staff Collection to the Sept. 19. Sept. Abstract for an AFA Field	The control of the co	Municipalities		Varies	×	
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ender of glorie and an entransport and glories with a pro-	The second secon			November and Mills of the Advis	kanaga mari dan pendahan arah da	440-1487 M	Evacuation Flan
						errena hamine animi me	Disaster Recovery Plan
A PART TO THE PART			Forest County EMA		7/2017	×	Emergency Operations Plan
			Conservation & Planning	×	9/2014	×	Mazard Migation Plan
Interim update in 2008 revised mitigation strategy; completed one action.	The state of the s		FAZZE COUNT	To design the second se	14.2006		EXAMPLE FUZZE VIIIQUEUN
	Since tast Plan: + Positive - Negative	Hunder (b) Natural (c) Natural	Dapt. Agairy Responsable	mem Disvolope	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	Plater	Foots/Reguane
	: Climing.				Simus		

Capability Assessment Survey

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

Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle large/complex	Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program	Scientists or staff familiar with the hazards of the Community	\$08.8	Floodplain manager	Emergency manager	Engineers or professionals trained in building and/or infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)	gineers (with natural and/or human s knowledge)	Planners (with land use / land development knowledge)	Spirites Sume Washington
×	×	*	×			×	×	×	
	Stade i gypper jamen in in diesen de la market (ng. 1958).		agent community as to the Ex-	×					8
Forest County Community and Economic Development	Forest County 9-1-1	Conservation & Planning Board	Conservation & Planning Board		Forest County EMA, Local EMA,		Conservation & Planning Emergency Management Coordinator	Conservation & Planning	Department/Agency
Rowan Rose	The 9-1-1 Coordinator is trained in GIS. No staff is trained in HAZUS.				Jenks Twp, Barnett Twp				Summers.

space provided or with attachments. primary department or agency responsible for its administration or allocation and provide any other comments you may have in the resources for hazard miligation purposes (including as match funds for State of Federal mitigation grant funds). Then, identify the 3. Fiscul Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following local financial

Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements	General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds	Development Impact Fees	Stormwater Utility Fees	Water / Sewer Fees	Cas / Moctric Villey Focs	Special Furpose Taxes	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Capital Improvement Programming	Paragreed Resources
		×	×	×	×	×	×	X	ę.
			Conservation & Planning	Municipality			Forest County Community and Economic Development	TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	и — Deparement/Аденсу
		Gas industry impact fees. Act 13 funds to the County level.	ACT 167 Review Fee (Stormwater Ordinance)		те вередини менен ме		Depends on what the mitigation project is. This resource is limited.		

a higher degree of community political capability. to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability

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Community Resiliency Capability	Community Political Capability	egeneral control of the control of t	Administrative and Technical Capabilty	Planning and Regulatory Capabillty		
Capability	Sales - Sales		nical Capability	y Capabili		
A CO (Community Not and Annual Community Not a			Section of the sectio			
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iem nome minuschen dat die der der der der der der der der der de		ter (half de desse (stands-let pjulmmerge) en på stal (((()))			Moderate	Exec OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH
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Jurisdiction: (DROP)

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

Subdivision Regulations	Zoning Regulations	Floodplain Management Plan	Floodplain Regulations	N. P. T. P. C. R. S.	A Section of the sect		Continuity of Speration Sim	Evacuation Plan	Disaster Recovery Plan	Emergency Operations Plan	fluzard Viligation Flan	1	muliforn your
×	×	The state of the s	X		×		X		was mighty provide such	×	X		
1/13/2000			2010		Varies		12/2014			7/2017	9/2014		
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Conservation & Planning	Tionesta Borough		Municipalities		Municipalities	County Court of Common Pleas	Forest/Warren	s de emperorement bestellt and experit free home in the sold excessivities who are no		Forest County EMA	Conservation & Planning	Hazard County EMA	Digit. Agents. Responsible
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Update in progress, scheduled to be adopted in 2019	Only in Tionesta Borough		Municipalities adopted 2010 Floodplain Maps		Per principal property and a second control of the desire of the second control of the s		mengemental the artificial format and the strategic of th			од подворяния дай над техня в вого дителей долго делений дейда в техня подворя дей над от техня в техня подвор		Interim update in 2008 revised mittgation strategy; completed one action.	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

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				ode	Farmland Preservation	ilstoric Preservation Plan	Economic Development Plan	Capital Improvement Plan	Plan Resource Protection	Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Open Space Management Plan (or Parks/Rec or Greenways Plan)	Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master, or Growth Mgmt, Plan)	The part of the second of the
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work under and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments. its current personnel resources by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Then, if YES, please identify the department or agency they 2. Administrative and Technical Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction maintains the following staff members within

Other	Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle large/complex Grants	Persounel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program	Scientists or staff familiar with the hazards of the Community	Land surveyors	Ploodplain manager	биогденсу панадег	Engineers or professionals trained in building and/or infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)	Planners or engineers (with natural and/or human caused hazards knowledge)	Planners (with land use / land development knowledge)	Statill reconnect Resources.
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	encontracting the parties of activities of the				×		×			No
	Forest County Community and Economic Development	Forest County 9-1-1	Conservation & Planning Board	Conservation & Planning Board		Forest County EMA, Local EMA,		Conservation & Planning Emergency Management Coordinator	Conservation & Planning	Department/Agency
	Rowan Rose	The 9-1-1 Coordinator is trained in GIS. No staff is trained in HAZUS.		на при		Jenks Twp, Barnett Twp		e de de antique de des de		Communis

space provided or with attachments. primary department or agency responsible for its administration or allocation and provide any other comments you may have in the resources for hazard mitigation purposes (including as match funds for State of Federal mitigation grant funds). Then, identify the 3. Fiscal Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following local financial

)ther	Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements	General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds	Development Impact Fees	Stormwater Thirty Ross	Water / Sewer Fees	Gas / Electric Utility Tees	Special Purpose Taxes	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Capital Improvement Programming	William Recounted
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a higher degree of community political capability. to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political

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Update in progress, scheduled to be adopted in 2019	- Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Ann		Conservation & Planning	×	1/13/2000	×	Subdivision Regulations
Only in Tionesta Borough	Vogerfreudsdigt generalise de Scherolog de Generalise (g. 1800 de Generalise) (g. 1800 de Generalise (g. 1800 d		Tionesta Borough			×	Zoning Regulations
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			Conservation & Planning	×	9/2014	×	Hazard Mitigation Plan
Interim update in 2008 revised mittigation strategy; completed one action.	. 1	+	FMA County	The state of the s			EXAMPLE: Huzaud Vingatun
Commenced	Changes Since Last Plan: Positive - Negative	Effect on Loss Reduction: +Support O Neutral	Dept Agency Responsible	Bevelop- men	Status Date Adopted or Option		Tool stroggam

Capability Assessment Survey

Storm Ready X 6/2018 Forest County	X 6/2014 Conservation & Planning, Penn State Ext.	Fire Code X Varies Municipalities	Building Code X Varies Municipalities	Farmland Preservation	Ilistoric Prescryation Plan	Capital Emproyement Plan	Plan Plan	Stormwater Management X 7/2015 Conservation & Plann/Ordinance Planning	Open Space Management Plan X 9/2008 Northwest (or Parks/Rec or Greenways Regional Commission	52013	Natus Loods/Pragram In Abosted Under Develop Responsible Upprated ment
	et des de man en	Municipalities are responsible.	Municipalities are responsible.		Community Development Plan			+ + + Forest County Conservation & Planning administers the ordinance on behalf of the Municipalities.	Greenways Plan. This is a multi- county plan.		Heat on toss Changes Sinte Reduction: Last Plan Last Plan Support Plastive O Neutral Negative Hinder

work under and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments. its current personnel resources by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Then, if YES, please identify the department or agency they 2. Administrative and Technical Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction maintains the following staff members within

Other	Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle large/complex	Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program	Scientists or staff familiar with the hazards of the Community	Land surveyors	Floodplain manager	Energency manager	Engineers or professionals trained in building and/or infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)	Planners or engineers (with natural and/or human caused hazards knowledge)	Planners (with land use / land development knowledge)	Sphare and the control of the contro
	×	×	×	×		X		×	×	Ž.
	Control to				×		×			No.
en e	Forest County Community and Economic Development	Forest County 9-1-1	Conservation & Planning Board	Conservation & Planning Board		Forest County EMA, Local EMA,		Conservation & Planning Emergency Management Coordinator	Conservation & Planning	Dispartment Agency
	Rowan Rose	The 9-1-1 Coordinator is trained in GIS. No staff is trained in HAZUS.		i minda neum mengering til ott stelle i ken at stelle stelle meng men ten stelle stelle stelle stelle stelle s		Jenks Twp, Barnett Twp		e de de la constitue est de la descripción de la constitue de		Constitution

space provided or with attachments. 3. Fiscul Cupubility: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following local financial primary department or agency responsible for its administration or allocation and provide any other comments you may have in the resources for hazard mitigation purposes (including as match funds for State of Federal mitigation grant funds). Then, identify the

Other	Parthering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements	General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds		Stormwater Utility Fees	Water / Sewer Fees	Gas / Electric Utility Fees	Special Purpose Taxes	velopment Block Grants	Capital Improvement Programming	Eliminari Resmiyas.
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		en ender en entre en		Conservation & Planning	Municipality	ra i de para i de dere u son ese esemble projet de menor del discondicione de mandre de menor por partir de la ese est esemble de menor de		Forest County Community and Economic Development		Веритинем Аденеу
			Gas industry impact fees. Act 13 funds to the County level.	ACT 167 Review Fee (Stormwater Ordinance)		од Лина Одновницийн хүйлэг бөгөөгөөдөө холж тан одог сой дагагаагаасын хаймасынын тан таймасын тан байлагаагаа		Depends on what the mitigation project is. This resource is limited.		Computation

a higher degree of community political capability. restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability

Sall Garage 3-Moderately Willing 9-Davilling to Adopt Policies/Programs

Score: 3

Matrix in Appendix 4. hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided 5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability

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

Subdivision Regulations	Zoning Regulations	Floodplain Management Plan	Floodplain Regulations	NFIP-CRS	7.	Continuity of Operations Plan	Evacuation Plan	Disaster Recovery Plan	Emergency Operations Plan	Hazard Wiligation Plan	EXAMPLE Hazard Whigatun	
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1/13/2000			2010		Varies	12/2014			7/2017	9/2014		Segus Dan Adopted Option
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Conservation & Planning	Tionesta Borough		Municipalities		Municipalities	Forest/Warren County Court of Common Pleas			Forest County EMA	Conservation & Planning	Hazard County ENA	bique Agains Responssible
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Update in progress, scheduled to be adopted in 2019	Only in Tionesta Borough		Municipalities adopted 2010 Floodplain Maps		остроння в подворя в населения в общений в подворя		terdelemphol mich mellen zur zu eine der zur den zur den der		een makkoopineestiiningi tiisa saasii prontei peentei teespeen jäätä kasuuruskeen kalisisioinin jä isisele kousekeen sii osiseja.		Interim update in 2008 revised in initigation strategy; completed one action.	Company

Capability Assessment Survey

Soul V Program	Page Page C	Date Adopted On Updated	linda Develop- ment	Dupis Agency Responsible	Enas Reduction: + Support 0 Nautral	Changes Since Last Plan Positive Negative	Community (Community)
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Waster, or Growth Mgmt, Plan)		5/2013		Conservation & Planning			
Open Space Management Plan (or Parks/Rec or Greenways	× ,	9/2008		Northwest Regional Commission			Greenways Plan. This is a multi- county plan.
Stormwater Wanagement Plan/Ordinance	×	7/2015	And the state of t	Conservation & Planning	4	ned de liver a marième que de la ferma de la base de la marième de la ferma de la base de la ferma de la ferma	Forest County Conservation & Planning administers the ordinance on behalf of the Municipalities.
Natural Resource Protection Plan							
Capital Improvement Plan	and an all the state of the sta	e produce de la company de la		ecomogram integrables (ACOV-spinks public reliance) (ACO) integrables		ry law (1) i na i n	en 1900 è mongasi, sel adra da a di meneri annimi depenence per persona de la papa delle del del consequence d
Economic Development Plan							Forest County Three Year Community Development Plan
Historic Preservation Phus	A de la cipación de constituir de la con	white calcust if managed per in good and employment constraints	Special state of the state of t	emphotosocian destante en en esta com l'enclarat experimitant de mandre estante en estante en estante en estan		n je konski poslik i nadišavana usiperana nacen para namina da da a	
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Building Code	×	Varies	en e	Municipalities	derek endili dalik ini dan dan dan mereke kena melaksi dan antik biske,	A A PAR METER PRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY OF	Municipalities are responsible.
Fire Code	×	Varies	And in the control of page 100 miles of page 100	Municipalities	The state of the s	In emperior decimal experimental experimenta	Municipalities are responsible.
Fig. 8.085.386	× Automorphismen	6/2014	de mand de proposa de l'active production de misso per	Conservation & Planning, Penn State Ext.	And the state of t	determinaturi in muse vidanos messi internativa internativa	en de l'experience de destre construction présent experience de les répartes de l'experience en la grand de construction de l'experience de l'
Siores Russian,	×	6/2018		Forest County EMA			

work under and provide any other comments you may have in the space provided or with attachments. its current personnel resources by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Then, if YES, please identify the department or agency they 2. Administrative and Technical Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction maintains the following staff members within

Other	Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle large/complex	Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or FEMA's HAZUS program	Scientists or staff familiar with the hazards of the Community	Land surveyors	Floodplain manager	Emergency manager	Engineers or professionals trained in building and/or infrastructure construction practices (includes building inspectors)	Planners or engineers (with natural and/or human caused hazards knowledge)	Planners (with land use / land development knowledge)	Smilleground Razoniwa,
Hookshill beginne till et gog til Stange	×	×	×	×		×		×	×	Ž.
Continued in policies (Continued in policies)		ikuwa shigi waka samuru Mindini K			×		×			No
	Forest County Community and Economic Development	Forest County 9-1-1	Conservation & Planning Board	Conservation & Planning Board		Forest County EMA, Local EMA,		Conservation & Planning Emergency Management Coordinator	Conservation & Planning	Department/Agency
	Rowan Rose	The 9-1-1 Coordinator is trained in GIS. No staff is trained in HAZUS.		от се постана постана в п		Jenks Twp, Barnett Twp		Anderstron Online (16 Anderstrand 18		

resources for huzard mitigation purposes (including as match funds for State of Federal mitigation grant funds). Then, identify the 3. Fiscal Capability: Please indicate whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following local financial space provided or with attachments. primary department or agency responsible for its administration or allocation and provide any other comments you may have in the

Other	Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements	General Obligation, Revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds	Development Impact Fees	Stormwater Utility Fees	Water / Sewer Fees	Gas / Electric Utility Fees	Special Purpose Taxes	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Capital Improvement Programming	Binancial Personitrees
			×	×	×					4.
A CALL CONTRACTOR OF THE CALL CONTRACTOR OF T	of the state of th	and the second s	And professional and the second and			X The state of the	X	y projection of the control of the c	X	
		te and on the more desired and one of the state of the st		Conservation & Planning	Municipality	ст 13 год. Ст ин технология оборуда годова доли найгоры. Соглабаратель де стого больного дентового больного ст		Forest County Community and Economic Development	es con established to the second control contr	Ванаттын/Адепу
			Gas industry impact fees. Act 13 funds to the County level.	ACT 167 Review Fee (Stormwater Ordinance)		най двородностипный модельной передостипный		Depends on what the mitigation project is. This resource is limited.		

a higher degree of community political capability. restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond community, even if met with some opposition. Examples may include guiding development away from identified hazard areas, 4. Community Political Capability: Political capability in this instance is being measured by the degree to which local political to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities on a scale from 0 to 5. Generally, a higher the score corresponds to minimum State or Federal requirements (e.g., building codes, floodplain management, etc.). Rate the jurisdiction's political capability leadership (including appointed boards) is willing to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities in your

CHANGE STATES

3-Moderately Willing

0-Unwilling to Adopt Policies/Programs

Score

Matrix in Appendix 4. 5. Self-Assessment of Capability: Please provide an approximate measure of your jurisdiction's capability to effectively implement in Sections 1-5 of this survey. For multi-jurisdictional plans, record the results of this section into the Self-Assessment Capability most appropriate degree of capability (Limited, Moderate or High) based upon best available information and the responses provided hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Using the following table, please place an "X" in the box marking the

ter es siste especial de colle de especial de siste es de siste est de siste es de siste est de	Community Political Capability	e de la constante de la composition de la constante de la cons	Administrative and Technical Capability	Planning and Regulatory Capability	. Emilited	Digue of Capalillia
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Forest County Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name: Jacour Bross	Title:	Societary
Jurisdiction: J	م عمد ۵	V

PART 1

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood,	N/C	
Winter Storms	N/C N/C	
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	N/C N/C	
Drought	NIC	
Thunderstorms	NIC	
Earthquakes	NIC	
Landslides	NC	
Lightning Strikes	NIC	
Pandemic	N/C	
Radon Exposure	NIC	
Winter Storm	PC	
Wild Fire	NIC	
Invasive Species	I	Jureast in ian Several plant

Species - le Knotweed Emuelel ASH Borer Woode Addy

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	plc	
Dam Failure	NIC	
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental	NIC	
Transportation Accidents	N/C	
Utility Interruption	NC	

PART II

Other Hazards:

Other Comment

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, check box)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	Drought
Earthquake	Expansive Soils
Extreme Temperature	Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	Invasive Species
Landslide	Lightning Strike
Pandemic	Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
☐ Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
☐ Disorientation	☐ Drowning
🗹 Dam Failure	☐ War and Criminal Activity
Levee Failure	Nuclear Incidents
☐ Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption

Forest County

Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name: Robert Nagner Title: Superisor

PART 1

	PART 1	
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood, Ice Jam	NC NC	
Winter Storms	NC	
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	NC NC NC NC NC	
Drought	NC	
Thunderstorms	NC	
Earthquakes	NC	
Landslides	NC	
Lightning Strikes	NC	
Pandemic	NC	
Radon Exposure	NC	
Winter Storm	NC	
Wild Fire	NC NC	é
Invasive Species	I	

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	NC	
Dam Failure	NC NC	8
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental	NO	
Transportation Accidents	NC	
Utility Interruption	NC	

PART II

Other Hazards:

Other Comment

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, checkbox)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	Drought
☐ Earthquake	Expansive Soils
Extreme Temperature	□ Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	[] Invasive Species
[] Landslide	Lightning Strike
Pandemic Pandemic	Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
Disorientation	Drowning
Dam Failure	☐ War and Criminal Activity
Leyée Failure	Nuclear Incidents
[Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption

Forest County

Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name: Bob wash Title:

Jurisdiction:

PART 1

	PART 1	
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked Yor D in the 'Additional Comments' column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood,	NC NC	
Ice Jam		
Winter Storms	NC	
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	NC NC NC NC NC NC	
Drought	NC	
Thunderstorms	NC	
Earthquakes	NC	
Landslides	NC	
Lightning Strikes	NC	
Pandemic	NC	
Radon Exposure	NO	
Winter Storm	NC	
Wild Fire	NC .	
Invasive Species	I	

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the 'Additional Comments' column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	Ne	
Dam Failure	NC NC	
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental	NC	,
Transportation Accidents	NC	
Utility Interruption	NC	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

PART II

Other Hazards:

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, check box)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	Drought
☐ Earthquake	☐ Expansive Soils
Extreme Temperature	[] Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	I Invasive Species
[] Landslide	Lightning Strike
Pandemic	☐Radon Exposure
D Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
Disorientation	Drowning
Dam Failure	War and Criminal Activity
Leyée Failure	Nuclear Incidents
[Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption

Other Comment

Forest County Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name: Bellerly Pallock Title: Secretary / Treasurer

Jurisdiction: Howe Township

DADT 1

PART 1					
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments			
	Natural Hazards				
Floods, Flash Flood,					
Ice Jam	NC				
Winter Storms	NC NC				
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	NC				
Drought	NC				
Thunderstorms	NC				
Earthquakes	NC				
Landslides	NC NC				
Lightning Strikes	NC				
Pandemic	NC				
Radon Exposure	NC				
Winter Storm	NC				
Wild Fire	NC				
Invasive Species	NC				

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	NC	
Dam Failure	NC	
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental	NC	
Transportation Accidents	NC	
Utility Interruption	NC	

PART II

Other Hazards:

Other Comment

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, checkbox)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	☐ Drought
Earthquake	Expansive Soils
Extreme Temperature	Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	☐ Invasive Species
Landslide	Lightning Strike
☐ Pandemic	Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
☐ Disorientation	☐ Drowning
Dam Failure	☐ War and Criminal Activity
Levee Failure	Nuclear Incidents
Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption

Forest County Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name:	TION	a tou	Boro	Title:
	,	was u		

Jurisdiction:

PART 1

	PARTI		
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments	
	Natural Hazards		
Floods, Flash Flood, Ice Jam	エ	Due + 0 the Increase of Severe thundle Storms	Rounte
Winter Storms	NC		Ever 3
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	NC		
Drought	NC		
Thunderstorms	エ	Storm Sevents Streoguencey	
Earthquakes	NC	& Frequencey	
Landslides	NC NC		
Lightning Strikes	NC		
Pandemic	NC		
Radon Exposure	NC		
Winter Storm	NC		
Wild Fire	NC		
Invasive Species	NC		

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	NC	
Dam Failure	NC	
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental	NC NC	
Transportation Accidents	NC	
Utility Interruption	NC	

Other Hazards:

Other Comment

* 1 5

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, check box)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	Drought
☐ Earthquake	Expansive Soils
Extreme Temperature	☐ Hailstorm
☐ Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	☐ Invasive Species
☐ Landslide	Lightning Strike
Pandemic	Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
☐ Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
Disorientation	☐ Drowning
Dam Failure	War and Criminal Activity
Levee Failure	Nuclear Incidents
Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption

Forest County Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name: David Dunn

Title: EMA Coordinator/Supervisor

Jurisdiction: Barnett Township

	PARII	
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood, Ice Jam	NC	
Winter Storms	NC	
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	NC	
Drought	NC	
Thunderstorms	NC	
Earthquakes	NC	
Landslides	NC	
Lightning Strikes	NC	
Pandemic	NC	
Radon Exposure	NC	r.
Winter Storm	NC	ę
Wild Fire	NC	
Invasive Species	NC	

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazard marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	NC	
Dam Failure	NC	
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental	NC	
Transportation Accidents	NC	
Utility Interruption	I	Power outage are still a major issue. These effects telephone service in the area. After 1 hour we lose telephone service. There is no cellular service that covers all of our township.

Other Hazards:

Other Comment

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, checkbox)

Natural Hazards	
X River Erosion	☐ Drought
☐ Earthquake	Expansive Soils
☐ Extreme Temperature	Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	☐ Invasive Species
☐ Landslide	Lightning Strike
☐ Pandemic	Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
☐ Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
☐ Disorientation	☐ Drowning
X Dam Failure	☐ War and Criminal Activity
Levee Failure	Nuclear Incidents
☐ Terrorism	☐ Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	X Utility Interruption

Forest County

Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name: AARIA BEART Title: Secretary
Jurisdiction: HARMONG top

PART 1		
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood,		
Ice Jam	MC	
Winter Storms		
Tornadoes, Wind Storm		
Drought		
Thunderstorms		
Earthquakes	·	
Landslides	¥	a
Lightning Strikes		
Pandemic		
Radon Exposure		
Winter Storm	N	
Wild Fire	V	
Invasive Species		

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance		
Dam Failure	PC .	
Disorientation		
Environmental		
Transportation Accidents		
Utility Interruption		

*

Other Hazards:

.

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, checkbox)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	Drought
☐ Earthquake	Expansive Soils
Extreme Temperature	Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	☐ Invasive Species
Landslide	Lightning Strike
Pandemic	☐Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
☐ Disorientation	Drowning
Dam Failure	War and Criminal Activity
Levee Failure	Nuclear Incidents
☐ Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption

Other Comment

Forest County

Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name: Misty Dithan Title: Selthers
Jurisdiction: Jenks Tourship

	PART 1	
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood,	. 10	
Ice Jam	NC	
Winter Storms	\mathcal{D}	
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	I	
Drought	NC	
Thunderstorms	NC	
Earthquakes	NC NC NC	
Landslides	NC	
Lightning Strikes	NC	
Pandemic	NC	
Radon Exposure	NC	
Winter Storm	Ď	
Wild Fire	NC	
Invasive Species	NC	

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	NC	
Dam Failure	NC	
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental	NC	
Transportation Accidents	NC	
Utility Interruption	NC	

₩ .

Other Hazards:

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, $check\,box$)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	☐ Drought
☐ Earthquake	☐ Expansive Soils
Extreme Temperature	☐ Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	☐ Invasive Species
☐ Landslide	Lightning Strike
☐ Pandemic	Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	™ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
Disorientation	☐ Drowning
Dam Failure	War and Criminal Activity
Levee Failure	Nuclear Incidents
Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption

Other Comment

Forest County Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Title:

Name:

Jurisdiction:		
Green Two	PART 1	Villam II
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, 1=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked 1 or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood, Ice Jam	NC	
Winter Storms	NC	
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	NC	
Drought	NC	
Thunderstorms	NC	
Earthquakes	NC	
Landslides	NC	
Lightning Strikes	NC	
Pandemic	エ	
Radon Exposure	NC	
Winter Storm	NC	
Wild Fire	NC	
Invasive Species	NC	

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, 1=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked 1 or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	NC	
Dam Failure	NC	
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental	NC	
Transportation Accidents	NC NC NC	
Utility Interruption	NC	

Other Hazards:

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, $check\,box$)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	Drought
☐ Earthquake	Expansive Soils
☐ Extreme Temperature	Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	Invasive Species
☐ Landslide	Lightning Strike
Pandemic	☐Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
☐ Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
☐ Disorientation	Drowning
Dam Faîlure	War and Criminal Activity
Levee Failure	Nuclear Incidents
☐ Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption
04 0	
Other Comment	

PATIGLINE - GREEN TOUNSME

Forest County Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Nam	ρ.
* a Citta	~>

Title:

Jurisdiction:

	PART 1	
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, 1=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked 1 or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood,		
Ice Jam	NC	
Winter Storms	NC	
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	NC	
Drought	NC	
Thunderstorms	NC	
Earthquakes	NC	
Landslides	NC	1
Lightning Strikes	NC	
Pandemic	I	
Radon Exposure	NC	
Winter Storm	NC	
Wild Fire	NC	
Invasive Species	NC	

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	NC	
Dam Failure	NC NC	
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental		
Transportation Accidents	NC	
Utility Interruption		

Other Hazards:

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, $check \, box$)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	☐ Drought
☐ Earthquake	Expansive Soils
☐ Extreme Temperature	☐ Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	☐ Invasive Species
Landslide	Lightning Strike
Pandemic Pandemic	Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
☐ Disorientation	Drowning
Dam Failure	War and Criminal Activity
Levee Failure	Nuclear Incidents
☐ Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption
Out on Comment	
Other Comment	

Forest County Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name. ARL	HABERMAN	Title: BUL	DING PERMIT	100E	ENFORCEMEN
			XXICER		

Jurisdiction: GREEN TWP

	PARTI	
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, 1=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood, Ice Jam	N	,
Winter Storms	NC NC	
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	NC	
Drought	NC NC	
Thunderstorms	NC	
Earthquakes	NC	
Landslides	NC	
Lightning Strikes	VC	
Pandemic	\	COULD
Radon Exposure	NC	-
Winter Storm	NC	
Wild Fire	NC	
Invasive Species	C	STINF BUGS

Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, I=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Human-made Hazards	
Civil Disturbance	NC	
Dam Failure	NC	
Disorientation	NC	
Environmental	NC NC NC	
Transportation Accidents		
Utility Interruption	NC	

Other Hazards:

Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, $check\,box$)

Natural Hazards	
River Erosion	☐ Drought
☐ Earthquake	Expansive Soils
☐ Extreme Temperature	☐ Hailstorm
Hurricane, Tropical Storm, Nor'easter	☐ Invasive Species
☐ Lyndslide	Lightning Strike
☐ Pandemic	☐Radon Exposure
Subsidence, Sinkhole	☐ Wildfire
Human-made Hazards	
☐ Building or Structure Collapse	Civil Disturbance
☐ Disorientation	Drowning
Dam Failure	War and Criminal Activity
Levee Failure	Nuclear Incidents
Terrorism	Transportation Accidents
Urban Fire and Explosion	Utility Interruption
Other Comment	

Forest County

Municipality Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation Worksheet

Name: Bear Meisel

Jurisdiction:

Cornel Tup

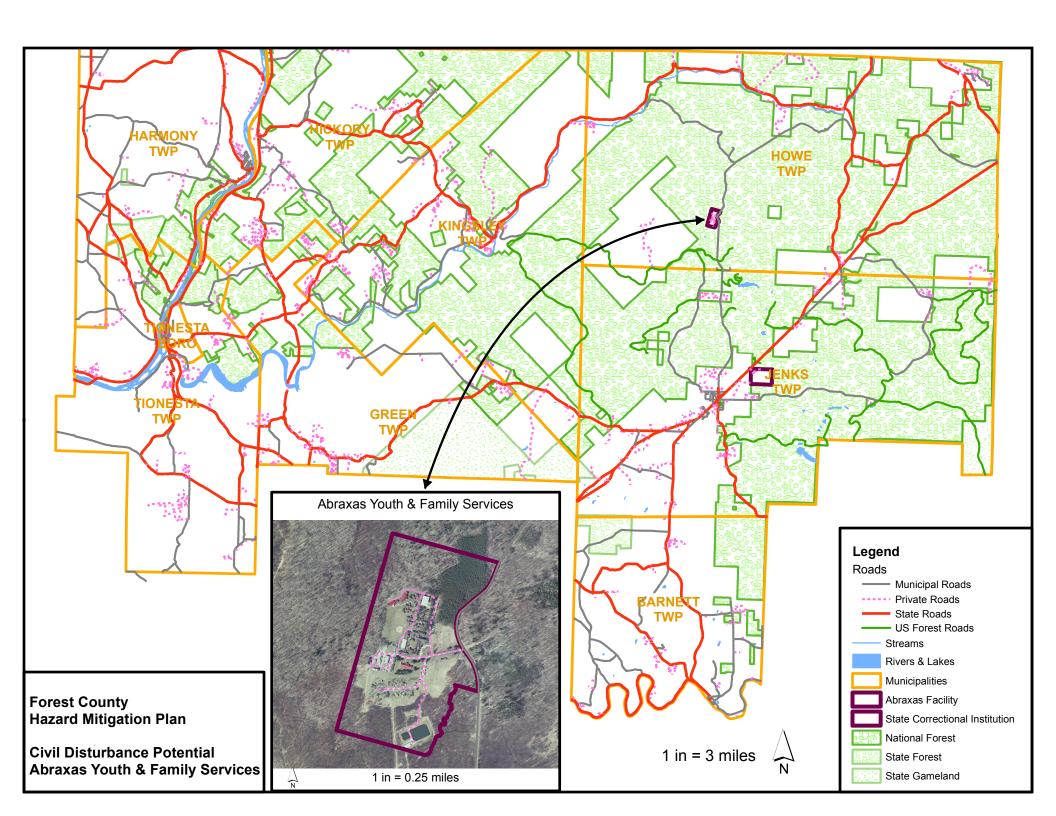
	1/1/1/1	
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, 1=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments
	Natural Hazards	
Floods, Flash Flood, Ice Jam	w.C.	
Winter Storms	N.C.	
Tornadoes, Wind Storm	N.C.	
Drought	Ne	
Thunderstorms	N.G.	
Earthquakes	NG	
Landslides	Nc	
Lightning Strikes	NC.	
Pandemic	I	CoV 19
Radon Exposure	Na	a de la companya de l
Winter Storm	NC	
Wild Fire	NC	
Invasive Species	I	11cks Lyme DIS

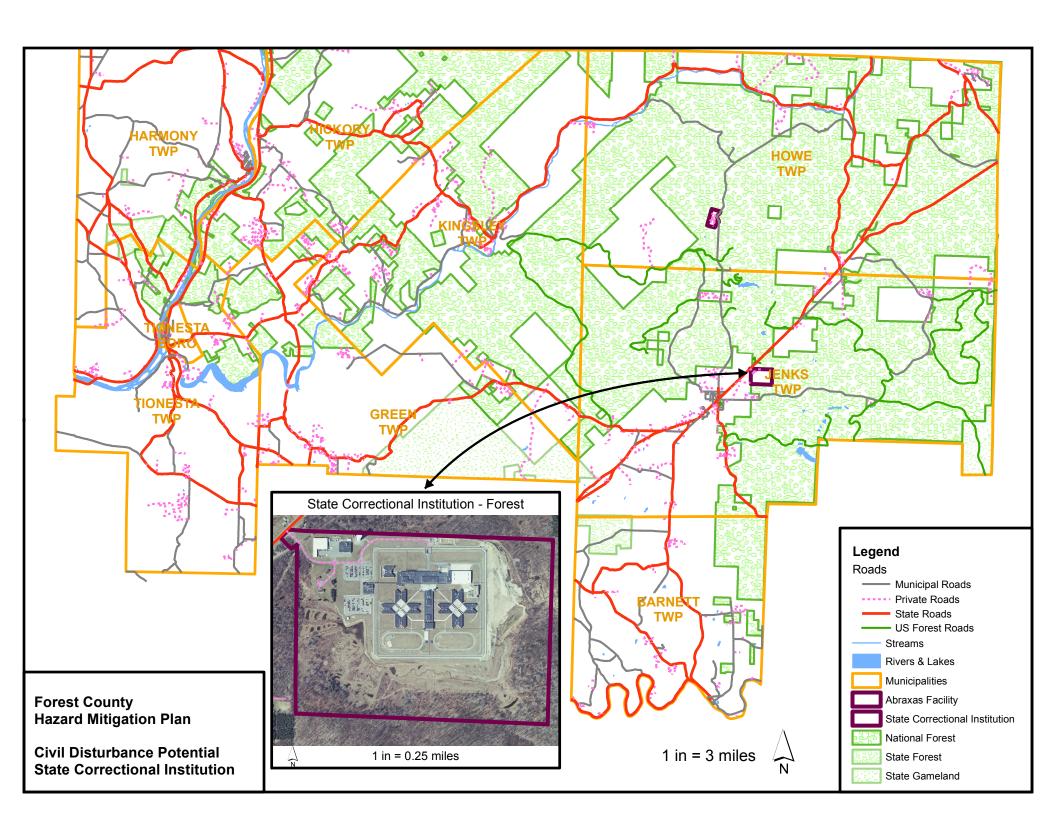
Identified Hazards 2014 Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan	How has the frequency of occurrence, magnitude of impact, and/or geographic extent changed in your community? NC=No Change, 1=Increase, D=Decrease (Please provide an explanation for any hazards marked I or D in the "Additional Comments" column)	Additional Comments	
	Human-made Hazards		
Civil Disturbance	NC		
Dam Failure	NC		
Disorientation	NC		7
Environmental	\mathcal{I}	Dust Contro Storm water	ATIO
Transportation Accidents	NC	> Tonm wate	m A
Utility Interruption	I	SCAM	

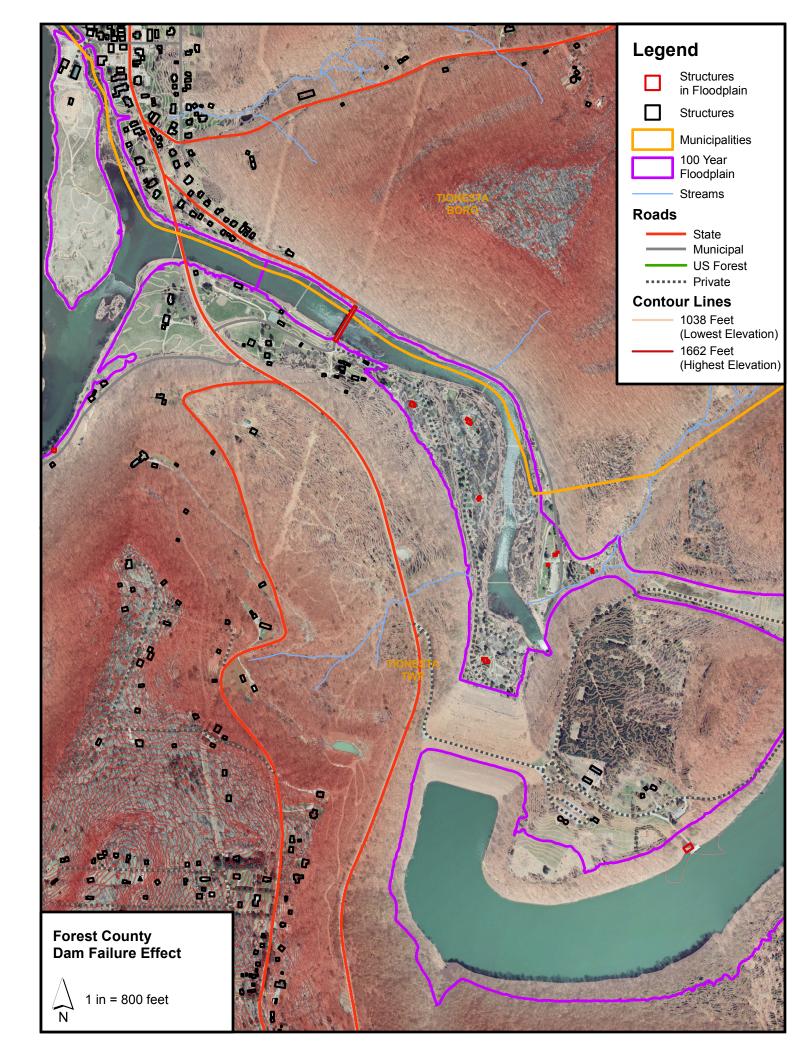
Other Hazards:

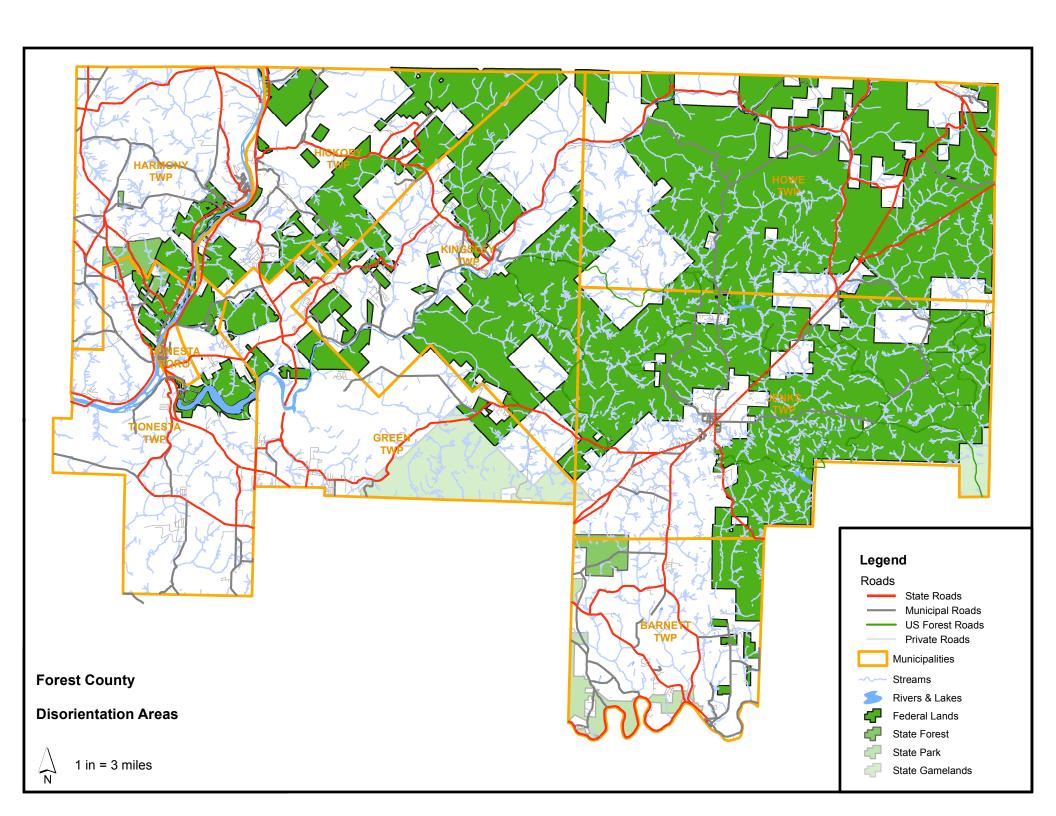
Do any of these hazards, not previously profiled in the County's hazard mitigation plan, have the potential to affect your municipality significantly? (If so, check box)

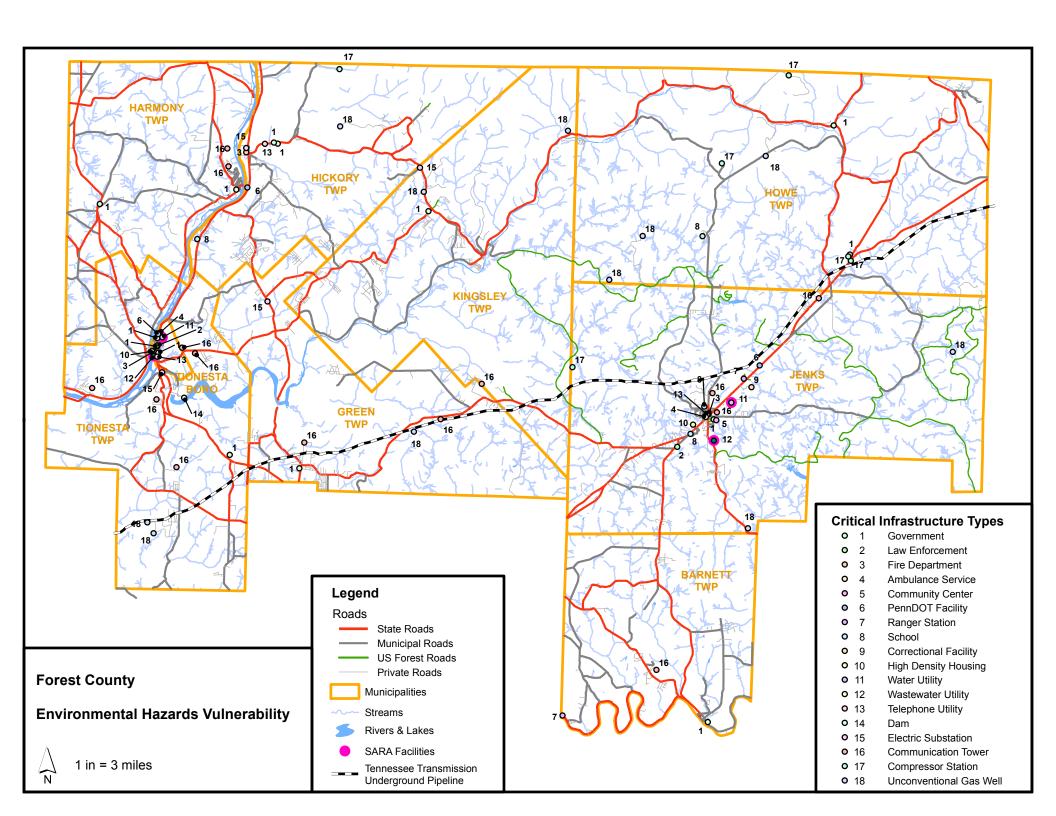
Drought
Expansive Soils
☐ Hailstorm
☐ Invasive Species
Lightning Strike
☐Radon Exposure
☐ Wildfire
Civil Disturbance
☐ Drowning
War and Criminal Activity
Nuclear Incidents
Transportation Accidents
Utility Interruption

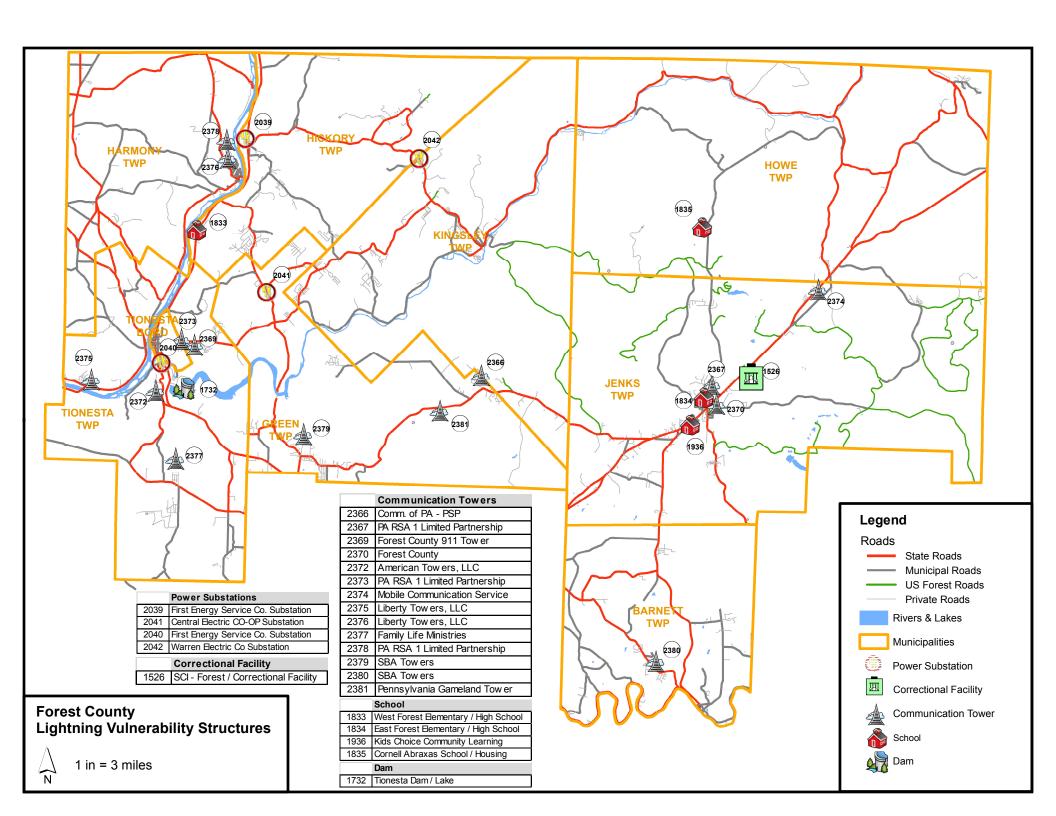


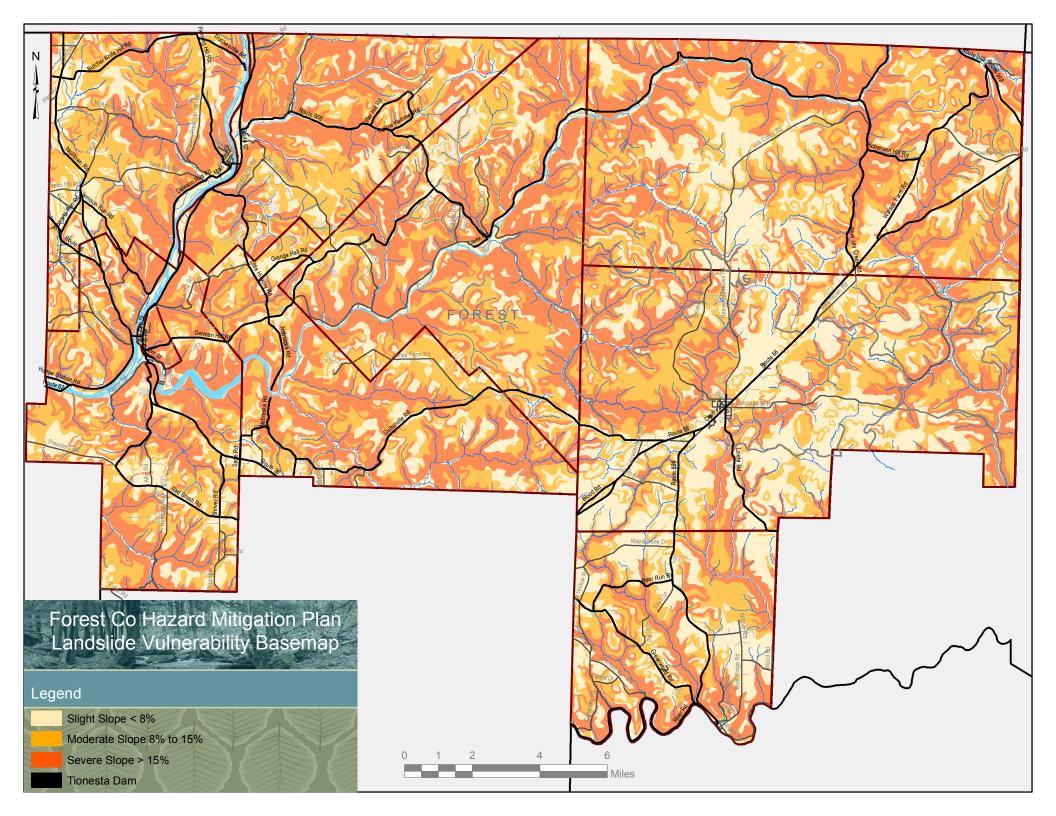


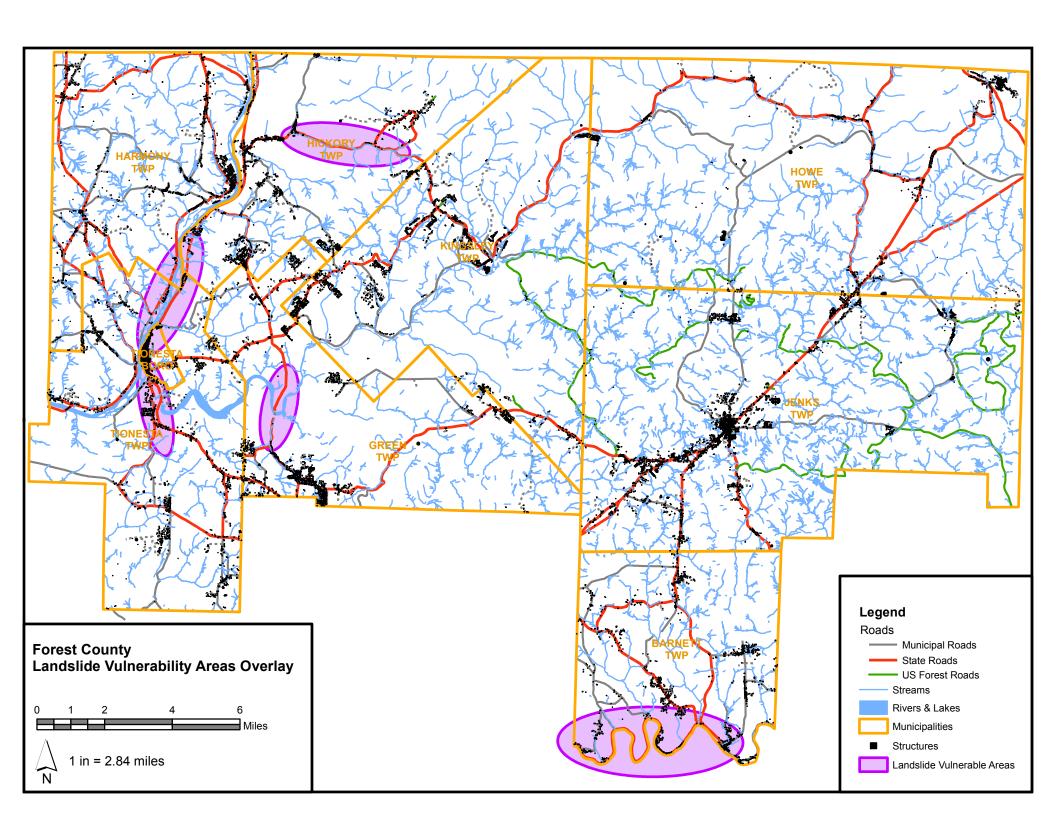


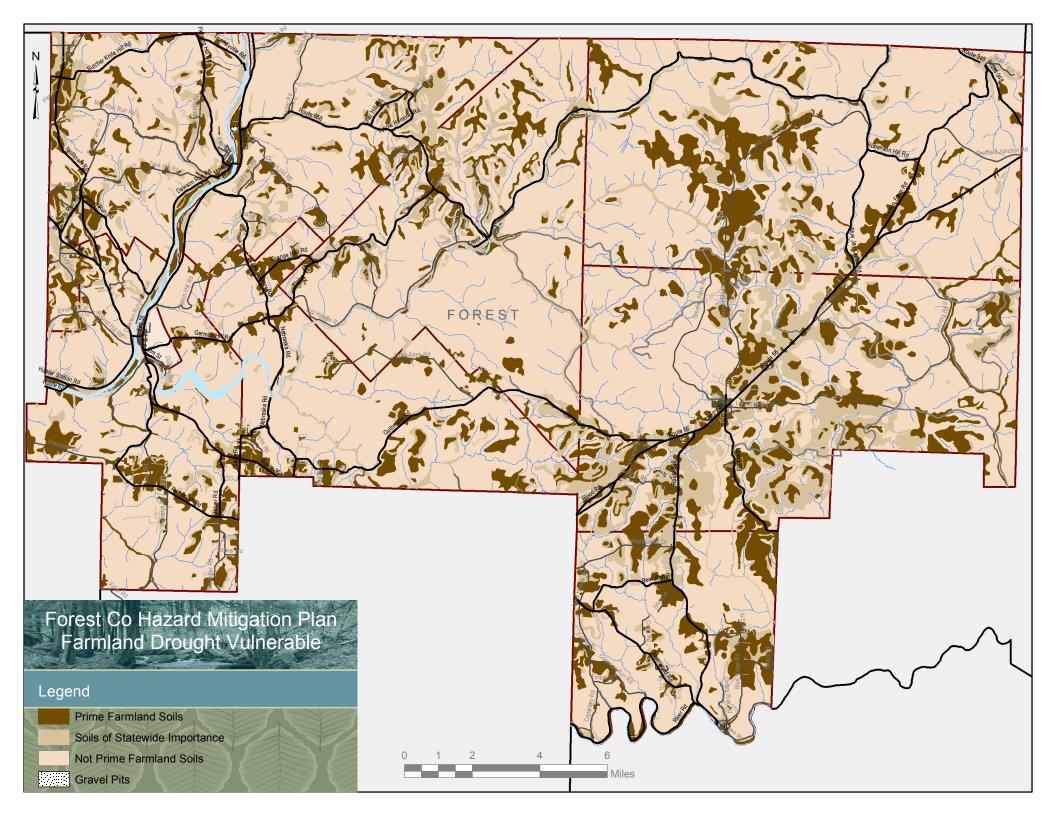


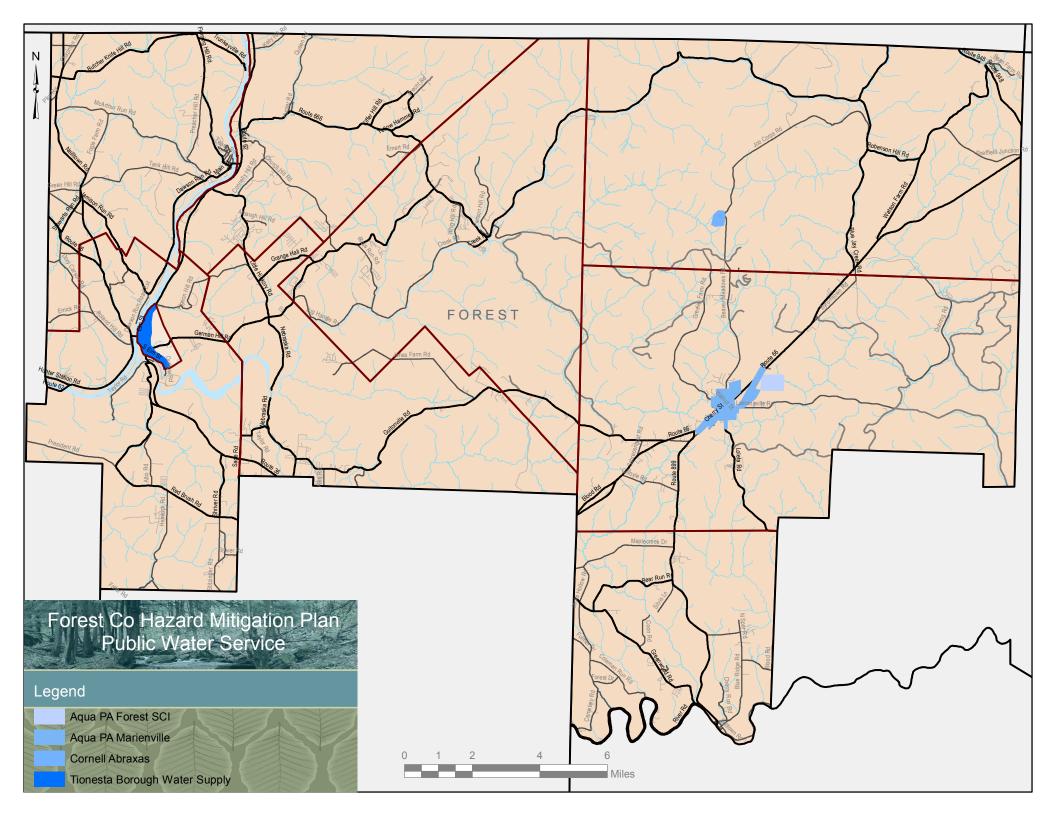


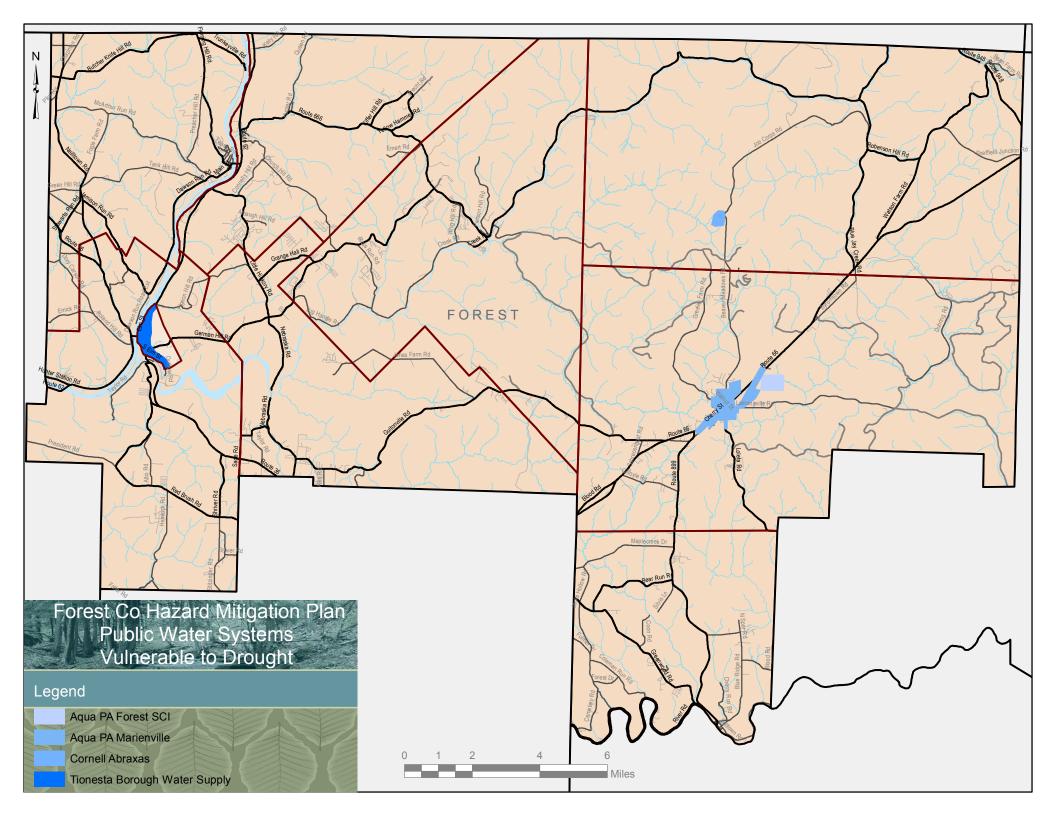


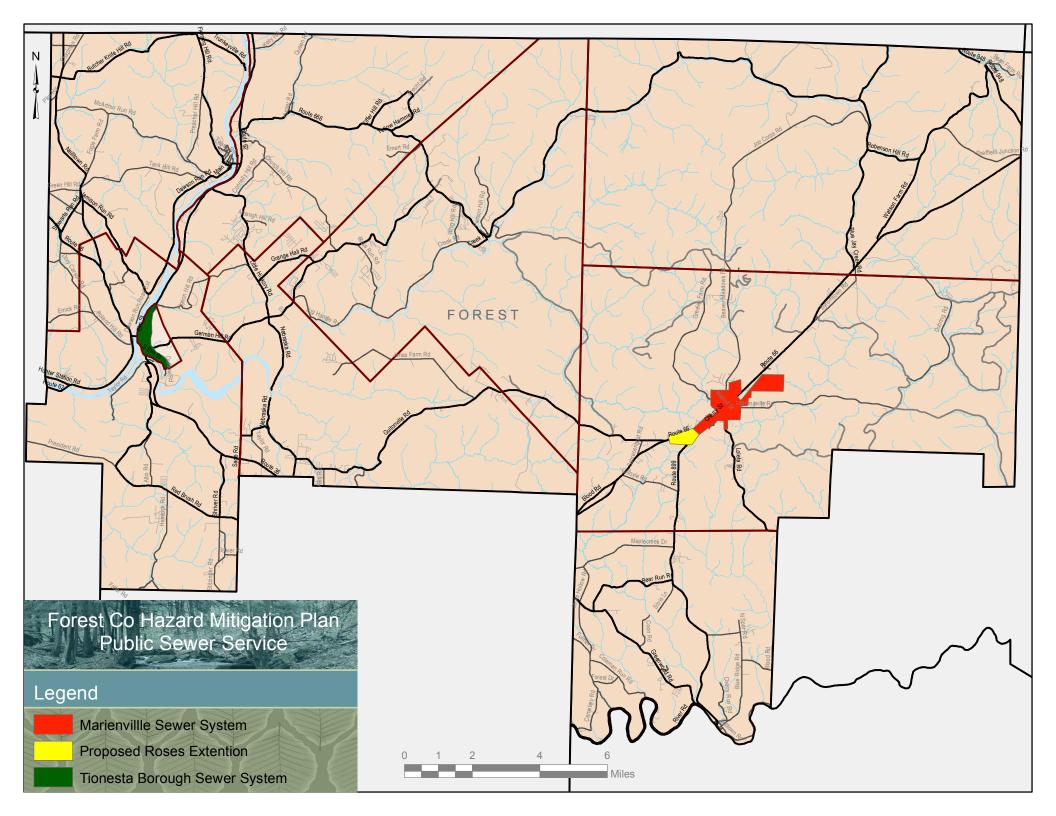


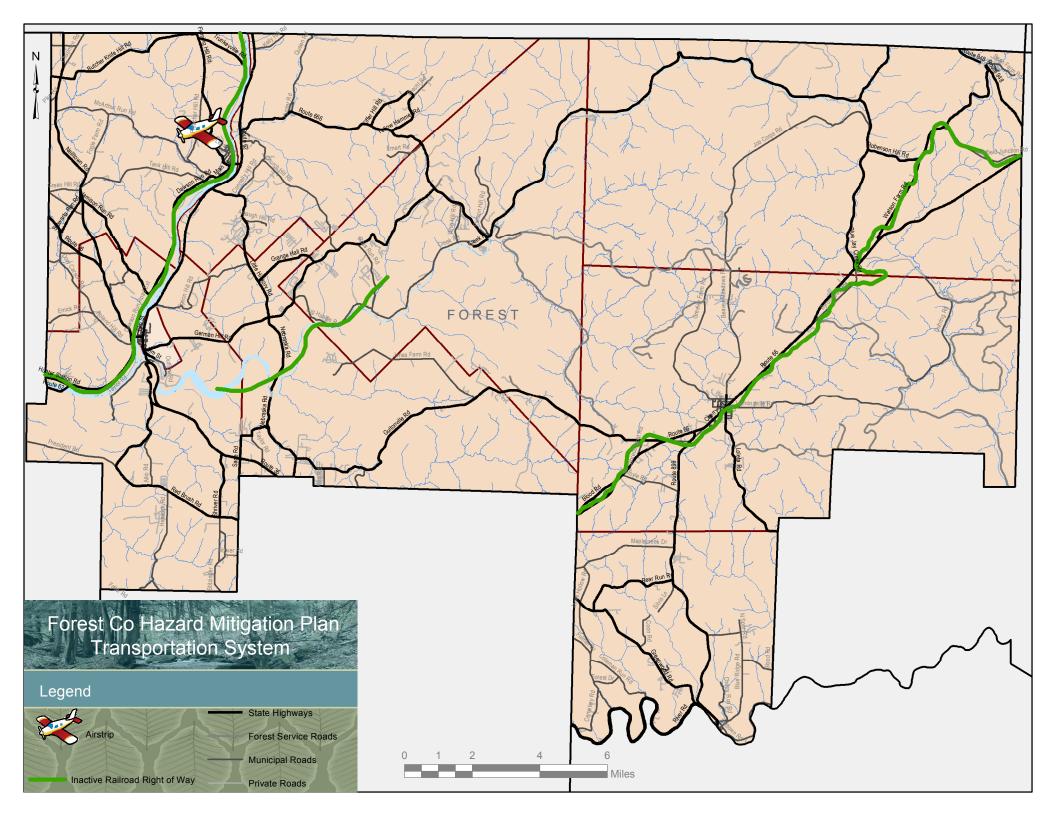


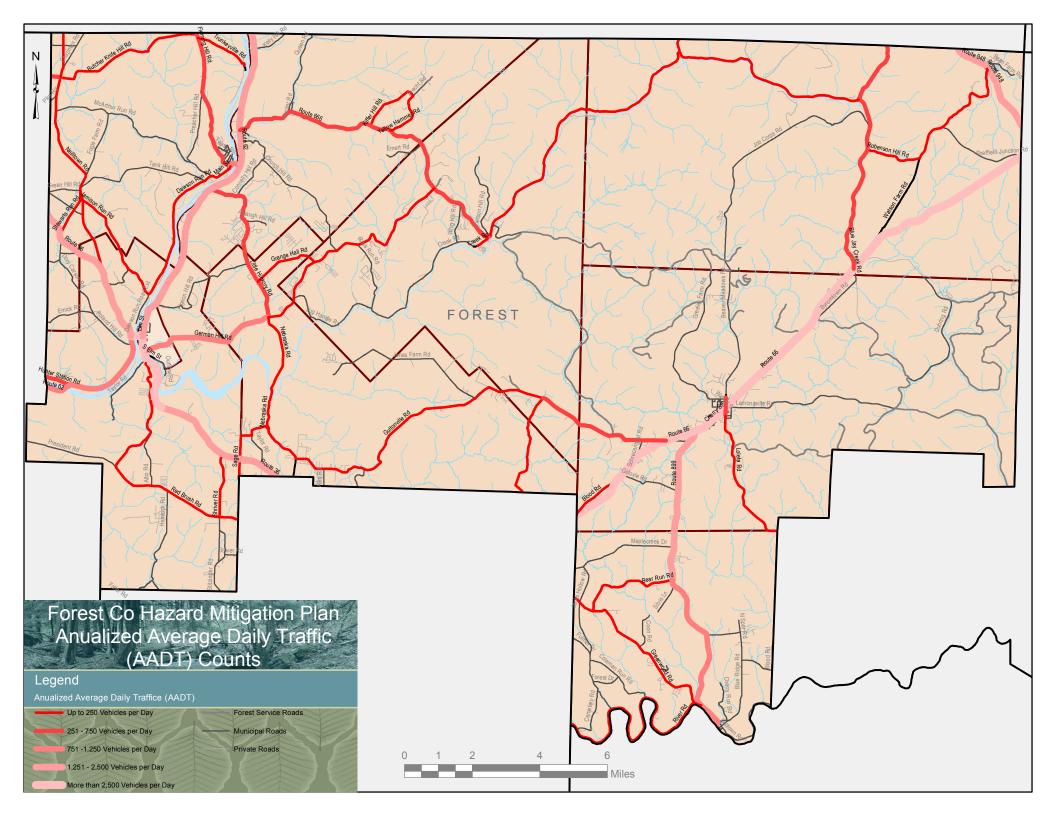


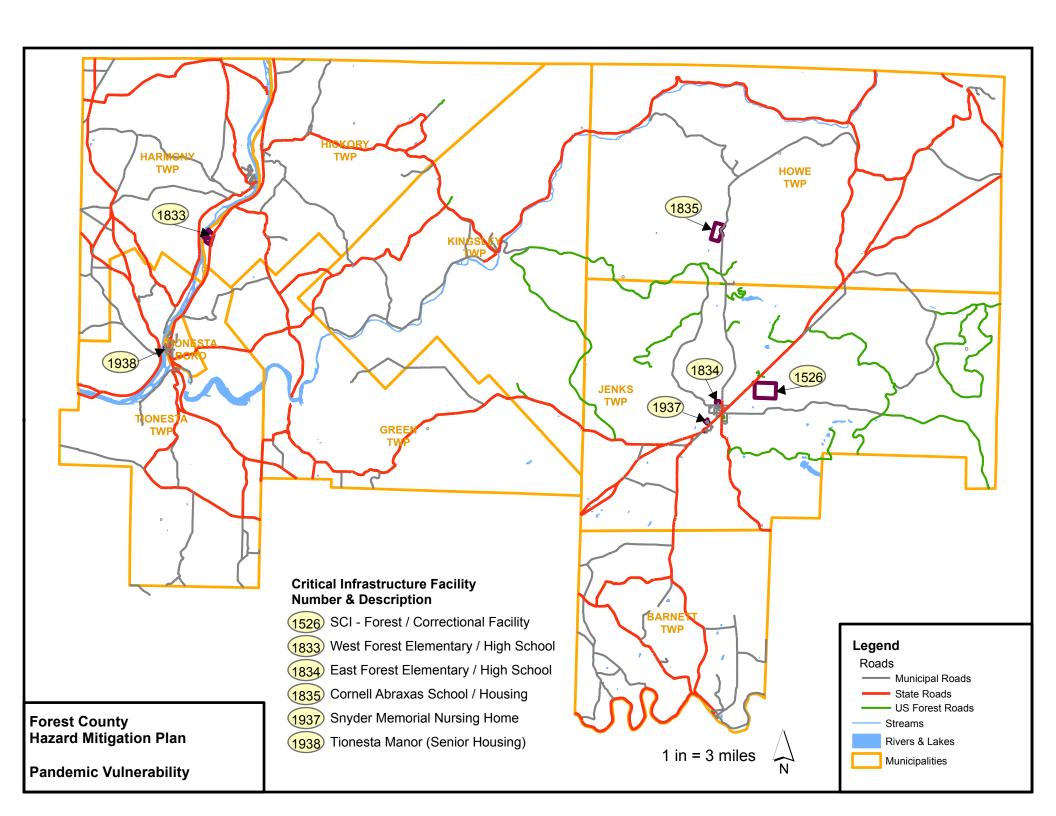


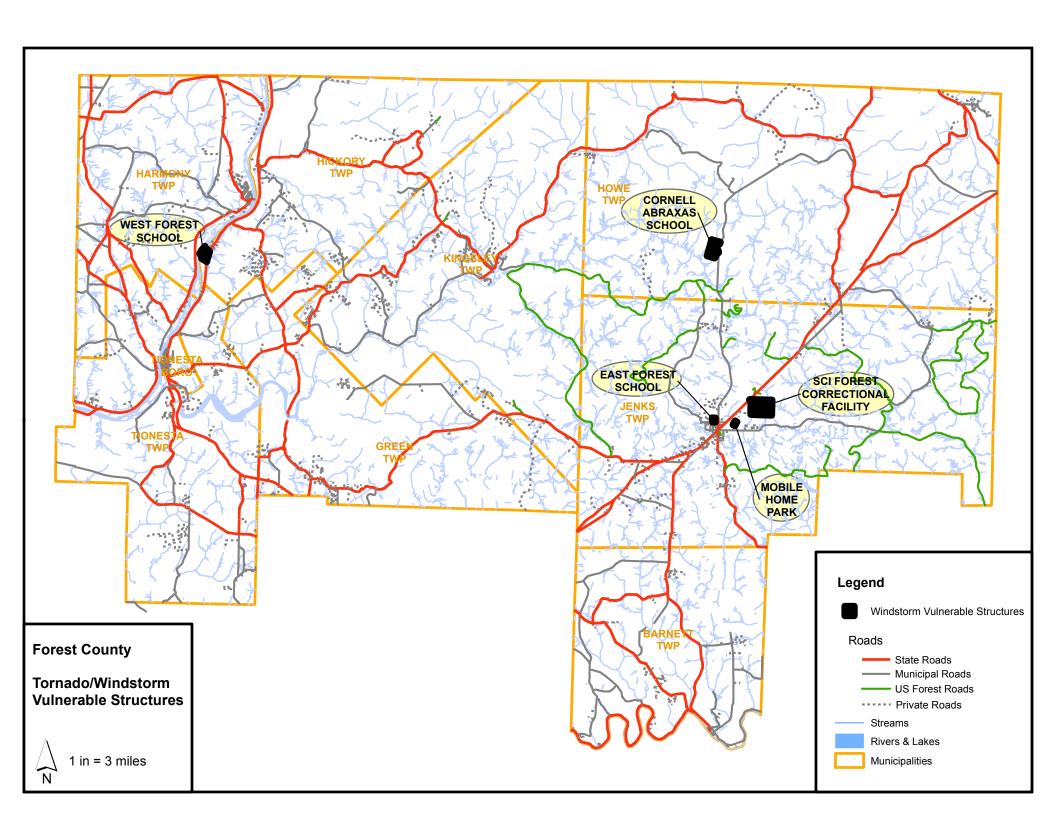


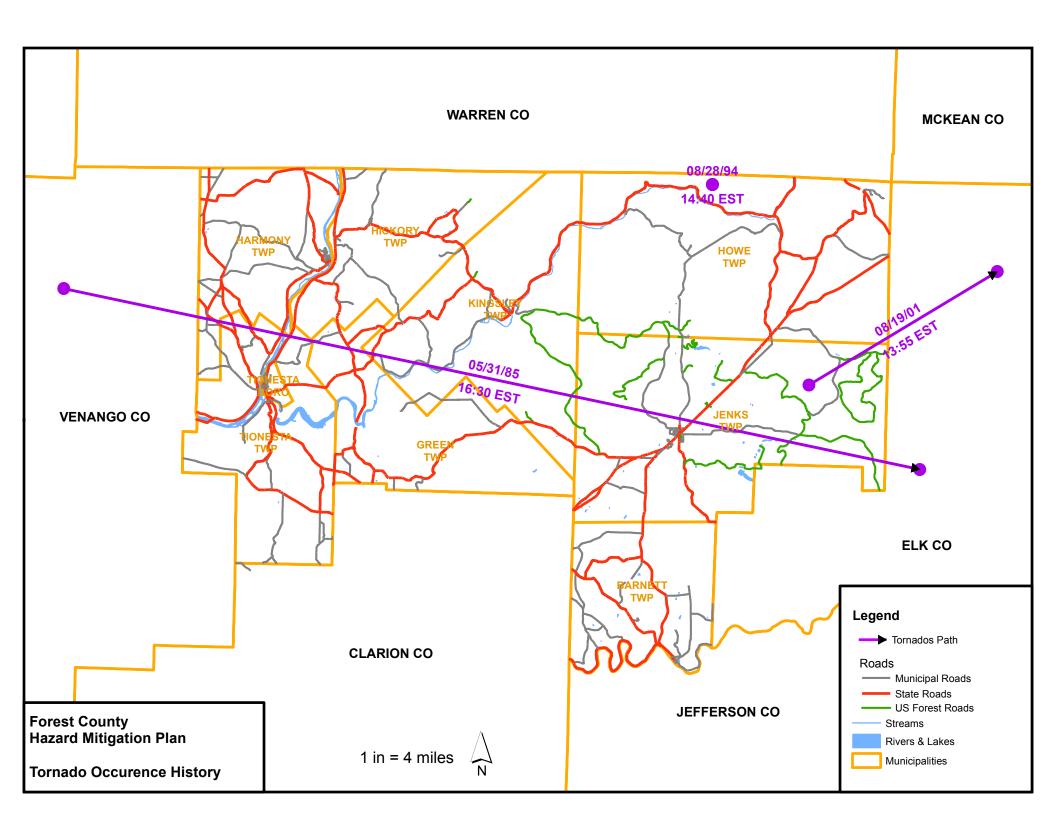


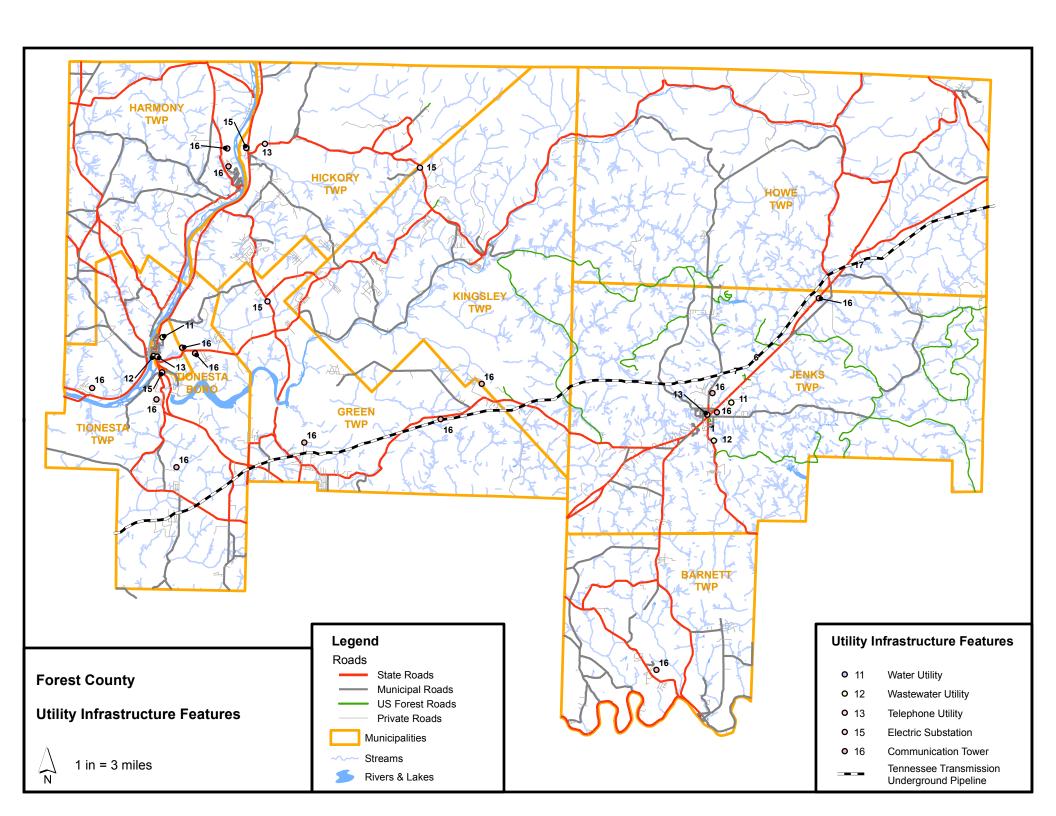


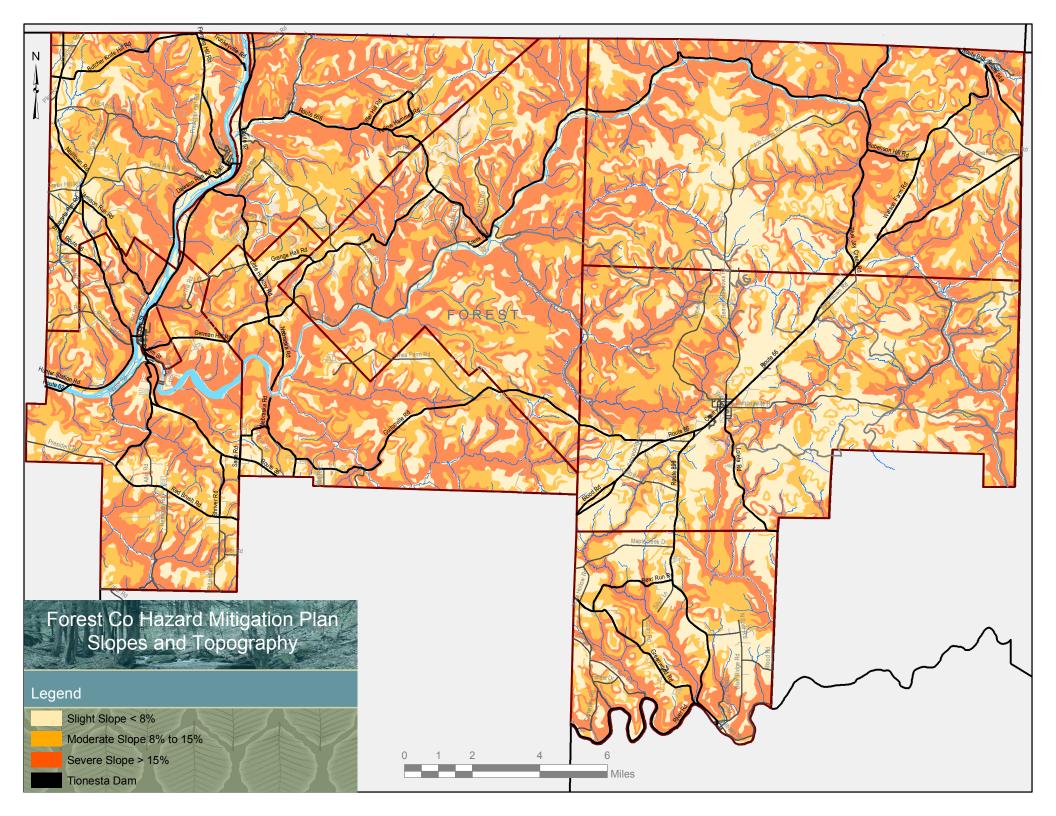


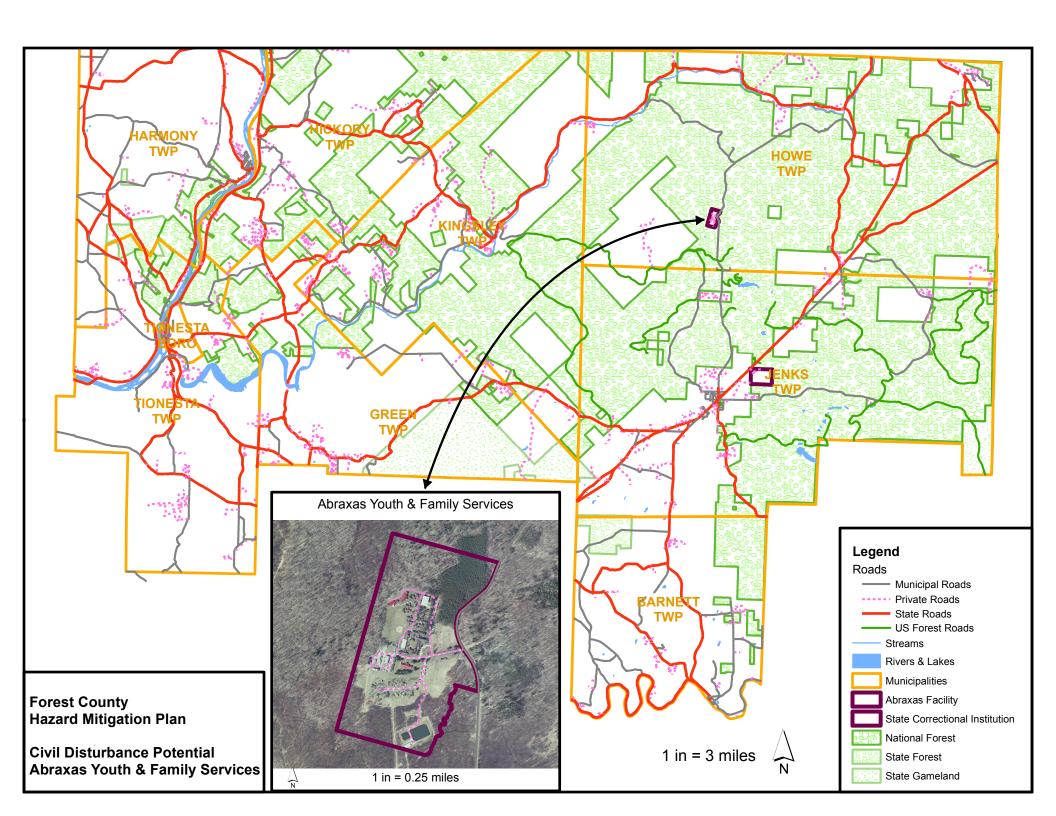


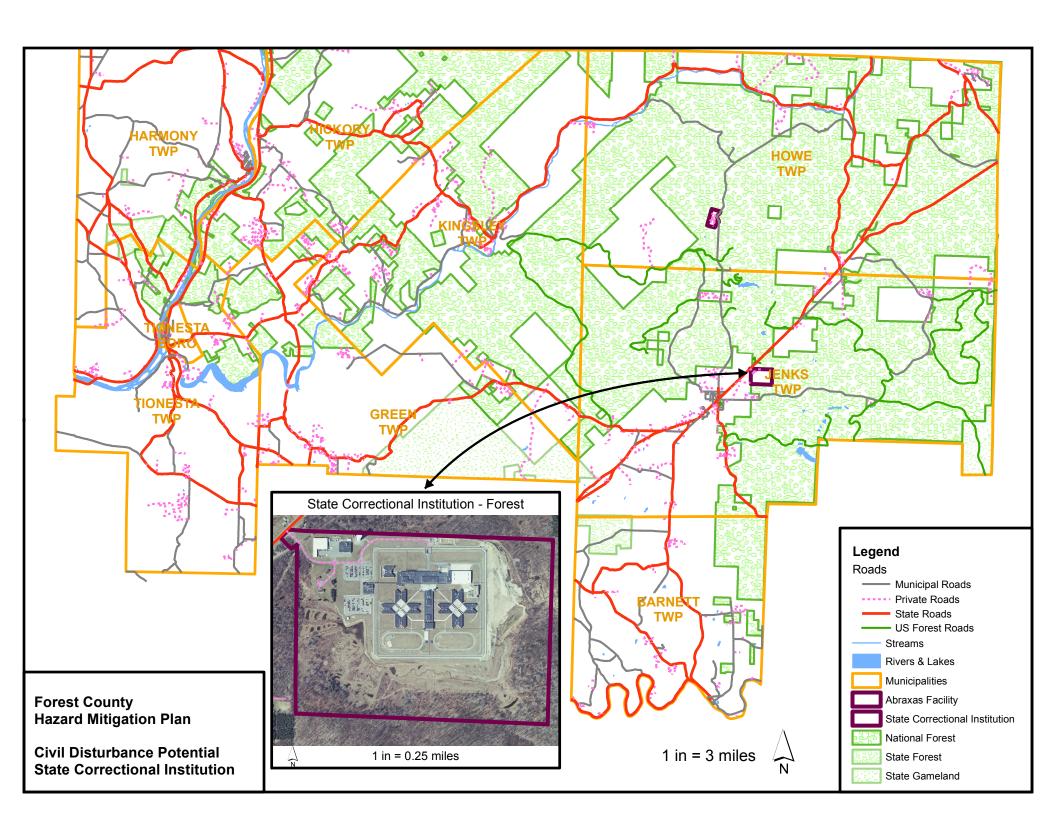


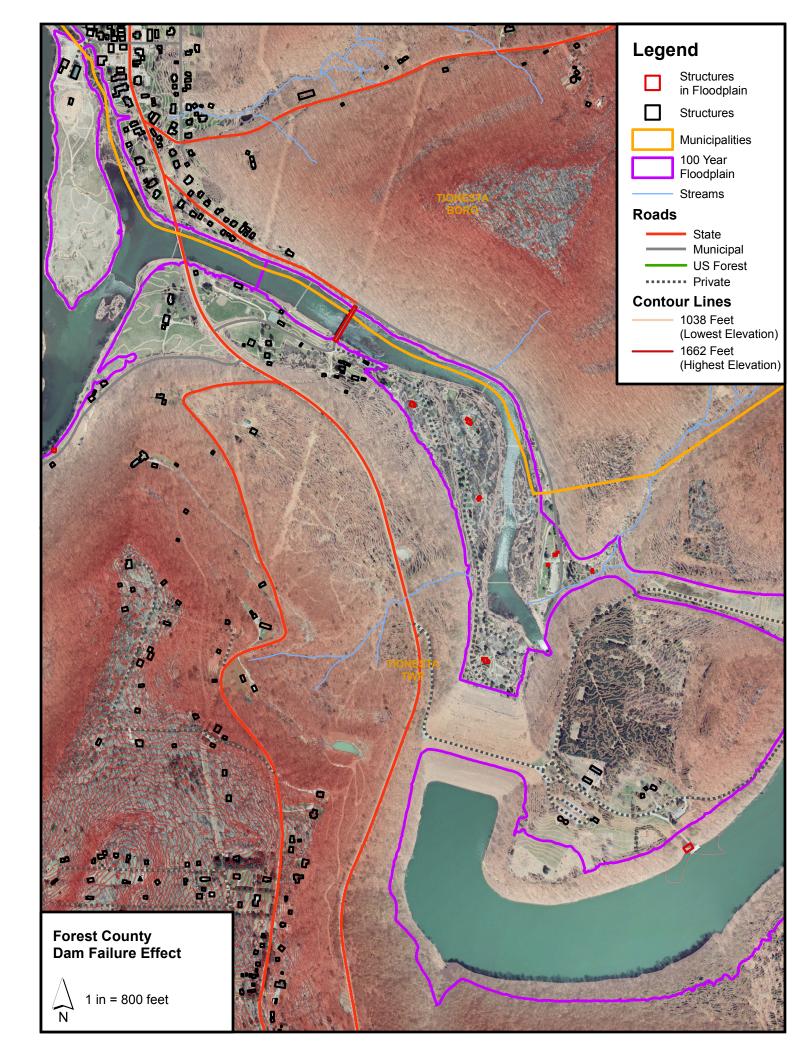


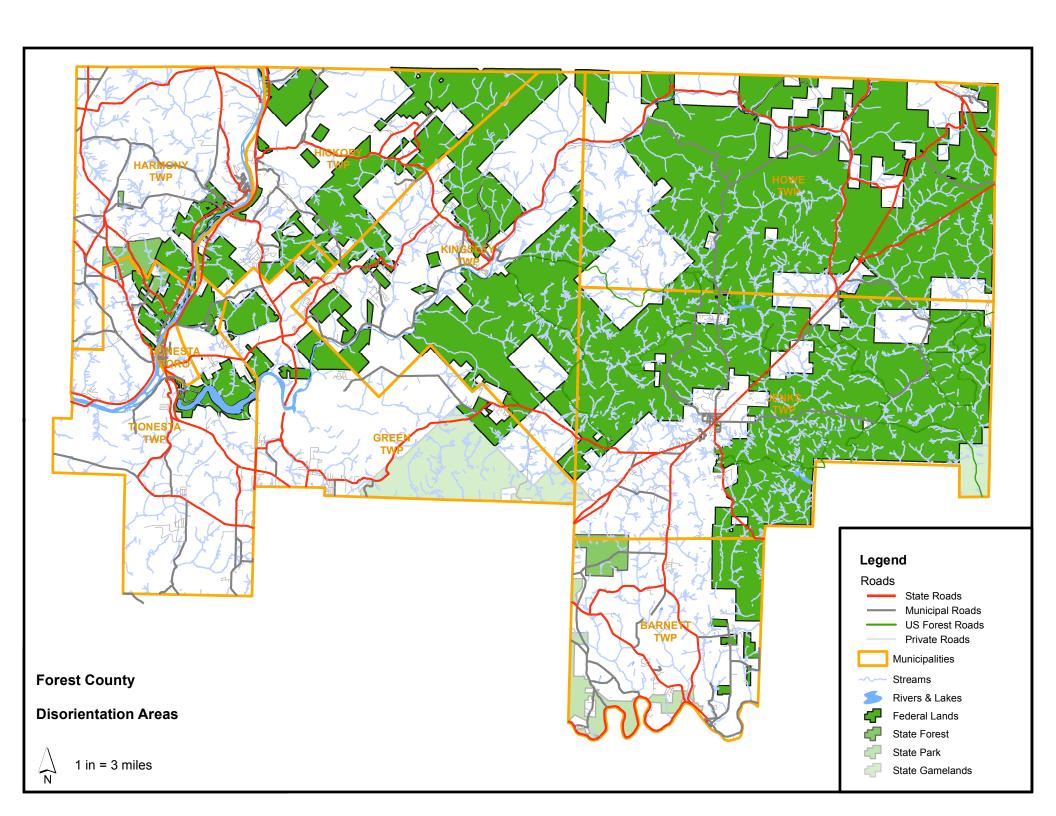


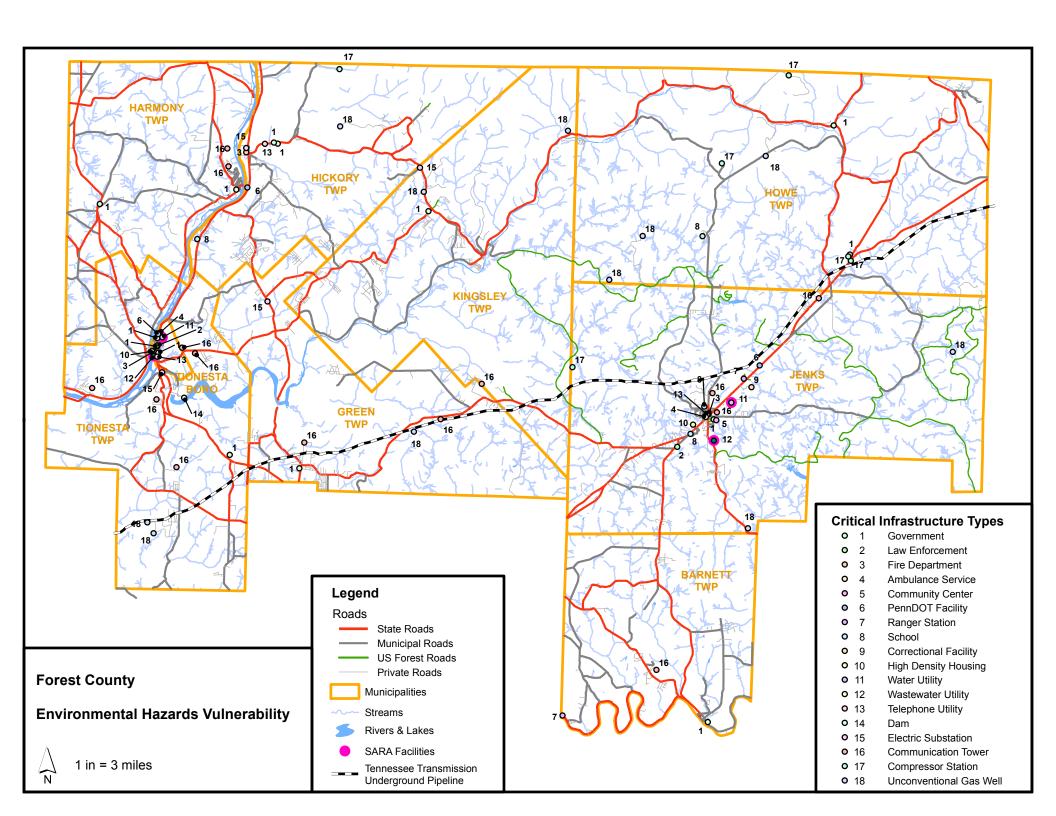


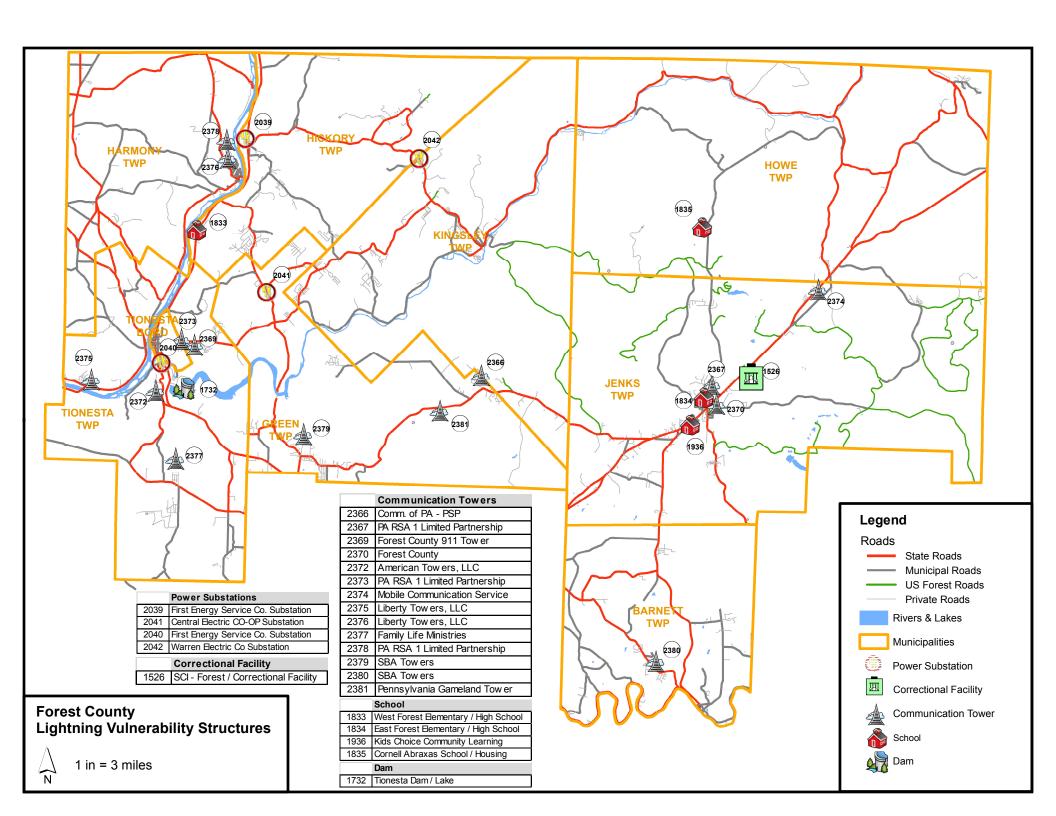


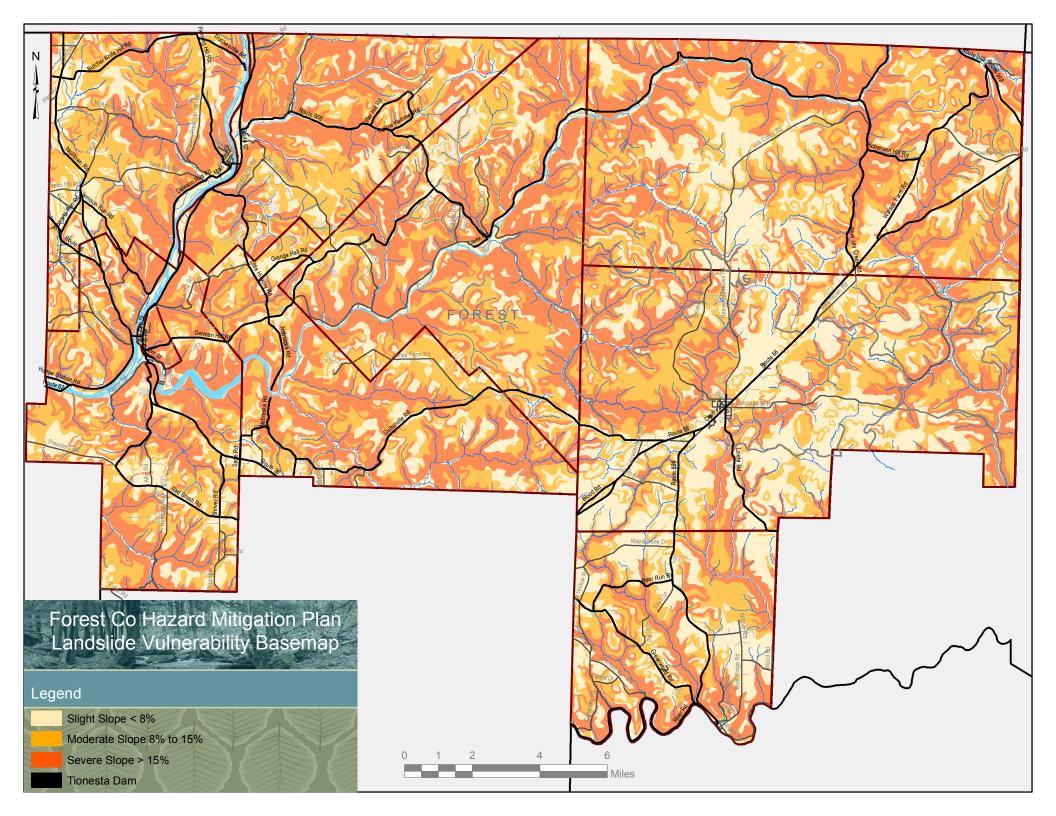


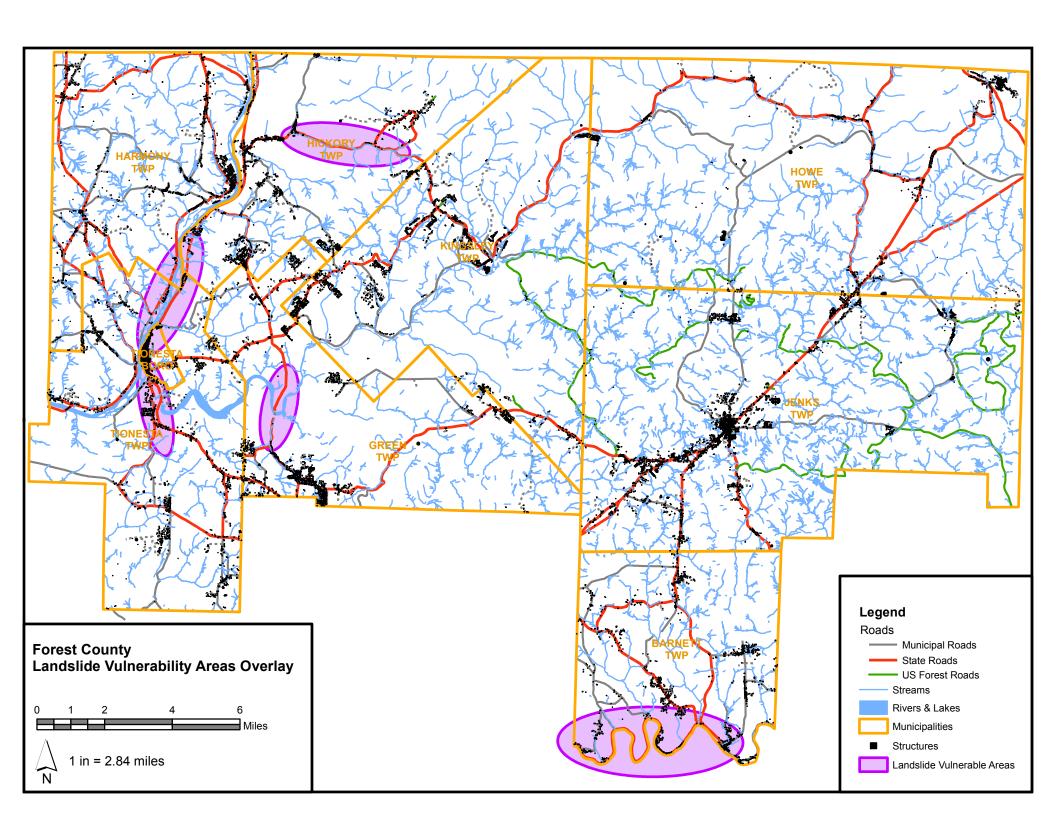


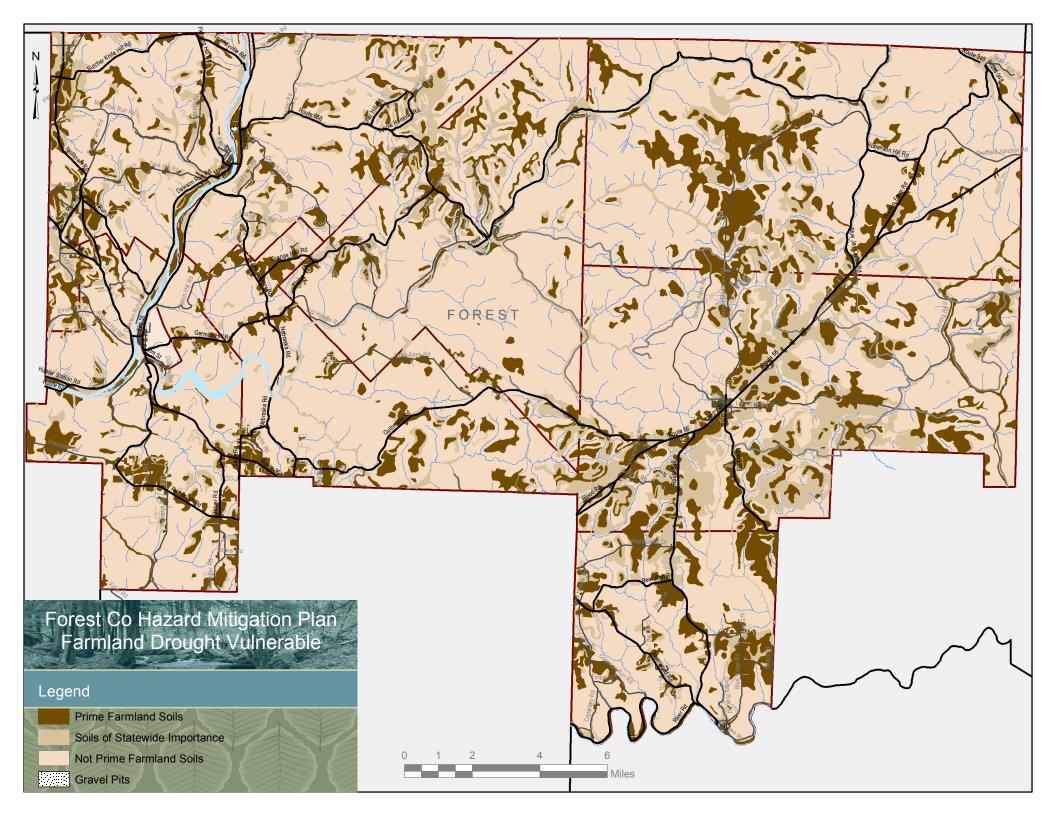


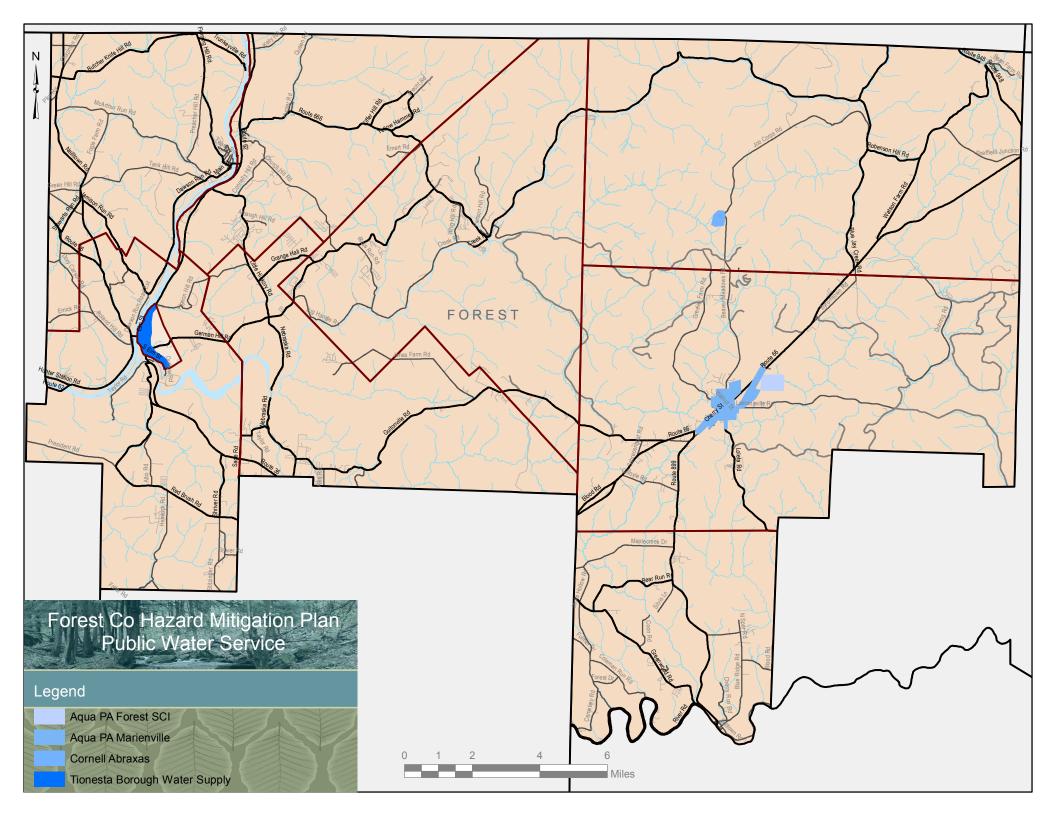


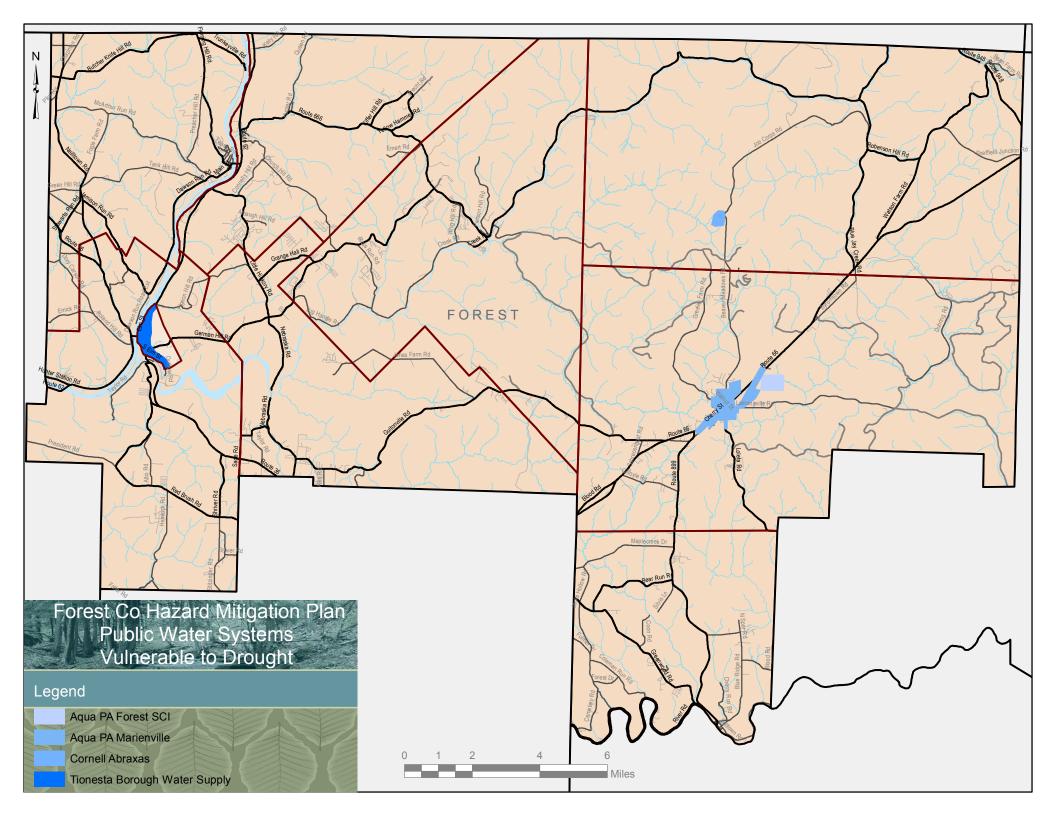


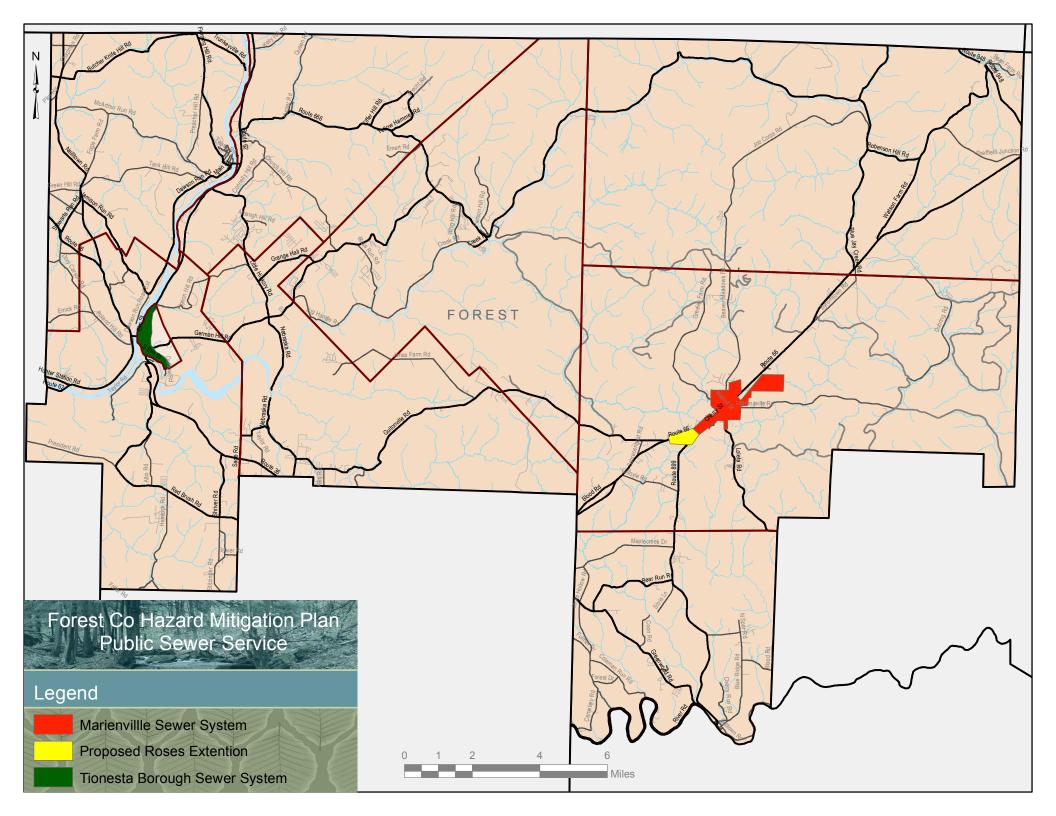


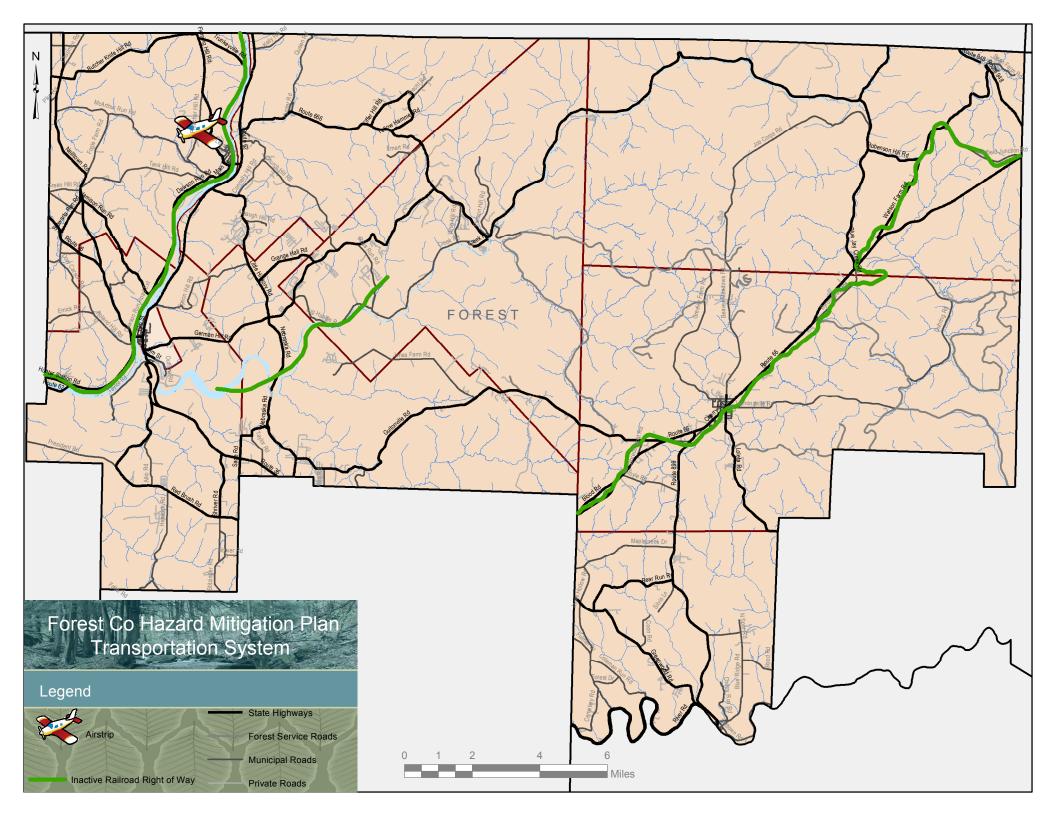


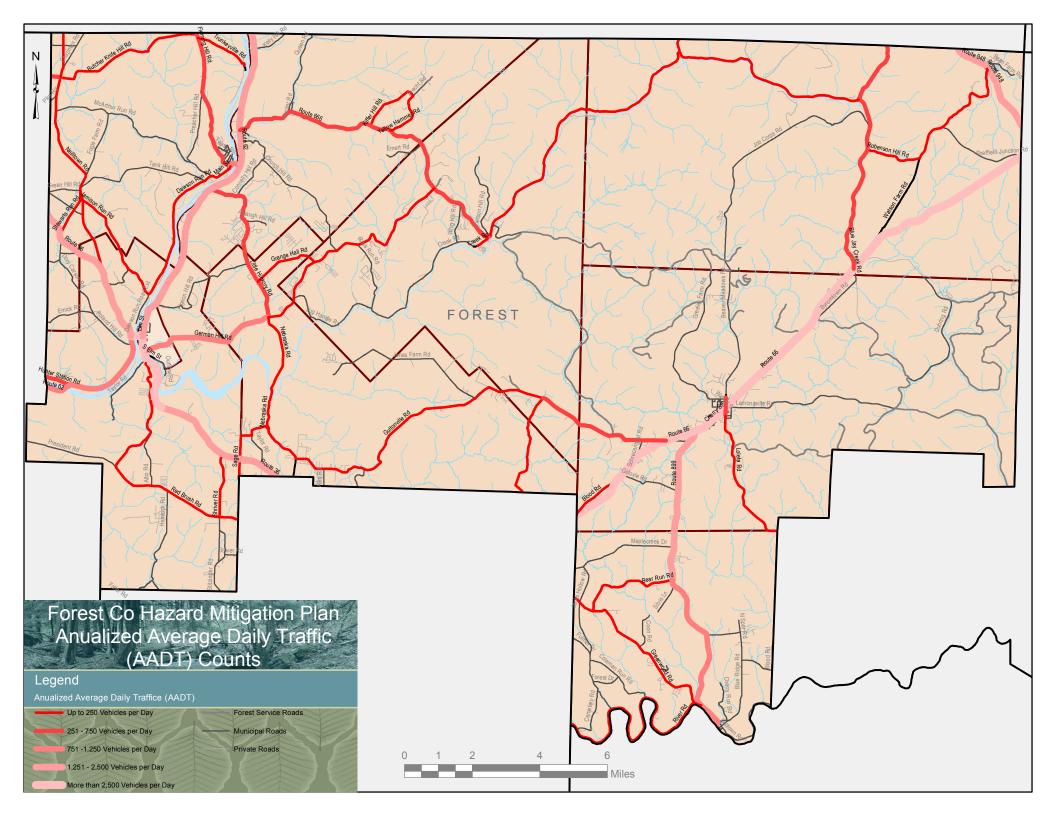


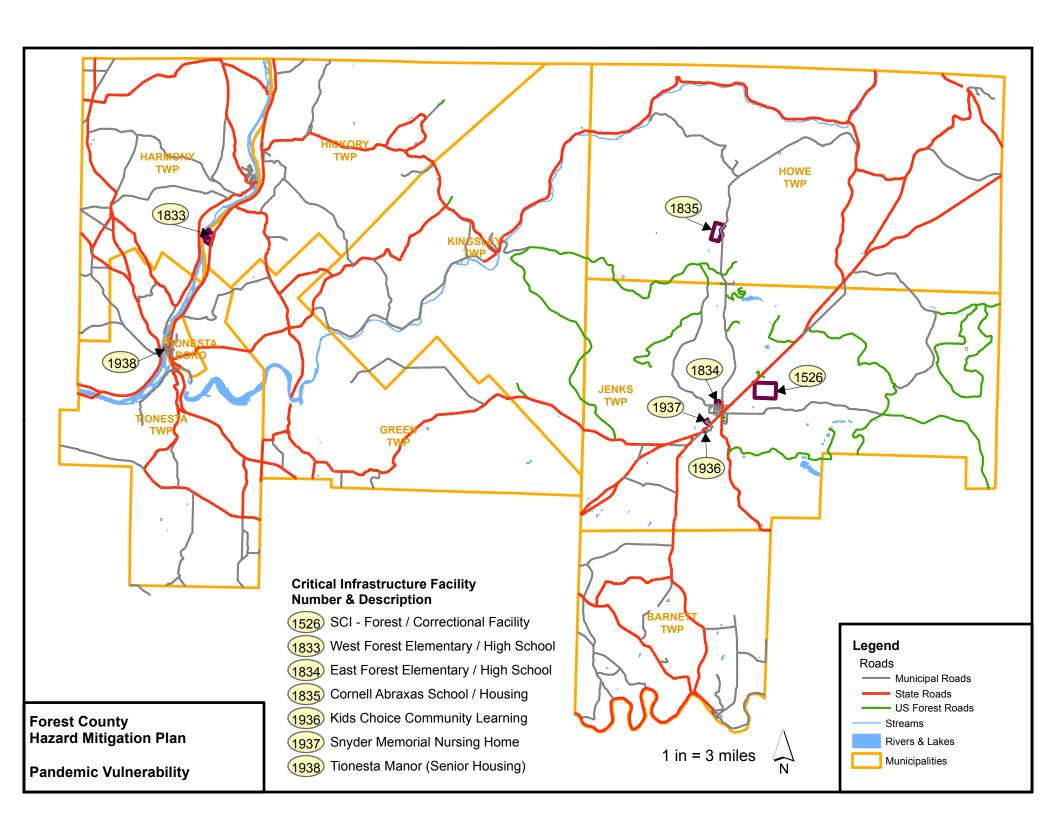


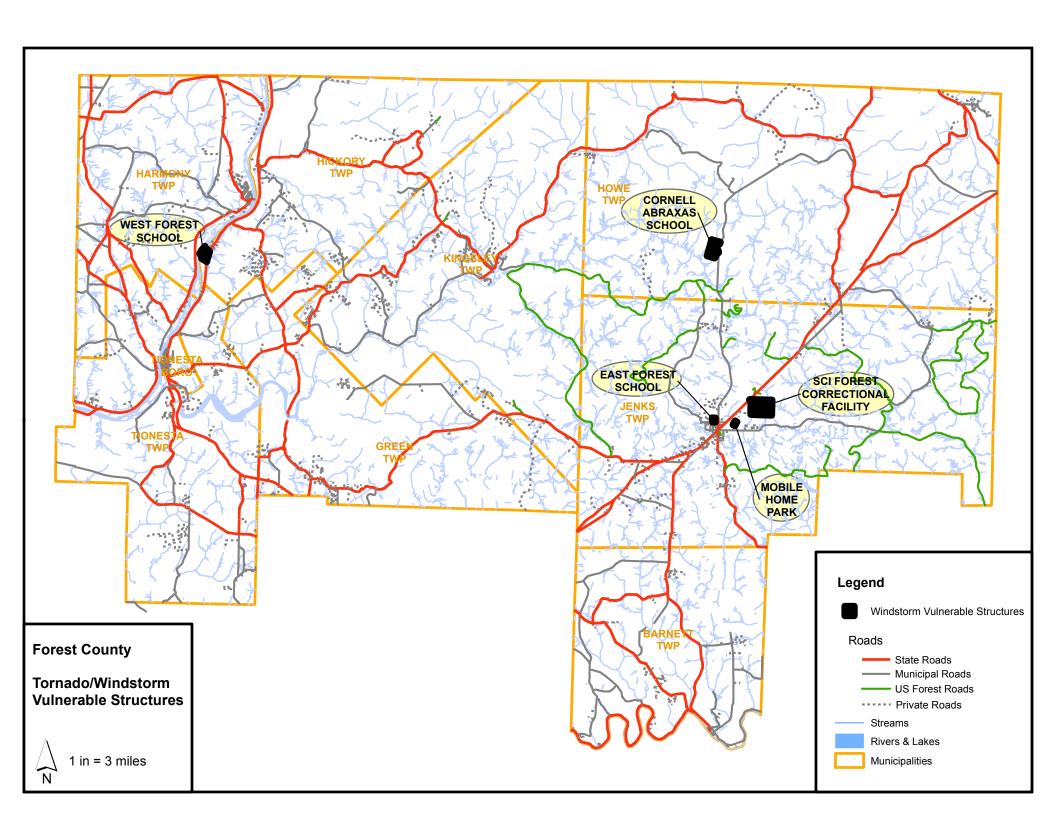


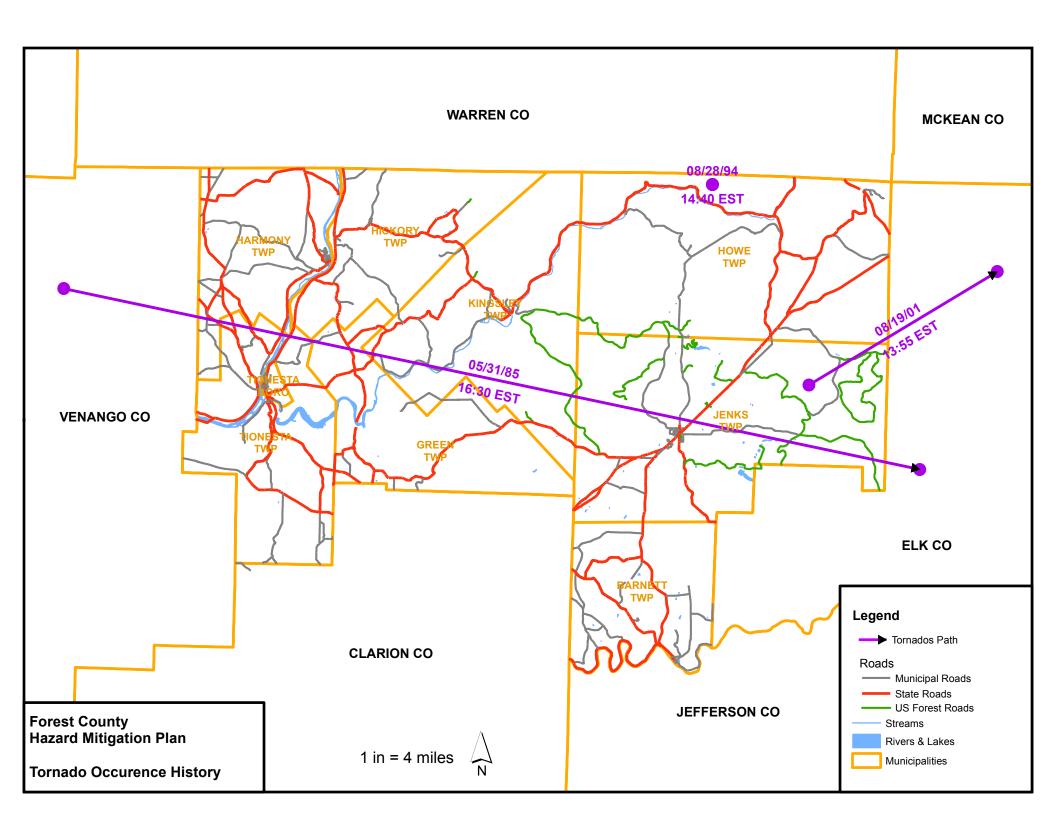


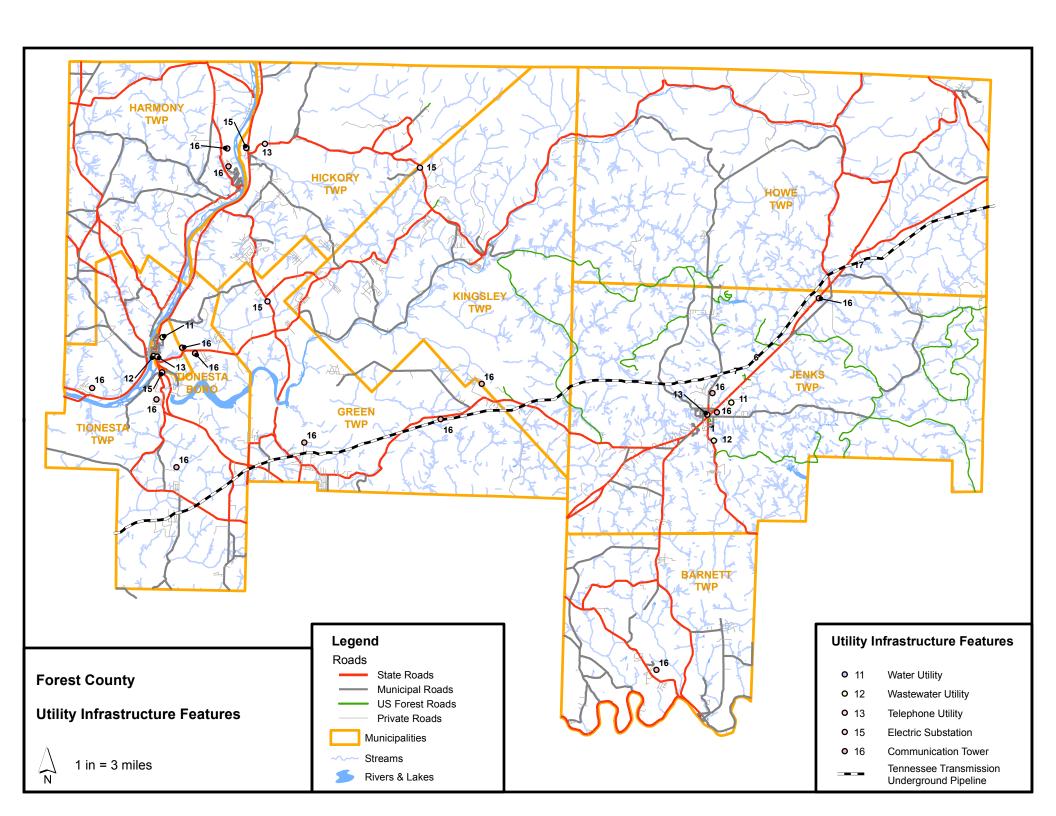


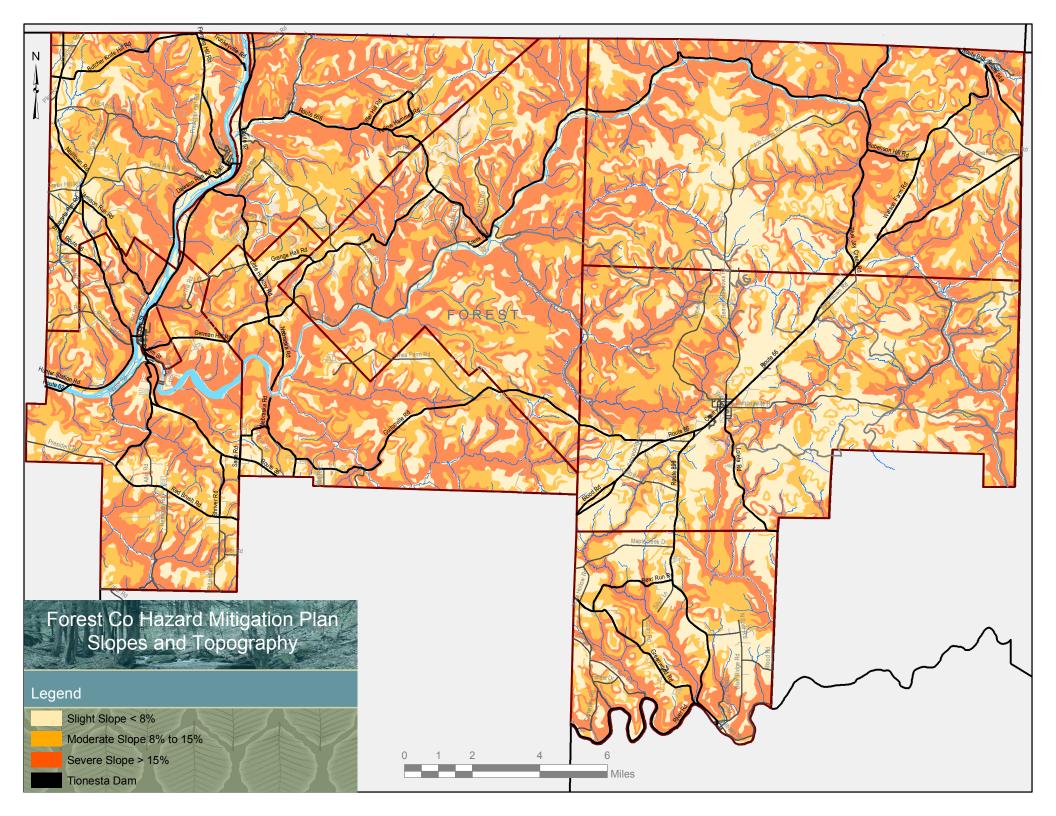












HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECT OPPORTUNITY FORM NAME OF PROJECT: CREEK ROOD PROTECTION Municipality: Kmyple County: Forest PROJECT CONTACT: Edward Conti TITLE: Roadmoster AGENCY: KIMESLEY TOWNSHIP LOCATION (address) OF PROJECT: Latitude:_____ Longitude: BLOCK: PARCEL NUMBER: Or Tax Parcel ID: ELEVATION:_____ CERTIFICATE? Y/N_____ Is the property within the 100-year flood plain? Property is located on FIRM Panel Number: Date of FIRM: FLOODINSURANCE? Y/N ______ Date of Insurance Verification: ______ BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: Crosion of Creek affecting Creek Road banks I bearing BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: DIRT Leavel section of TownsHIP ROAD. Scour Protection of Various locations along creek Road

From Ice and Water Damage

Total Estimated Cost: 190,000 Estimate assessment value and date 1/4

Source of Funding For Non-Federal Share:

Possible other Canant sources - Carowing Greener

- Diet and Conevel, Transposetation - Liquid Fuels

Community Ranking Score_______Date___

DATE: 1/5/19 NAME OF PROJECT:
Municipality: Kingsly County: Forest
PROJECT CONTACT: Edward Conti
TITLE: Roadmoslu
AGENCY: Luyely TownSHIP
LOCATION (address) OF PROJECT:
Latitude: Longitude:
LOT: BLOCK:
PARCEL NUMBER:
Or Tax Parcel ID:
ELEVATION: CERTIFICATE? Y/N
Is the property within the 100-year flood plain?
Property is located on FIRM Panel Number:Date of FIRM:
FLOODINSURANCE? Y/N Date of Insurance Verification:
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: July Hensle Excounce and Frequently Flooding.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: ROOD ERODES & Frequently Proods Stream is too close to rock strainage needs unproved
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: 200,000 + ASSESSMENT VALUE AND DATE
source of funding for non-federal share:
Community Ranking Score Date

DATE: January 9, 2020	NAME OF PRO.	JECT: Tionesta Storm Water Mitigation
Municipality: <u>Tionesta Borough</u>	County:	Forest
PROJECT CONTACT: Cindy Crytzer		
TITLE: Secretary/Manager		
AGENCY: Borough of Tionesta		
LOCATION (address) OF PROJECT:		
Latitude: 41-30'30"	Longitude: 79-27	7'30"
LOT: <u>N/A</u>	BLOCK: N/A	
PARCEL NUMBER: Most Parcels located in	n Tionesta Borough	
Or Tax Parcel ID: Tax ID Maps 19-01; 19-0	02; 19-04; 19-05; 19-0	07; 19-08; 19-09; 19-10; and 19-11
ELEVATION: From 1074' to 1660' CERT	TIFICATE? Y/N_	N
Is the property within the 100-year flood plain?	Yes approx. 50% of	of total
Property is located on FIRM Panel Number: 42	1648 0277E Da	ate of FIRM: 11/26/2010
FLOODINSURANCE? Y/NDate of Ins	urance Verification	٤١ <u></u>

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:

During 50-100 year storm events, conventional storm drains installed in the Borough of Tionesta are unable to accommodate the volume of water draining from the hillside above Tionesta. Rivulets appear, intermittent streams swell into roaring creeks, sheet flows appear in yards, streets run with water over a foot deep, driveways become waterways washing gravel in the yards and onto streets as well as other water related damage. After three 50-100 year storm events in a single year, the Borough Council as well as many citizens are very concerned about repeated property loss and repeated repairs related to the events. So far, no loss of life has occurred, but should events have any duration, it is a distinct possibility. According to the older residents of Tionesta, the recent events are singular. In other words, they do not recall flooding and damaging storm water runoff as has been seen in recent years. They recall flooding of the Allegheny River prior to the building of the Kinzua Dam, but do not remember significant storm water runoff issues in the Borough of Tionesta.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

The project being proposed is two-fold; discovery/study and actual mitigation actions. Tionesta is located at the base of a hill that rises above the town over 600 feet. During 50-100 year storm events, runoff becomes uncontrollable causing flooded basements, washed out street drainage and street surfaces, deposition of transported materials and other damages. A scientific investigation needs to be done to identify and map current runoff patterns during the 50-100 year storm events. Currently little is visible from a coarse look at the hillside, forests are intact, no new roads show, and no development has occurred, nothing seems to have changed. Speculation notes that the use of ATVs on the hillside may have changed some of the conventional run off pathways; in addition, old roads carved in the hillside may have changed configuration in order to plan proper mitigation activities.

Mitigation actions that are expected will be in two primary areas: delay and diversion. During major storm events excess runoff must have areas it can collect and then drain slowly. The delay activities may include recontouring of existing roadways, sculpting of the hillside forming berms and swalls with water control devices to control drainage timing. Small shallow ponds may also be incorporated but may be difficult due to the steep degree of slope on the hillside. Diversion of runoff away from residential areas may be an option, but due to the geography this may not be feasible, study will determine proper actions.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: \$50,000-\$75,000 - Study an	d: \$250,000 Mitigation Activities			
ASSESSMENT VALUE: \$5,132,820.00	AND DATE: January, 2019			
SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR NON-FEDERAL SHARE:				
Unknown. Possibilities include Grant funding through the PA DEP or the PA DCED. Minimal local funding may be possible.				
Community Ranking Score				

DATE: 1/14/2020 NAME OF PROJECT: River Erosion 1
Municipality: Barnett County: Forest
PROJECT CONTACT: David Dunn
TITLE: Supervisor
AGENCY: Barnett Township
LOCATION (address) OF PROJECT:
Latitude: N41.32432 Longitude: W079.19433
LOT: BLOCK:
PARCEL NUMBER: Forest Co. 1138
Or Tax Parcel ID:
ELEVATION: 1,120 CERTIFICATE? Y/N
Is the property within the 100-year flood plain? Yes
Property is located on FIRM Panel Number:Date of FIRM:
FLOODINSURANCE? Y/N N Date of Insurance Verification:
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: There is over 1,500 feet of severe cut bank erosion along the Clarion River adjacent to the Henry Run picnic area. The problem area is also within the right-of-way of State Rd 2002 (River Rd).
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: Use large irregular size "shot rock" sandstone to construct erosion control deflectors. The deflectors would prevent further stream bank erosion during flash flood and similar high water events.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: \$400,000ASSESSMENT VALUE AND DATE
SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR NON-FEDERAL SHARE:
In Kind
Community Ranking Score Date

DATE: January 15, 2020	NAME OF PROJECT: River Erosion 2			
Municipality: Barnett Township County: Forest				
PROJECT CONTACT: David Duni	า			
TITLE: Supervisor				
AGENCY: Barnett Township				
LOCATION (address) OF PROJECT: 1300 block River Road				
Latitude:	Longitude:			
LOT:	BLOCK:			
PARCEL NUMBER:				
Or Tax Parcel ID:				
ELEVATION:	CERTIFICATE? Y/N			
Is the property within the 100 yr fl	ood plain?			
Property is located on FIRM Panel Number: Date of FIRM:				
FLOOD INSURANCE? Y/N N Date of Insurance Verification:				
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: There is 500 feet of severe cut bank erosion along the Clarion River. The problem area is also within the right-of-way of State Rd 2002 (River Rd).				
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: Use large irregular size "shot rock" sandstone to construct erosion control deflectors. The deflectors would prevent further stream bank erosion during flash flood and similar high water events.				
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: \$150,0	00			
Assessment Value and Date				
SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR NON-FEDERAL SHARE:				
·				
To be completed by Hazard Mit	igation Team			
Community Ranking Score	Date			

DATE: 1/15/20 NAME OF PROJECT: Road Elevation				
Municipality: Barnett Township County: Forest				
PROJECT CONTACT: David Dunn				
TITLE: Supervisor				
AGENCY: Barnett Township				
LOCATION (address) OF PROJECT: River Road down river from Greenwood Drive				
Latitude: Longitude:				
LOT: BLOCK:				
PARCEL NUMBER:				
Or Tax Parcel ID:				
ELEVATION: CERTIFICATE? Y/N				
Is the property within the 100 yr flood plain?				
Property is located on FIRM Panel Number: Date of FIRM:				
FLOOD INSURANCE? Y/N N Date of Insurance Verification:				
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: Road floods during minor flooding events. This does not allow access for emergency vehicles or residents.				
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: Elevate ¼ mile of River Road approximately 3 feet to allow access for emergency vehicles or residents. This will allow access during 80 % of flood events.				
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: \$500,000				
Assessment Value and Date				
SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR NON-FEDERAL SHARE:				
To be completed by Hazard Mitigation Team				
Community Ranking Score Date				

HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECT OPPORTUNITY FORM NAME OF PROJECT: Municipality: GREEN County: Forest PROJECT CONTACT: CARL HABERMAN BUILDING PERMIT/CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER TITLE: BLIGHT CONTROL AGENCY: LOCATION (address) OF PROJECT: Latitude: Longitude: LOT: BLOCK: PARCEL NUMBER: Or Tax Parcel ID: ELEVATION: CERTIFICATE? Y/N_____ Is the property within the 100-year flood plain? Property is located on FIRM Panel Number:_______Date of FIRM:______ FLOODINSURANCE? Y/N _____Date of Insurance Verification: _____ BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: REMOVAL OF DILAPIDATED/ABANDONED CAMPS BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: ______ASSESSMENT VALUE AND DATE SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR NON-FEDERAL SHARE: Community Ranking Score______Date _____

DATE: 3-9-21	NAME OF PROJECT:
Municipality: Green	County: Forest
PROJECT CONTACT: Bede Mis	e (
TITLE: ROOL MASTER CGREEN TO	ownsh;p)
AGENCY: GREW TOWN Ship	
LOCATION (address) OF PROJECT:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
LOT:	BLOCK:
PARCEL NUMBER:	
Or Tax Parcel ID:	
ELEVATION:	CERTIFICATE? Y/N
Is the property within the 100-year flood	plain? <u>NO</u>
Property is located on FIRM Panel Number	er:Date of FIRM:
FLOODINSURANCE? Y/N	of Insurance Verification:
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM TO B	
new Pipes under new RASK	A ROAL FOR STORM WATY MANAPARE
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	
^	
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: 「0,000	To Imas — ASSESSMENT VALUE AND DATE
SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR NON-FEDERA	Annual Processor of the Control of t
COUNTY ASSISTANCE GRANT	
Community Ranking Score	Date

FOREST COUNTY CONSERVATON DISTRICT & PLANNING DEPARTMENT IDC INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, TIONESTA PA 16353 FEBRUARY 25, 2016 – 6:30 PM

WELCOME AND CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Robert Summers called the meeting to order at 6:30 PM and welcomed those present. All joined in with the Pledge of Allegiance.

Present for the meeting were the following people:

Robert Summers Todd Huth Donna Zofcin Jeff Arnold Elton Kline Curt Kiefer

Robert Wagner Leonard Hetrick

PERSONS TO BE HEARD

There were no persons to be heard.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES AND TREASURER'S REPORT

Chairman Summers asked if the Board had any corrections or additions to the Minutes of January 28, 2016. Elton Kline made a Motion to accept the Minutes of January 28, 2016. Jeff Arnold seconded the Motion. Motion Carried.

Chairman Summers asked if the Board had any corrections or additions to the Treasurer's Report with Notes from January 31, 2016. There was a short discussion on the Dirt & Gravel funds and the ACT 167 expense. Todd Huth made a Motion to accept the Treasurer's Report with Notes from January 31, 2016. Elton Kline seconded the Motion. Motion Carried.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT – Chairman Summers did not have anything to report.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Commissioner Huffman was not present.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS REPORT

John Green - DEP Field Representative

John was not present. His January report was reviewed, and there was a short discussion on the Chesapeake Bay Program.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Donna went over her February report. There was a short discussion on the SALDO Update. The projected Scope of Work was distributed to Board members for their input.

Donna showed a PowerPoint presentation on the Canoe Access projects. Donna requested the Board approve the purchase of a projector to be used at Board Meetings. Donna currently borrows a projector from Penn State Ext. anytime one is needed. Todd Huth made a Motion to approve the purchase of a projector with a maximum purchase price of \$649.00. Leonard Hetrick seconded the Motion. Motion carried. This purchase will be made using educational funds from the Dirt & Gravel program.

OLD BUSINESS

• **2016 State Ethics Forms** – Donna believes all of the 2016 State Ethics Forms have been returned by Board Members.

NEW BUSINESS

- Forest County 2014 Hazard Mitigation Yearly Update Updates on projects were received from most of the townships, and the Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan Municipal Project Opportunities Chart was updated for 2015. There was a short discussion on the Kingsley Township opportunities.
- **Dirt & Gravel Tionesta Township Contract Amendment** The Tionesta Township contract for Pigeon Hill Road currently expires on April 15, 2016. The Township has requested more time to complete this project. Elton Kline made a Motion to extend the Contract to June 30, 2016. Jeff Arnold seconded the Motion. Motion carried.
- PA Project Grass Dues Donna passed the PA Project Dues notice around to the Board Members. Robert Wagner explained what PA Project Grass is about. Todd Huth made a Motion to pay the \$25.00 PA Project Grass dues. Elton Kline seconded the Motion. Motion carried.
- **Penn Soil RC&D Dues** Todd Huth made a Motion to pay Penn Soil RC&D Dues in the amount of \$200.00. Leonard Hetrick seconded the Motion. Motion carried.
- **PACD Dues** Leonard Hetrick made a Motion to pay the additional 10% PACD Dues in the amount of \$129.60. Jeff Arnold seconded the Motion. Motion carried.
- Chapter 102 Delegation Agreement Donna informed the Board that the Ch. 102 Delegation Agreement had been received. Leonard Hetrick made a Motion to approve the Ch. 102 Delegation Agreement. Elton Kline seconded the Motion. Motion carried.

RESOURCE TECHNICIAN'S REPORT

Curt went over his report. A discussion was held on mapping and subdivisions. Curt informed the Board about the UPI program that is being considered.

Curt informed the Board about the online GIS Proposal from www.facilitydude.com. This proposal is less expensive and easier than continuing with the online program with ESRI. The online program with a sample county from Iredell County in North Carolina was shown using the projector and laptop. Jeff Arnold made a Motion to approve the www.facilitydude.com Online GIS proposal. Elton Kline seconded the Motion. Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT

A Motion was made to adjourn the meeting at 7:27 pm by Elton Kline. The Motion was seconded by Jeff Arnold. Motion carried. Meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,		
	Chairman	
	Executive Director	

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	Executive Director	

Forest County Hazard Mitigation Plan - Municipal Project Opportunities							
			Mitigation	Measures			
Municipality	Community Rank	Project Name	Description of Problem to be Solved	Project Description	Hazard Mitigated	Total Cost	2015
Barnett Township	None	River Road Erosion	The Clarion River is eroding River Road in various locations.	Work with Penn DOT and DCNR to determine fix for erosion areas and make repairs.	Flooding	\$750,000	Construction to begin in summer of 2016
Barnett Township	None	Generator	No backup power for emergency shelter	Install a generator to provide backup power for the shelter.	Utility Outage	\$7,000	generator has been purchased and installed
Barnett Township	None	Maple Creek Bridge	Bridge in need of repairs to allow residents access to their homes	Replace/Repair bridge and decking	Multi-hazard	\$10,000	repaired & resurfaced in 2015
Barnett Township	None	River Road Evaluation	Allow River Road to remain open during normal flood events. This will allow residents and emergency services access to homes and business.	Evaluate approximately 300 feet of River Road by 3 feet.	Flooding	\$100,000	
Jenks Township	1	Cherry Street Stormwater Project	During heavy rains the drainage on Route 66 is not adequate to handle the runoff north and south of Oak lane in Marienville. Local flooding is a common problem because of drainage channels that are not adequate to handle the flow of runoff.	Install new tail drainage systems at the north end of Oak Lane across RT 66 and parallel piping on the east and west side of RT 66 from the north entrance of Oak Lane to the south end of Oak Lane near the Dollar General Store, then south on the east side of RT66 to the car wash.	Flooding	TBD	storm sewers are currently being updated
Jenks Township	2	Communications	During an emergency involving across township lines there is no communications link between the west and east side, county, township, and emergency services. In the event of a Tornado across Forest County the east and west side of the county could not communicate the disaster. 3 emergency communications hubs should be constructed that would have radio frequency for townships, fire, ems and sheriff, In the event of a disaster these hubs would serve as the communication center for each local responder as well as communicate across the county. In the tornado of 1985 there was no communication across the county for townships, fire, or ems.	Provide a radio system to the townships that would connect them across township and county lines. Provide the emergency services a radio connection across county lines. And install in 3 areas in the county a hub for emergency communications that could be used to link communications separately for each organization (townships, emergency services, sheriff). For instance in the Marienville fire station there would be an area that would have antennas for township radio, each county first responder radio, and sheriff. Then in the event of a county wide emergency those representatives could have a place to receive information on the disaster. Local first responders would not have to change frequencies only install an antenna and radio to link to the other companies.	Multi-Hazard	TBD	no change
Hickory Township	None	2008 Project Prather Run/Battle Alley	During major storm events Prather Run regularly floods. During 50-100 year storm events the problem is even greater. Due to the present configuration of the creek, flowing water must negotiate unnatural changes in direction. Proximity of residences to the creek places human habitation and lives in the path of this flooding. The problems residents face in this area are longstanding and usually don't rise beyond the level of annoyance, but during the major storm events, 50-100 year storms, human safety becomes an issue.	be considered due to past and prior creek work in the past. An aerial view of the creek reveals a 90- degree bend in the creek in the proximity of the residences; it can	Flooding	\$150,000	tjownship does not have the funds for this project.

			Mitigation Measures				
Municipality	Community Rank	Project Name	Description of Problem to be Solved	Project Description	Hazard Mitigated	Total Cost	2015
Howe Township	None	Fork Run Bridge	The Lot in question is the only repetitive loss in Forest County. Mr. Shick's home is in Zone A area of 100 year flood. There is an alleged claim that a Howe Township Bridge is causing the flooding of Lot 261. Mr. Shick also has leased lots in the flood plane to other camp owners. Possibility of flood is not if, but when.	Hire a hydrologist to study the site, determine flood causality and what role the Township bridge over Fork Run, Tionesta Creek, plays in the flooding potential. Study needs to determine mitigation actions needed.	Flooding	\$30,000	
Kingsley Township	4	Creek Road	This road runs along Tionesta Creek which is subject to flooding by Tionesta Dam. Undermining and wash away of the road surface occurs.	Stabilize the banks of the road with reinforcements.	Flooding	\$200,000	LVR project to begin in 2016
Kingsley Township	4	Jughandle Bridge	This bridge lies in the flood plain along Tionesta Creek. It is exposed to high water levels that may cause damage to abutments. The bridge floods annually.	Reinforce bridge abutments and stabilize the banks.	Flooding	\$75,000	
Kingsley Township	4	Ross Run Bridges	Two small bridges are within the flood plain along Tionesta Creek and do flood annually. It is exposed to high water levels that may cause damage to abutments.	od plain along Tionesta Creek do do flood annually. It is exposed high water levels that may cause		\$150,000	bridges were repaired when they washed out
Kingsley Township	3	Branch Bridge	The bridge is exposed to high/fast moving water in wet times of year.	Reinforce bridge abutments and stabilize the banks.	Flooding	\$75,000	
Kingsley Township	3	Disorientation	Hunters, hikers, horseback riders, etc. become lost in the woods or have medical emergencies	Ensure that local responders have proper gear to act on distress calls.	Disorientation	\$50,000	
Kingsley Township	2	Jughandle Hill	Steep grade may erode during flash flooding	Install new larger cross pipes under road surface	Flooding	\$50,000	
Kingsley Township	2	Whig Hill	Steep grade may erode during flash flooding	Install new larger cross pipes under road surface	Flooding	\$50,000	Whig Hill catch basin was replaced with LVR Project
Tionesta Borough	None	2008 Project Tionesta Storm Water Mitigation	Study and mitigate the base of hills in town for storm water	Installation of new storm drains	Flooding	\$25,000	no activity, no funds
Tionesta Borough	None	Council Run	Council Run flooding affects several land owners plus dumps sediment into a channel of the Allegheny River, filling it with sediment.	Hire a hydrologist to study the watershed to determine the cause of flooding and source of sediment. In addition, study the channel of the Allegheny to determine how to restore the original conditions of at least 30 years ago.	Flooding	\$30,000	DEP keeps cancelling meetings, no further action taken
Tionesta Township	None	Pigeon Hill Road	Road erosion from runoff	Add culverts and make existing ones larger	Flooding	\$25,000	D&G project underway

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Community Wildfire Protection Plan Forest County Pennsylvania

Prepared for:
Forest County
Forest County Courthouse
526 Elm St.
Tionesta, Pa 16353

Prepared by:
Wildland Fire Associates
2016 Saint Clair Avenue
Brentwood, MO 63144



Forest County Pennsylvania

June 25, 2014

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1. Data and recommendations developed for this project are advisory in nature and are NOT intended to replace specific site assessments. At any given time the ephemeral nature of the vegetation may affect fuel condition present within the study area. Wildland Fire Associates and its agents assume no liability in the event a catastrophic wildland fire damages or destroys public or private property.



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Community Wildfire Protection Plan

For

Forest County, Pennsylvania

Submitted by:		Date:
	Project Leader, Wildland Fire Associates	
	Forest County Conservation & Planning	_Date:
Reviewed by:	DCNR PA Bureau of Forestry	_ Date:
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Forest County Conservation & Planning



This plan is dedicated to Doug Carlson who passed away unexpectedly during the planning process.

Douglas E. Carlson, 62, of Tionesta, passed away unexpectedly on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, 2014.

Doug loved Forest County and served to maintain and improve the county as Conservation District Manager and Forest County Planner. As County Planner, Doug, along with Dan Glotz of Warren County, was instrumental in acquiring the funding that enabled Forest County to complete this County Wide Protection Plan.

Doug was born Sept. 6, 1951, in Warren. He was the son of Ronald L. and the late Alice (Kent) Carlson of Sugar Grove.

He was a graduate of Eisenhower High School and Edinboro University.

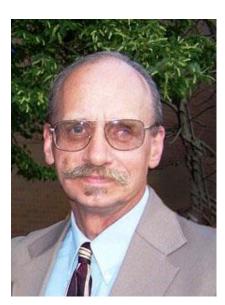
On June 20, 1988, Doug married Romona Smith at the Tionesta Church of God.

He was an active member of the Tionesta Church of God. He served the Lord diligently, teaching Sunday school, leading the Men's Promise Keepers and serving on the board of trustees.

He was a member of the Masons Lodge 547 in Youngsville, Pa.

Doug cared for his family and could be counted on to help and provide his opinion. His love, wit and humor will be missed by all.

Doug is now truly living the dream.





Wildland Urban Interface Hazards

Firefighters in the wildland urban interface may encounter hazards other than the fire itself, such as hazardous materials, utility lines, and poor access.

Hazardous Materials: Common chemicals used around the home may be a direct hazard to firefighters from flammability, explosion potential and /or vapors or off-gassing. Such chemicals include paint, varnish, and other flammable liquids; fertilizer; pesticides; cleansers; aerosol cans; fireworks; batteries; and ammunition. In addition, some common household products such as plastics may give off very toxic fumes when they burn. Stay OUT of the smoke from burning structures and any unknown sources, such as trash piles.

Illicit Activities: Marijuana plantations and drug production labs may be found in wildland urban interface areas. Extremely hazardous materials such as propane tanks and flammable/toxic chemicals may be encountered as well as booby traps.

Propane Tanks: Both large (household size) and small (gas-grill size) liquefied propane gas (LPG) tanks can present hazards to firefighters, including explosion.

Utility Lines: Utility lines may be located above and below ground and may be cut or damaged by tools or equipment. Don't spray water on utility lines or boxes.

Septic Tanks and Fields: Below-ground structures may not be readily apparent and may not support the weight of engines or other apparatus.

New Construction Materials: Many new construction materials have comparatively low melting points and may "off-gas" extremely hazardous vapors. Plastic decking materials that resemble wood are becoming more common and may begin softening and losing structural strength at 80 F, though they normally do not sustain combustion once direct flame is removed. However, if they continue to burn, they exhibit the characteristics of flammable liquids.

Pets and Livestock: Pets and livestock may be left when residents evacuate and will likely be highly stressed, making them more inclined to bite and kick. Firefighters should not put themselves at risk to rescue pets or livestock.

Evacuation Occurring: Firefighters may be taking structural protection actions while evacuations of residents are occurring. Be very cautious of people driving erratically. Distraught residents may refuse to leave their property, and firefighters my need to disengage from fighting fire to contact law enforcement officers for assistance. In most jurisdictions firefighters do not have the authority to force evacuations. Firefighters should not put themselves at risk trying to protect someone who will not evacuate.

Limited Access: Narrow one lane roads with no turnaround room, inadequate or poorly maintained bridges and culverts are frequently found in wildland urban interface areas. Access should be sized up and an evacuation plan for all emergency personnel should be developed.



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1.0 Executive Summary

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) are authorized and defined by Title 1 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) passed by Congress on November 21, 2003, and signed into law by President Bush on December 3, 2003.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) places renewed emphasis on community planning by extending a variety of benefits to communities with wildfire protection plans in place. HFRA recognizes community plans and priorities have an important role in shaping management on federal and non-federal lands.

The Mission of the Pennsylvania Firewise Community Advisory Committee is to promote fire safety in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) environment within the Commonwealth through prevention mitigation endeavors. The Advisory Committee shall use as its blueprint, Pennsylvania Firewise Community Program Model documents, in concert with the National Firewise Community/USA program, to foster development, planning, and mitigation strategies for the best defense at reducing wildfire threats in our state, woodlands, and residential developments.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry has conducted an independent wildfire hazard risk assessment for the various municipalities across Forest County. Wildfire hazard is defined based on conditions that affect wildfire ignition and/or behavior such as fuel, topography, and local weather. As defined by the National Park Service fire hazard (or potential) is the difficulty of controlling potential wildfire. It is commonly determined by fire behavior characteristics such as rate-of-spread, intensity, torching, crowning, spotting, and fire persistence, and by resistance-to-control. It may be partitioned into particular components such as crown-fire hazard. Carey and Schumann (2003) document that fire hazard reduction is a continual process that cannot be accomplished by a single prescribed fire, or by analogy, thinning treatment (Brown et al., 2003). Crown fire hazard is a physical situation (fuels, weather, and topography) with potential for causing harm or damage as a result of wildland fire (Scott and Reinhardt, 2001). Based on this assessment, two municipalities within Forest County have a high wildfire hazard potential – Howe and Jenks. Harmony, Tionesta, Tionesta Borough, Green, Kingsley, Hickory, and Barnett are considered to have medium wildfire hazard potential.

Forest and Warren County solicited an independent contractor to prepare a county wide community fire protection plan for each county. An initial meeting on June 27, 2012 was held to bring the stakeholders together and begin the planning process. The core team consisted of Doug Carlson – Forest County Conservation & Planning, Donna Zofcin – Forest County Conservation & Planning, Dan Glotz- Planning Warren County, Cecile Stetler – Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and Peter To – Allegheny National Forest. Wildland Fire Associates was hired to conduct the planning process and generate the plans.

Several homeowners in the planning area are actively practicing the fire mitigation measures recommended by FireWise, a tool designed to protect homes and other property from the impacts of a wildfire. However, other homeowners have taken little or no action to protect their properties from wildland fire. The inconsistent application of FireWise mitigation measures may place their neighbors at increased risk from wildfire.



2.0 Introduction

Prior to European settlement, over ninety percent (90%) of Pennsylvania's land area was forested. Today, 60% of the state is still forested, but much of this forest is fragmented by non-forest uses such as roads, utility rights-of-way, agriculture, and housing: only 42% is interior forest habitat, and some of the species that depend upon interior forest habitat are in decline (Goodrich et al. 2003). In addition to habitat fragmentation, forest pests, acid precipitation (which causes nutrient leaching and stunted growth), over-browsing by deer, and invasive species also threaten forest ecosystem health.

OVERVIEW OF FOREST COUNTY NATURAL FEATURES

The climate, topography, geology, and soils are key to the biogeography of species, and are particularly important in the development of ecosystems (forests, fields, wetlands) and physical features (streams, rivers, mountains) that occur in a region. Anthropogenic disturbance has been influential in forming and altering many of the ecosystems in the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau region, resulting in the extinction of some species and the introduction of others. These combined factors provide the framework for locating and identifying exemplary natural communities and species of special concern in the county. The following sections provide a brief overview of the natural history of Forest County.

Climate

The climate in Forest County is humid and temperate. Based on temperature and precipitation data recorded at Tionesta, the mean annual temperature for the region is $460 \, \text{F} \, (7.8^{\circ} \, \text{C})$. In winter, the mean temperature is $32.2^{\circ} \, \text{F} \, (0^{\circ} \, \text{C})$, with an average daily minimum temperature of $220 \, \text{F} \, (-5.6^{\circ} \, \text{C})$. In summer, the mean temperature is $60^{\circ} \, \text{F} \, (15.6^{\circ} \, \text{C})$ and the average daily maximum temperature is $72^{\circ} \, \text{F} \, (22.2^{\circ} \, \text{C}; \, \text{NCDC} \, [\text{n.d.}])$. The growing season, calculated as the probable number of days that the daily minimum temperature will be higher than $32^{\circ} \, \text{F}$, ranges from approximately 126 to 165 days, depending on aspect and elevation. Precipitation is evenly distributed throughout the year, but is significantly heavier on the windward, west facing slopes than in the valleys. The average annual precipitation is 43in. (109 cm), while the average annual snowfall is 74 in. (188 cm; NCDC [n.d.], Cerutti 1985).

Physiography and Geology

A physiographic province is a geographic region in which all parts are similar in geologic structure and climate and which has a unified geomorphic or surficial history. Physiography relates in part to a region's topography and climate. These two factors, along with bedrock type, significantly influence soil development, hydrology, and land use patterns of an area. Additionally, both physiography and geology are important to the patterns of plant community distribution, which in turn influences animal distribution. Because of the differences in climate, soils, and moisture regimes, certain plant communities would be expected to occur within some provinces and not others.

Forest County lies entirely within the High Plateau Section of the Unglaciated Appalachian Plateau (or Allegheny Plateau) Physiographic Province. Broad, rounded to flat uplands with deep, angular valleys characterize the High Plateau Section. The stream drainage pattern of the Unglaciated Allegheny Plateau is dendritic, resembling the branching of trees.



The bedrock geology in Forest County was formed during the Pennsylvanian, Mississippian, and Devonian Periods of the Paleozoic Era (about 280 million to 405 million years before the present). During that span of time, repeated sea advances and retreats deposited sands, silts, clays, and coals, which in turn formed the sequence of sedimentary rocks that are found in the county today. Minor uplift occurring about 200 million years ago, caused in part by the Allegheny Orogeny (mountain building event), added to the present bedrock structure. Since that time, streams have eroded and dissected the plateau, exposing the younger rock at the higher elevations and the successively older rock of the valley walls and bottoms. The surficial geology of the county is dominated by sandstone, shale, siltstone, and conglomerates, with coal and limestone found in lower, or older strata (Cerutti 1985).

Vegetation

Forest County lies within the hemlock-white pine-northern hardwood forest region of Braun (1950) and the hemlock-northern hardwood forest and Appalachian oak forest types of Kuchler (1964). Prior to European settlement, the forests of the Unglaciated Allegheny Plateau were dominated by hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) and American beech (Fagus grandifolia) on moister plateaus and stream valleys, and oak-chestnut (Quercus rubra, Q. montana, Castanea dentata) on drier ridges and outcrops (Marquis 1975, Whitney 1990, Abrams and Ruffner 1995).

Prior to 1890, small stands of white pine and hemlock were selectively cut, leaving much of the virgin forest intact. Following the advent of logging railroads and specialized locomotives in the late 1800s, the Allegheny Plateau was almost entirely clear cut. Virtually everything extracted from the forest had economic value: hemlock bark was used in tanning leather; logs were processed for lumber, railroad ties, shingles, barrel staves, lath, furniture, and tool handles; distillation produced acetic acid, wood alcohol and other chemicals; homes were heated and power was generated using slabs, edgings, and sawdust (Marquis 1975). The miles of narrow gauge rail bed running up the tributary valleys remain as evidence of the massive clearings that began over 100 years ago. Fires often followed the cuttings many ignited by locomotive sparks, some begun intentionally - and for some years, parts of the plateau appeared as a ravaged landscape. The extensive logging that occurred between 1890 and 1930 produced the Allegheny hardwood forest type that now covers much of the region. Dominant tree species of this forest type include black cherry (Prunus serotina), red maple (Acer rubrum), sugar maple (A. saccharum), and yellow birch (Betula lenta) (Marquis 1975, Whitney 1990, Abrams and Ruffner 1995).



2.1 Policy Guidance

Though wildland fires play an integral role in many forest and rangeland ecosystems, decades of effort directed at extinguishing every fire that burned on public lands has disrupted many of the natural fire regimes that once existed. Moreover, as more and more communities develop and grow in areas that are adjacent to fire-prone lands in what is known as the wildland urban interface (WUI), wildland fires pose increasing threats to people and their property (USDI/USDA FS 2000).

The National Fire Plan (NFP) was developed in August 2000, following a landmark wildland fire season, with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts on communities while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future. The NFP addresses, five key points: firefighting, rehabilitation, hazardous fuel reduction, community assistance, and accountability (USDI/USDA FS 2000).

The NFP continues to provide invaluable technical, financial, and resource guidance and support for wildland fire management across the United States. The USDA Forest Service and the Department of the Interior are working together to successfully implement the key points outlined in the NFP by taking the following steps:

- 1. Assuring that necessary firefighting resources and personnel are available to respond to wildland fires that threaten lives and property.
- 2. Conducting emergency stabilization and rehabilitation activities on landscapes in communities affected by wildland fire.
- 3. Reducing hazardous fuel (dry brush and trees that have accumulated and increase the likelihood of unusually large fires) in the country's forests and rangelands.
- 4. Providing assistance to communities that have been or may be threatened by wildland fire.
- 5. Committing to the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, an interagency team created to set and maintain high standards for wildland fire management on public lands.

Congress, the Administration, states, tribes, local governments, and many others throughout the country recognized that achieving the key points outlined in the NFP was a long-term challenge. A series of strategy documents, the Healthy Forest Initiative, and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act provided the framework necessary to lessen risks to people and restore forest and rangeland health by addressing hazardous fuel buildup on public lands and reducing the threat of wildland fire.

A key principle- coordination- was stressed when the U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Agriculture prepared a joint strategy for addressing hazardous fuel to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fires on more than 180 million acres of public forest, woodlands, and rangelands. The 60-page report, *Protecting People and Natural Resources – A Cohesive Fuels Treatment Strategy*, outlines a coordinated approach to fuels treatment adopted by the five major federal land management agencies: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and USDA Forest Service (USDI/USDA FS 2006). It describes practices that have worked since the agencies began collaborating on the strategy and establishes a framework for future priority-setting, accountability, and partnerships to reduce the fuel buildup that contributes to large destructive fires. Four principles guide the strategy:



- 1. Prioritization: First priority should be given to the wildland urban interface (WUI) and second priority to areas outside the WUI. Priority treatments must concentrate on sites where vegetation is most likely to support catastrophic fires that threaten vital resources or locations of particular value to local communities. In addition, non-WUI treatments must be applied to areas where fuel loads could quickly increase to dangerous levels without active management.
- 2. Coordination: Coordinating land management activities, including fuels reduction, timber sales, insect and disease eradication, habitat improvement, watershed improvement, and other vegetation management activities, is key to maximizing their combined benefits toward overall fuels management objectives and achieving a well-coordinated fuels management program.
- 3. Collaboration: Each year's federal program should increasingly reflect the input and priorities of local, tribal, and state interests.
- 4. Accountability: The strategy builds in accountability through an approved monitoring plan and state-of-the-art geographic information system outputs, assuring continued improvement in the ability of federal land managers to systematically track and support program planning, implementation, and effectiveness.

The strategy outlined in the document provides a strategic and realistic approach for reducing fuels on federal lands by focusing on specific goals that address the multiple factors that influence fuels treatments and by working collaboratively to achieve them. These four key principles are incorporated in this risk/hazard assessment.

The Cohesive Fuels Treatment Strategy aims to lessen risks from catastrophic wildland fires by reducing hazardous fuel buildup in forests and woodlands and by reducing threats from flammable invasive species in rangelands, with an emphasis on protecting communities.

2.2 The Fire Environment

The fire environment is defined as surrounding conditions, influences, and modifying forces that determine wildfire behavior¹. Firefighters recognize these three components of the fire environment: weather, topography, and fuels. These components affect the likelihood of a fire starting, the speed and direction at which a wildfire will travel, the intensity at which a wildfire burns, and the ability to control and extinguish a wildfire. Although weather and topography cannot be changed, the fuels (or vegetation) can be modified.

Weather – Dry, hot and windy weather increases the likelihood of a major wildfire. These conditions make ignition easier, allow fuels to burn more rapidly, and increase fire intensity.

Topography – Of all the topographic features, steepness of slope most influences fire behavior. As the steepness of the slope increases, the fire spreads more quickly. Other important topographic features

¹ Adapted from US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indians Affairs, and USDA Forest Service, *Living with Fire*.



include aspect (south and south-west facing slopes usually have more fires) and narrow, steep drainages, which can significantly increase the rate of spread.

Fuel – Fuel is required for any fire to burn. In regard to wildfire, fuels almost always consist of living vegetation (trees, grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers) and dead plant material (dead trees, dried grasses, fallen branches, pine needles, etc.). The amount, size, moisture content, arrangement, and other fuel characteristics influence ease of ignition, rate of fire spread, length of flames produced, and other fire behavior descriptors.

Wildfires can spread in a variety of ways. The three most common ways are by flames generated by burning material heating and burning adjacent fuel, by heat from the fire igniting fuels above the fire from below, and by embers carried by the wind or convection column ahead of the flaming front. Many homes and outbuildings are lost when embers, carried ahead of the main fire, ignite fuels on the roof or are blown into attic crawl spaces or eave vents.

2.3 Wildland Urban Interface

Throughout this plan, the term wildland urban interface will come up again and again. The following explanation was adapted from *USDA Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-109* (1989) and the *Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review, Final Report* (1995).

The wildland urban interface (WUI) is defined as the line, area, or zone where structures, and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

There are three types of wildland urban interface, each with its own demographic characteristics and land management problems.

- ... Mixed Interface or Intermix
- ... Classic interface
- ...Occluded interface

The Intermix – The intermix ranges from single homes or other buildings scattered throughout the wildland area to medium-sized subdivisions. Typical are summer homes, recreation homes, and farms in a wildland setting. When a fire starts, the individual homes are very hard to protect because few fire agencies have the resources to provide an engine or two for each house that may be threatened in a large fire.

The Classic Interface – By far, the greatest numbers of people live in (and are currently moving into) what can be called the classic interface. This is the area where homes, especially new subdivisions, press against the wildland. Fires starting in adjacent wildland areas can propagate a massive flame front during a wildfire, and numerous homes are put at risk by a single fire that sometimes overwhelms fire protection forces and water supplies. An example of the classic interface, in Forest County, is the hunting camps.



The Occluded Interface – An occluded interface is characterized by isolated areas of wildland within an urban area. The same demographic trends that influence the classic interface affect this one. As cities grow together to make a super city, islands of undeveloped land are left behind. Sometimes, these are specifically set aside as natural parks. Again, they may be steep, difficult places that are unsuitable as building sites. Frequently, they present a fire threat to adjacent homeowners. Examples in the planning area include undeveloped lots in subdivisions.

The type of intermix is not always obvious. Small towns and villages may contain both classic and intermix areas depending upon how the "downtown" tends to mix with wildland vegetation at the city's fringes.

2.4 Background and History of Accomplishments

Prior to human occupation, fire and climate interacted to determine the vegetation on the landscape. Since then, human activity; fire suppression policies; domestic animals; the combined impacts of drought, insects, and disease; and introduced species (especially invasive plants) have been added to the equation.

Wildfires take place in less developed or completely undeveloped areas, spreading rapidly through vegetative fuels. They can occur any time of the year, but mostly occur during long, dry, hot spells. Any small fire, if not quickly detected and suppressed, can get out of control. Most wildfires are caused by human carelessness, negligence, and ignorance. However, some are precipitated by lightning strikes and in rare instances, spontaneous combustion. Wildfires in Pennsylvania can occur in open fields, grass, dense brush, and forests.

Forest County has a forested area of over 398 square miles which is 93% of the county. Allegheny National Forest, State Game Lands 24, Cornplanter State Forest, and part of Cook Forest State Park make up a majority of the county land. (FCHMP - draft 2014). The Allegheny National Forest alone comprises forty three (43%) percent of the County's land area. The potential geographic extent of wildfires is quite large. In 1990 a 601 acre fire occurred in the County, this illustrates the potential for large fires in Forest County. Under dry conditions or droughts, wildfires have the potential to burn forests as well as croplands. The greatest potential for wildfires is in the spring months of March, April, and May, and the autumn months of October and November. In the spring, bare trees allow sunlight to reach the forest floor, drying fallen leaves and other ground debris. In the fall, dried leaves are also fuel for fires. Ninety eight percent of wildfires in Pennsylvania are caused by people, often by debris burns (DCNR, 2009).



Table 1 is a list of past fire occurrences for Forest County by year from 1991 through 2013 (DCNR Bureau

of Forestry reportable fires, Stelter). Veer

Year	No. of Fires
1991	7
1992	7 2 0
1993	0
1994	3
1995	4
1996	2
1997	2
1998	1
1999	2 2 1 2 4 5
2000	4
2001	5
2002	0
2003	1
2004	0
2005	0 2
2006	1
2007	1
2008	0
2009	1
2010	1
2011	0
2012	0
2013	0

Table 1 Reported Fires, Bureau of Forestry

In addition to the growth factors, the rapid development of oil wells and well infrastructure on federal, state, and private lands has rapidly changed the fuel arrangements throughout the County. The potential impacts of the Hemlock Wooly Adelgid on Eastern Hemlock is also a concern due to its impacts on the County's forested lands.



2.5 Core Team

A core decision making team composed of the Forest County Planning Department, Warren County Planning Department, the State of Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Allegheny National Forest, and Wildland Fire Associates was formed.

An initial meeting of the core team was held on June 27, 2012 in Warren, PA. The purpose of the meeting was to identify stakeholders, encourage participation and define the roles they would play in the planning process and in protecting communities from the impacts of wildfire.

2.6 Methodology

The core team began by listing key stakeholders and constituencies whose involvement should be sought. Individual team members were given assignments to gather data and other information needed to complete the plan. The County engaged the services of a contractor, Wildland Fire Associates, LLP to recommend treatment options and to draft and finalize the plan.

As part of the process, communities and townships located in the county were assessed by local fire departments. The assessments were used to determine their vulnerability to a catastrophic wildfire. The results of the assessment were included in the base map and used by the core team to identify areas of concern and make decisions.

The contractor gathered comprehensive data sets that were used to develop a based map of the area and adjacent landscapes of interest. The data was used to make recommendations regarding areas needing protection and for establishing risk-reduction priorities.

The wildland urban interface is defined as the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. A 1.5- mile buffer standard was adopted, regardless of land ownership, to define the Wildland – Urban Interface.

The planning process and resulting recommendations also recognized the importance of the following premises when developing and implementing the CWPP for the county:

- It is important that the communities and stakeholders fully support the plan. To successfully compete for and receive grants, the community must be willing and ready, to the extent necessary, to actively participate in each identified project.
- Actions must be taken by all landowners to improve the safety of firefighters and the public in the event of a wildfire and to reduce the likelihood of a fire escaping initial attack and threatening nearby structures or other lands.
- The plan will identify near-term and intermediate actions, as well as future treatments and follow-up maintenance activities. It is necessary to recognize the importance of attempting to properly sequence treatments on the landscape by working first around and within the communities and subdivisions, and then moving further out in the surrounding landscape.
- It is quite likely, due to availability of funding, that the plan will be implemented in stages and completed based on established priorities.
- Mitigation measures should be cost effective to the extent possible.



The overriding treatment objective is to create a defensible space within a forest canopy that would be less likely to support a crown fire. As a result, a crown fire would revert to a surface fire and spot fires ignited in advance of a crown fire would also remain surface fires that could be more easily attacked by wildland firefighters. This makes it much easier to protect a structure or community against a high-intensity wildland fire. When fully implemented, the treatments will provide for safe and effective fire suppression actions while also considering the aesthetic values important to the local residents and other stakeholders.

2.7 Analysis Process

The data analysis completed for this plan is based on the Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques and data. The process used is similar to processes used throughout the United States by federal, state, and local agencies. The process starts with assembling the best available data in two key categories: fuels and values at risk that can be lost or damaged in the event of a wildland fire. The data layers are then ranked according to importance on a qualitative scale, in this case 1-4. This qualitative scale is numerical in nature in order to take advantage of the efficient spatial processing capabilities of GIS.

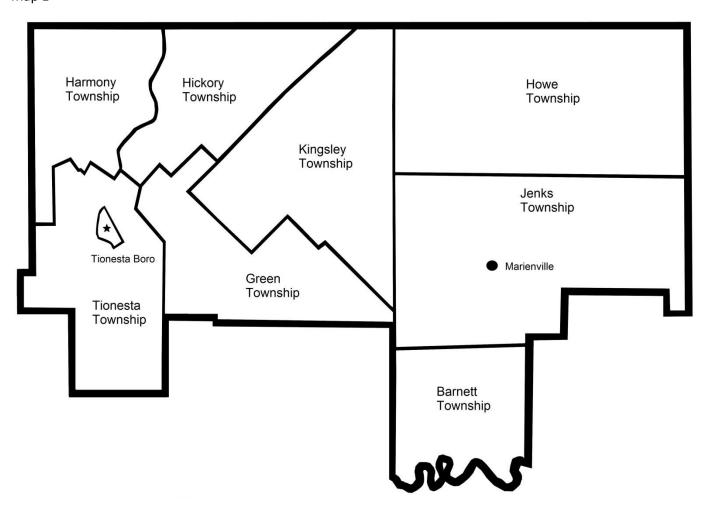
After the ranking process is completed, the resulting layers of data were reentered into a weighted overlay analysis. Simply put, the data layers are assigned a weight based on relative importance in relation to each other and then added together for a numerical ranking (low to extreme).



3.1 Planning Area Boundaries

Map 1 is an overview of the municipalities and townships that make up Forest County which outlines the planning area boundaries.

Map 1





3.2 Planning Process

The publication *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities* was used as a guide to prepare this plan. The steps outlined in the publication were used to identify tasks. The core team and the contractor reviewed the planning requirements, set various key parameters, developed a plan of action, and identified sources to acquire necessary documents and information required for the completion of the plan.

Meetings were held around the county, with core team members, local fire departments, and others to gather information and receive input, obtain recommendations, identify potential projects, make assignments, and set deadlines.

A DVD was produced and provided to all 5 fire departments in Forest County, along with maps with the initial Risk Assessment for each area as well as infrastructure. Hazard analysis forms were provided and the fire departments were encouraged to conduct the assessments and gauge the risk in their response areas.

The contractor received necessary information from members of the core team and others.

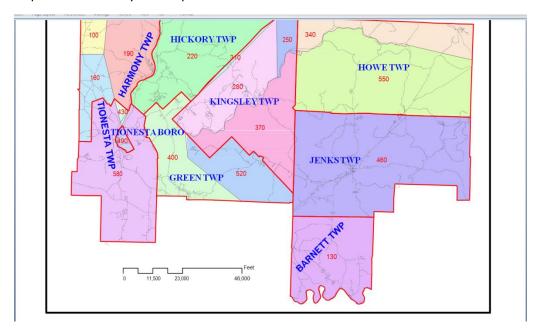
A final hard copy and an electronic copy of the final draft plan will be presented to the County. Once the plan has been approved by the core team and is approved by Forest County, it will be available for distribution to the stakeholders, including land and property owners; town, county, state and federal officials, agencies, and departments; recreational users; local fire departments, and fire protection districts; business owners; utility companies; other interested parties.



4.0 Wildland Fire Response

Wildland and structural fire suppression services in the County are provided by the township or municipality local fire departments (for a complete list of these departments see Map 2) as well as state and federal firefighters through mutual aid agreements.

Map 2 Forest County Fire Departments and infrastructure.



	FOREST COUNTY							
	EMERGENCY S	ERVICE Z	ONES					
Zone #	Fire Dept.	Police	Ambulance Service					
100	Pleasantville VFD	PSP	Tionesta Ambulance					
160	Tionesta VFD	PSP	Tionesta Ambulance					
190	West Hickory VFD	PSP	Tionesta Ambulance					
220	West Hickory VFD	PSP	Tionesta Ambulance					
580	Tionesta VFD	PSP	Tionesta Ambulance					
490	Tionesta VFD	PSP	Tionesta Ambulance					
400	Tionesta VFD	PSP	Tionesta Ambulance					
280	Tionesta VFD	PSP	Tionesta Ambulance					
250	Sheffield VFD	PSP	Sheffield Ambulance					
340	Sheffield VFD	PSP	Sheffield Ambulance					
520	Marienville VFD	PSP	Clarion EMS					
370	Marienville VFD	PSP	Clarion EMS					
550	Marienville VFD	PSP	Clarion EMS					
460	Marienville VFD	PSP	Clarion EMS					
130	Marienville VFD	PSP	Clarion EMS					

The level of response to an emergency is dependent upon time of day and day of the week as many of the firefighters work in neighboring communities. This factor can impact both response time as well as the number of responders.

Neighboring fire districts and the cooperators listed above have routinely supported each other during wildland fire suppression activities in the form of mutual aide – both within and outside of the wildland urban interface. The overarching goal has been the timely suppression of wildland fires in order to protect life and property.



4.1 Safety

A variety of safety issues are present in the planning area.

Oil and Gas infrastructure presents a variety of problems for local fire departments. Access is limited or restricted,



Figure 1 narrow access road

Often these sites are on one way, in-out roads, which limits safe egress in the event of a large wildland $\frac{1}{2}$

fire in the area.



Figure 2 gated access road

Pipelines, both above ground pipelines and buried pipelines are a concern



Figure 3 above ground pipeline
As are the tanks and pumping sites,



Figure 4 Buried pipeline



Figure 5 tank battery and pumping station



Figure 6 tank battery

and debris around these sites.



Figure 7 well site debris



Hunting camps and isolated homes are located on narrow, one way, in-out roads across the County. Some hunting camps are located across flowing creeks with no bridges to access the sites.



Figure 8 Hunting camp with leaves on roof

Many of these roads and associated power lines need brush clearing or canopy reduction work to allow easy access to emergency vehicles. Many County and private roads, which provide access to farms and scattered home sites, are very narrow and are sometimes located in narrow valleys or on hillsides with heavy vegetation.



Figure 9 Power line in trees

First responders and incident commanders must size up the situation and develop their plan of attack accordingly.







5.0 Community Description

Forest County was created on April 11, 1848, from part of Jefferson County. The county was enlarged on October 31, 1866, when part of Venango County was incorporated into Forest County. Forest County is a rural eighth-class county in western Pennsylvania. The county seat is Tionesta Borough. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 431 square miles. 428 square miles are land and 3 square miles are water. The 2010 population was 7,716 people. Of this population, more than 2,500 are incarcerated in the state correctional institute located north of Marienville known as SCI Forest and an additional 128 are located at the Abraxas Foundation northwest of Marienville. Forest County is composed of 1 borough and 8 townships.

Seasonal recreation's impacts vary in the County. With the spring, hunting and fishing season opens, and more visitors are camping and using their recreational homes. As summer progresses and more visitors are hiking, picnicking, etc., the risk of a human-caused fire increases as the fuels and vegetation reach maturity and begin to cure or dry. Fall hunting seasons, with the leaf fall, increase the risk of fire as hunters and campers light warming fires, sometimes abandoning them with the belief that the fire will "go out". In the fall, clean up and seasonal debris burning begins bringing with it an increased risk of fire.

5.1 Population and Demographics

Forest County is classified politically as an eighth class county. The 2010 population was 7,716 people. Forest County is composed of 1 borough and 8 townships. The populations per municipality are identified in table 2.3-1 below. Howe Township has 405 people but 128 are located at the Abraxas Foundation and Jenks Township has 3,629 people but 2,500 are located at SCI Forest. Population density is 18 people per square mile.

Table 2.3-1: Forest County Municipality Populations

+++			
Municipality	Population	Municipality	Population
Barnett Township	361	Jenks Township	3629
Green Township	522	Kingsley Township	363
Harmony Township	666	Tionesta Borough	483
Hickory Township	558	Tionesta Township	729
Howe Township	405		
Source: 2010 Census Bureau			

Table 2 Screen capture of the 2010 Forest county Hazard Mitigation Plan, p 15



There were 2,511 households in 2010. 11.3% were married couples with children, 38.6% were married couples with no children, 4.3% were single parent households, 36.2% were single person households and 9.6% were other types of households. The average household size is 2.08 and the average family size is 2.67. Forest County has a median household income of \$36,006.00 with a median per capita income of \$14,306.00.

In Forest County 957 residents are under the age of 18, 5,341 are age 18-64 and 1,418 are age 65 or older. The median age is 43.0 within the county. In accordance with the 2010 census, 5,937 were white, 1,389 were black/African American, and 390 were other race (FCHMP 2013).

5.2 Topography

Forest County lies entirely within the High Plateau Section of the Unglaciated Appalachian Plateau (or Allegheny Plateau) Physiographic Province. Broad, rounded to flat uplands with deep, angular valleys characterize the High Plateau Section. The stream drainage pattern of the Unglaciated Allegheny Plateau is dendritic, resembling the branching of trees.

The bedrock geology in Forest County was formed during the Pennsylvanian, Mississippian, and Devonian Periods of the Paleozoic Era (about 280 million to 405 million years before the present). During that span of time, repeated sea advances and retreats deposited sands, silts, clays, and coals, which in turn formed the sequence of sedimentary rocks that are found in the county today. Minor uplift occurring about 200 million years ago, caused in part by the Allegheny Orogeny (mountain building event), added to the present bedrock structure.

Since that time, streams have eroded and dissected the plateau, exposing the younger rock at the higher elevations and the successively older rock of the valley walls and bottoms. The surficial geology of the county is dominated by sandstone, shale, siltstone, and conglomerates, with coal and limestone found in lower, or older strata (Cerutti 1985).

Forest County has a forest area of over 398 square miles which is 93% of the county.

Allegheny National Forest, State Game Lands 24, Cornplanter State Forest and part of Cook Forest State Park make up a majority of the county land. The Allegheny National Forest alone occupies forty three (43%) percent of the County. These areas include facilities for boating, camping, fishing, hunting, mountain biking, ATV trails, snowmobile trails and swimming.

Forest County has a forest type of Allegheny hardwoods, characterized by black cherry (Prunus serotina) and red maple (Acer rubrum), with smaller amounts of sugar maple (Acer sacchaarum), hemlock, American beech, ash (Fraxinus spp.), and birch (Betula spp.) (Whitney 1990). This forest type makes up more than half of Forest County's forests, while oak-hickory forest makes up approximately a fifth of the total forest (FIA 2009).

The southeastern part of the county holds the largest contiguous blocks of forest, comprised mostly of second and third growth forest stands; there are only a few known areas of old-growth forest in the county. The extent of remaining forest within the broad valleys of northern Forest County is very small.



Rich, alluvial soils deposited from streams and deep colluvial soils from erosion of the lower slopes of the ridges have made the valleys in the county prime agricultural and grazing areas.

Slopes over 25% have been identified as Steep slopes in Forest County by analysis of the USGS data and the Digital Elevation model created from this data. Steep slopes are generally unstable with potential erosion and sedimentation problems. Most notable are the steep slopes along the Allegheny River.

5.3 Weather

The climate in Forest County is humid and temperate. Based on temperature and precipitation data recorded at Tionesta, the mean annual temperature for the region is 46° F (7.8° C). In winter, the mean temperature is 32.2° F (0° C), with an average daily minimum temperature of 22° F (-5.6° C). In summer, the mean temperature is 60° F (15.6° C) and the average daily maximum temperature is 72° F (22.2° C; NCDC [n.d.]). The growing season, calculated as the probable number of days that the daily minimum temperature will be higher than 32° F, ranges from approximately 126 to 165 days, depending on aspect and elevation. Precipitation is evenly distributed throughout the year, but is significantly heavier on the windward, west facing slopes than in the valleys. The average annual precipitation is 43in. (109° cm), while the average annual snowfall is 74° in. (188° cm; NCDC [n.d.], Cerutti 1985°).

The climate of the County is quite consistent season to season, with most moisture received through the winter/early spring and late spring/summer. The County experiences a bi-modal fire season: SPRING (mid March through late May and green up/leaf out) and FALL (late September through late November, senescence to leaf fall). During the remaining periods of the year the County experiences routine episodic precipitation events. These precipitation events provide the County with 40-50 inches of precipitation (average range) and an additional 50-100 inches of snow annually. If annual accumulated precipitation falls in this range, fire season severity is strongly influenced by the frequency pattern of precipitation events and the occurrence/association of wind events. The absence of snow pack on the forest has a direct influence on fire potential and severity/persistence.



6.0 Resource Management Considerations

6.1 Fire Regime Condition Classes (FRCC)

Schmidt, et al. (2002) examined land conditions in the United States with regard to the degree of departure of fire regimes from historical fire cycles due to fire exclusion and other influences. They characterized the landscape by 5 Fire Regime Groups and 3 Condition Classes. Appendix C of *Protecting People and Natural Resources – A Cohesive Fuels Treatment Strategy* (USDI/USDA FS 2006) provides guidance for the identification of the various fire regime groups and fire condition classes.

The predominant fire regime condition class in Forest County appears to be a Group V followed by a Group III in more populated areas. Group V represents areas which have a greater than 200 year fire return interval. Group III represents areas which have a 35 – 200 year fire return interval with Low and Mixed Severity fires. Table 3 gives a summary of the grouping used on the FRCC analysis

Group	Frequency	Severity	Severity description
1	0 – 35 years	Low / mixed	Generally low-severity fires replacing less than 25% of the dominant overstory vegetation; can include mixed-severity fires that replace up to 75% of the overstory
JII	0 – 35 years	Replacement	High-severity fires replacing greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation
ш	35 – 200 years	Mixed / low	Generally mixed-severity; can also include low- severity fires
IV	35 – 200 years	Replacement	High-severity fires
V	200+ years	Replacement / any severity	Generally replacement- severity; can include any severity type in this frequency range

Table 3 FRCC descriptions



Figure 11 displays the Fire Regimes identified for Forest County by Landfire.

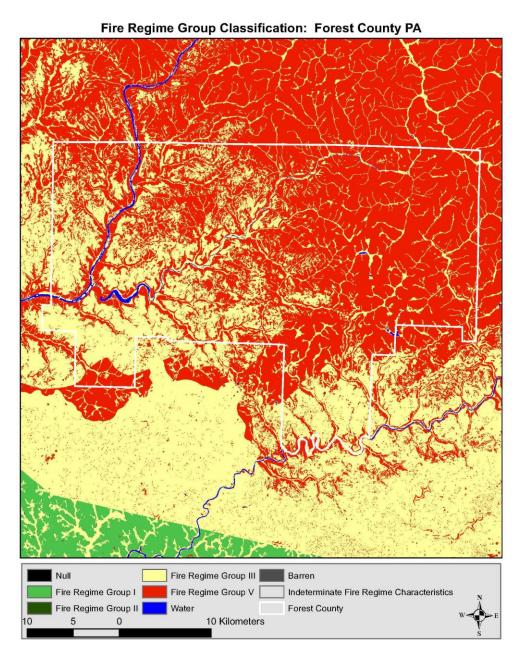


Figure 11 Fire Regimes of Forest County

Using Landfire's Regional maps, see Figure 12, Forest County has predominantly Condition Class 2 or Moderate Vegetation Departure from its natural fire regime.



Fire regimes are used as a tool describing fire's role in wildland ecosystems. Simply put, FRCC assessments determine how similar a landscape is to its natural or historical state. Fire regime condition classes are broken down into three categories: 1, 2, and 3. Landscapes that fall within the Category of FRCC 1 contain vegetation patterns and disturbance regime characteristic of the natural regime. FRCC 2 landscapes are those that are moderately departed from the natural regime, and FRCC 3 landscapes reflect vegetation and disturbances that are uncharacteristic of the natural regime. So essentially, an FRCC 1 has key ecosystem components intact, such as large old trees and soil characteristics that would naturally be found on that site. A landscape with an FRCC rating of 3 indicates that the land is very different from its natural regime in terms of its vegetation or disturbances or both. An FRCC 3 landscape has lost key ecosystem components. An example could be the loss of characteristic large trees due to uncharacteristic wildfires that occurred in uncharacteristic fuels.

FRCC summarizes land health, and is useful in planning and designing treatment alternatives for fuel modifications such as treating the WUI to modify expected fire behavior from wildland fire.

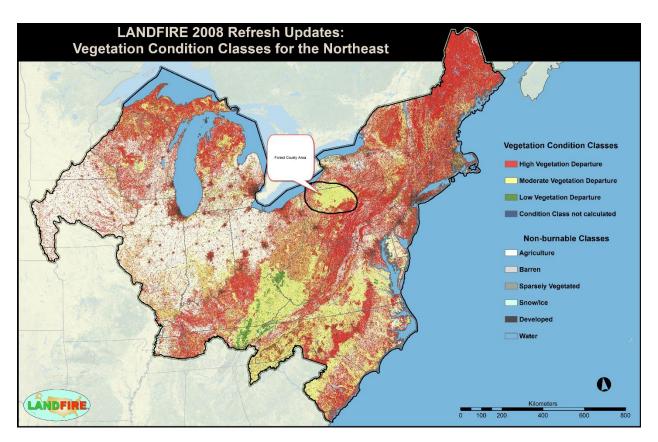


Figure 12 Fire Regime Condition Class



6.2 Invasive (Nonnative) Species Management Considerations

Forest County is host to several forest insects and diseases that could have a significant impact on the health and subsequent fire behavior of its forests.

The Hemlock Wooly Adelgid (Adelges tsugae) has been identified in Forest county in 2013 (see Figure 13). The Hemlock Wooly adelgid nymphs feed at the base of hemlock needles; the loss of fluid from the needles accelerates needle drop and branch dieback. The loss of fluid also stresses the tree and can result in a grayish-green appearance of the trees needles. Trees that are stressed in this manner are more susceptible to fire and the needles can act as more readily available fuel resulting in potentially more torching and crowning of hemlock during a wildland fire. Also, dead trees (snags) are a significant hazard to wildland fire fighters due to an increased possibility of tree fall during wind events and fires.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Current Range in PA

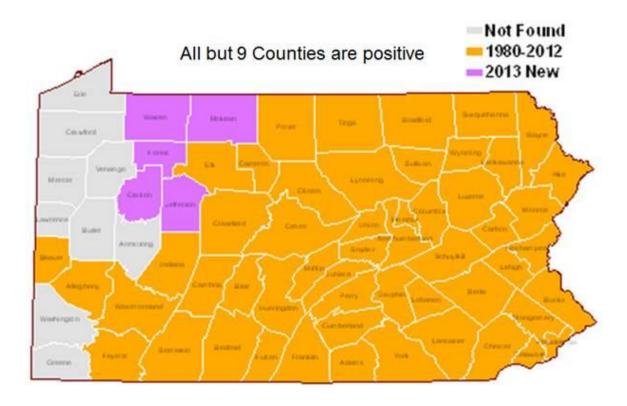


Figure 13 Hemlock Wooly Adelgid in Pennsylvania



The Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis), is another introduced beetle that feeds on ash trees and is causing wide spread tree decline and mortality in the northeastern United States. Figure 14 illustrates the Emerald Ash Borers distribution in Pennsylvania as of 2013.

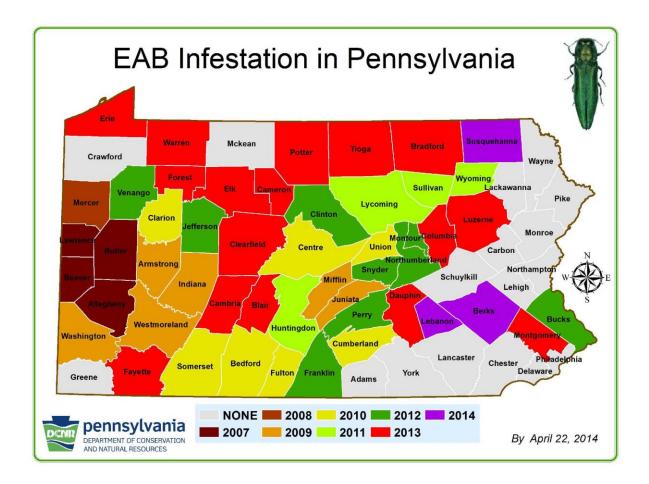


Figure 14 Emerald Ash Borer infestation in Pennsylvania.

Larval feeding in the bark and sapwood disrupts the flow of nutrients and water to the tree eventually killing the tree. These dead trees are more susceptible to wildfire and as snags are an increased hazard to fire fighters and recreational users of Pennsylvania's forests.



Beech Bark disease (Figure 15) represents a unique relationship between the beech scale insect (Cryptococcus fagisuga Lindinger) and the fungal pathogen Nectria coccinea var. faginata. Beech bark disease is a canker disease caused by the Nectria fungus. Feeding by the beech scale insect facilitates entry of the fungal pathogen. The scale insect and pathogen work in combination to kill patches of the inner bark. Cankers can expand and join to girdle and kill the tree. These stressed trees are again more susceptible to fire and drought and the dead trees can contribute to the overall intensity and difficulty of control for wild fires occurring in affected stands of beech.

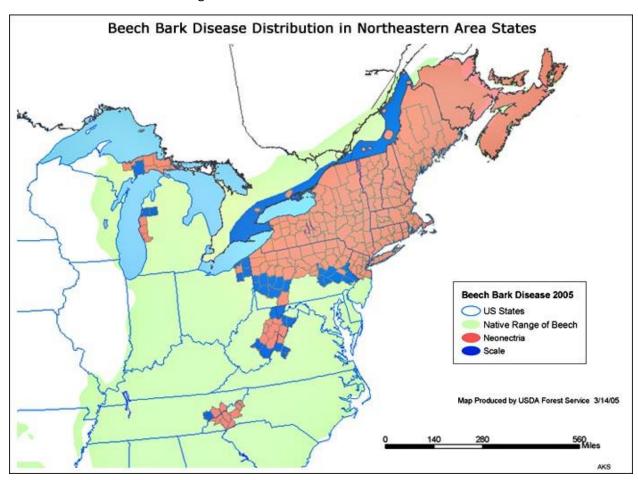


Figure 15 Beech bark disease in the north east as of 2005.

Other forest insects that have been monitored, such as the Gypsy moth, Asian longhorned beetle, sudden oak death, etc. have been reported in Pennsylvania and in Forest County. But at this time the impacts are not as significant as those mentioned previously in this section.

Individually or in combination these forest insects and disease are a building threat to Forest County's forests. The stressed trees are much more susceptible to fire, and the killed trees contribute significantly to the forest's fuel loading and the difficulty, or resistance to control, of fighting wildfires in affected areas. Not to mention the increased risk of snags falling, either from burning through at the stump during a wildfire or from a wind event. Falling snags have resulting in numerous fatalities of both recreationists and wildland fire fighters in the U.S.



7.0 Community Risk Assessment

7.1 Environmental Factors

An observed phenomenon that may become more of a factor in the near future is the gradual warming of the environment. Whether or not "climate change" or "global warming" is a human-caused phenomenon, warmer and drier climatic conditions during the last decade have come on the heels of wetter and cooler conditions that had favored increases in fuel accumulation. Whatever its cause, a warm climatic cycle can contribute in any year to earlier snowmelt, drought, and heavy, isolated rainstorms. The early loss of snow cover, patchy rainfall, and low soil water absorption during intense rainstorms may contribute to lower live and dead fuel moisture during the summer months.

Understanding and predicting the consequences of natural disturbance effects on landscapes is difficult. All of the natural disturbance factors – fire, insects, pathogens, wind, drought, etc. – are capable of affecting forest landscapes on various scales and may act individually or in combination.

7.2 Risk of Fire Occurrence

There have been 39 fires reported in the County since 1991 (Bureau of Forestry, Stelter, 2014). The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation of Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry estimates that these reported events may only be approximately 15 percent of the total number of events that have actually occurred over that time. Information on wildfire events on private land is not available.

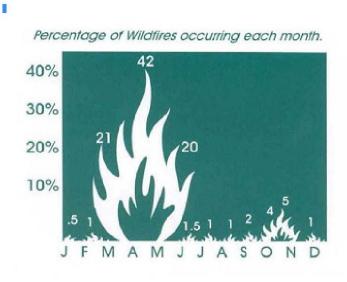


Figure 16 Wildfire per month DCNR



Figure 16 represents wildfire occurrence by month in Pennsylvania. The figure shows that the highest percentage of wildfires occurs from March through June as the spring burning season begins and the first of the States fire seasons occurs. This first season is more severe due to the plants still being relatively dry and just beginning to enter their green up phase. As the fire and burning season progresses through May, plants are greening up and new leaves and needles are at their highest live fuel moisture levels. The summer rains begin in May and June and fire season wanes. As the summer progresses and rainfall ends in September, the fall fire season begins as live fuels again enter full maturity/dormancy and are more available as fuel for wildfires.

7.3 Fire Behavior

Fine fuels comprised of hardwood leaf litter, cured grasses and brush are a significant factor in fire spread and intensity. A low relative live fuel moisture condition combined with a continuous fuel bed with available fine fuels elevates the potential for large fire growth.

Fuel loadings across the County have increased as a result of past fire suppression.

Fuel build-up is also caused by tree mortality from insect infestations and disease. Beech bark disease and the Hemlock Wooly adelgid are examples. The County has a history of frequent wind events (tornadoes, straight line winds) and ice damage, which contribute significantly to fuel accumulations. These disturbance events contribute to fuel bed development of larger fuels that will support wildland fire events. In the past 20 years, fuels generated by these types of events have been the sites of problematic wildland fire incidents.

Further adding to potentially significant fire behavior is the increased activity surrounding oil, gas, and mining developments. Well pads, electric lines, gas lines, and tank batteries are examples of the types of facilities that may influence fire size, intensity, behavior, and resistance to control.

Observed fire characteristics, such as flame length and rates of spread, provide wildland fire fighters with an understanding of the expected fire behavior and resistance to control. Terrain features and changes in fuel types can alter the observed fire behavior – flame length and rate of spread – but fire behavior will always dictate the most effective means necessary to control the fire.



7.4 Risk Assessment

When the key GIS layers – vegetation, improvements, sensitive environmental factors, and fuel condition class – were analyzed, four levels of risk were established: Low, Moderate, High, and Extreme. The various levels of risk to the values at risk are shown in Figure 17 and in Appendices.

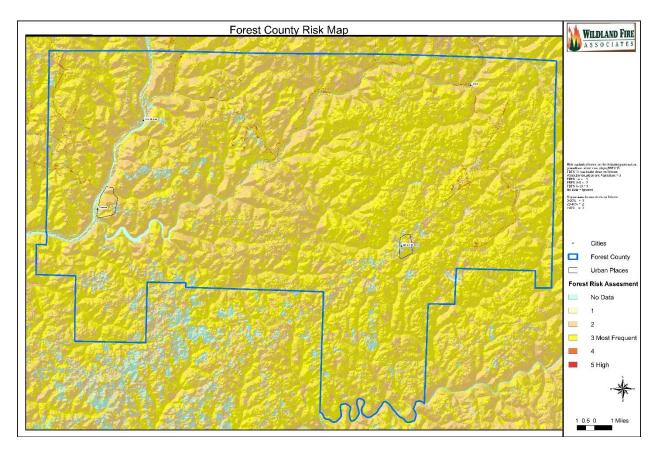


Figure 17 Risk Map for Forest County

Most of the County is designated as being at Moderate Risk, depending upon fuel type. Based on past experience, the contractor noted that factors such as heavy, often continuous concentrations of fuel and steep terrain could combine under adverse weather conditions or during periods of drought and contribute to an intense, rapidly moving wildfire that would be difficult to control. Individual risk maps, for each township, municipality, or city assessed are included in Appendices.

Individual infrastructure maps for each township, municipality, or city assessed are included in Appendices.



8.0 Recommendations for Reducing Fire Hazards

8.1 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to provide stakeholders and those living in the planning area with an overview of existing wildland fuel conditions and recommend a possible course of action that will reduce the impacts of a wildland fire to those living in the planning area.

8.2 Reduce Structural Ignitability

During our assessment, the principal recommendation for individual home owners is to reduce structural ignitability. Especially the hunting camps that were inspected and are discussed in more detail in 8.3.

When strong winds and hot, dry days lead to wildfires, it cannot be expected that fire engines park in front of homes to protect your family and possessions. As desirable as it may be, there simply aren't enough fire fighters or equipment to defend every home. In a matter of minutes, a wildfire can jump from a burning hillside, race through subdivisions, and destroy homes and neighborhoods.

Defensible space, the area between a house and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been modified to reduce the wildfire threat, should be created to provide an opportunity for firefighters to effectively defend the house. In the event that firefighters are not available, defensible space also improves the likelihood of a home surviving without assistance. The goal of defensible space is to reduce the chances of a wildfire spreading onto a homeowner's property and igniting homes and other structures and to reduce the risk of loss from a wildfire. Immediately dispose of cleared vegetation when implanting defensible space treatments and maintain defensible space annually. For additional information about creating defensible space and fire safe practices, the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources has **Firewise** site а at http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/foresty/wildlandfire/firewise/index.htm .

To protect homes, families, and possessions, follow the steps outlined below – and make property "FireWise". To be FireWise carry out certain fire protection measures before a fire even starts. By following these simple fire safety steps to create defensible space, homes will have a chance to survive while firefighters work to bring the wildfire under control. The key elements are summarized below.

Access – Proper identification of your home is essential. During a major wildfire, firefighters from throughout the state (or even the nation) will arrive to assist local firefighters. They will rely on clear street signs and addresses to find your home.

Even if your street and house are clearly identified for firefighters, precious time can be lost if firefighters have difficulty getting to your house. Narrow roads, dead-end streets, steep driveways, and weak bridges can delay firefighters or prevent them from arriving at all; firefighting equipment is much larger and heavier than your family car or truck. Single lane roads or driveways should have turnouts at regular intervals with enough space to allow emergency vehicles and cars to pass. Road and street systems must be designed to provide safe emergency evacuation and fire department access. A minimum of two primary access roads should be designed into every subdivision and development. All



private and public streets should be constructed to provide two traffic lanes, each a minimum of ten feet wide. This is just enough space for a fire engine and car to pass each other. Curves and intersections should be wide enough to allow large fire equipment to easily pass and turn. Streets and driveways must not be too steep or have sharp curves - this can prevent emergency equipment from gaining access to your home. Roads, driveways, and bridges should be built to carry at least 40,000 pounds, the average weight of a fire engine. Dead-end streets and long driveways should have turn around areas designed as either a "T" or a circle large enough to allow fire equipment to turn around. Each of these steps will give firefighters a chance to find and protect your home. A few minutes delay can make a difference in saving your home.

Water Supply – Establish your Emergency Water Supply. Water supply is vital for a fire department to protect a threatened house or extinguish a burning one. Even a FireWise house may not be able to survive a wildfire without an emergency water supply. A minimum water storage supply of 2,500 gallons is recommended for use in emergencies. Once you have established an emergency water supply, you must make sure firefighters can get to it. If your water comes from a well, it is recommended that you have a gasoline-powered generator so firefighters can operate your pump during a power failure. For any emergency water supply, the outlet valve must be easily seen and visibly signed from the nearest road. You can obtain specific outlet, valve design, and thread requirements by contacting your local fire department.

Defensible Space – Your first defense against wildfire is to create and maintain a defensible space around our home. This does not mean your landscape must be barren. A defensible space is an area, either man-made or natural, where the vegetation is modified to slow the rate and intensity of an advancing wildfire. It also creates an area where fire suppression operations can occur and helps protect the forest from a structure fire.

Wildfire hazards can be effectively reduced by following these defensible space guidelines developed by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry.

- The dimensions of a defensible space are subjective and depend on site characteristics, but typically a defensible space, on flat ground, extends a minimum of 75 feet around a home. This distance should be extended if the structure is located on a slope.
- Thin out continuous tree and brush cover around structures. The initial 15 feet around a structure should consist of an area in which all flammable vegetation is removed. Beyond the initial 15 feet, trees should be thinned to 10-12 foot crown spacing. Occasionally, clumps of 2 or 3 trees are acceptable for a more natural appearance if additional space surrounds them.
- Mow dry grass and weeds to a height of 6 inches or less for a distance of 30 feet from all structures.
- Prune tree branches within the defensible space up to a height of 10 feet above the ground.
 Dispose of all slash and debris left from thinning by either chipping and hauling them away or by piling and burning.
- Trim branches that extend over roof eaves. Remove branches within 150 feet of chimneys.
- Maintain the defensible space annually by removing debris, shrubs, and other vegetation that has accumulated during the year.
- Remove shrubs and small trees, or other potential ladder fuels from beneath large trees. Left in place, these fuels can carry a ground fire into the tree crowns.



- Stack firewood and wood piles at least 30 feet from any structure. Clear away flammable vegetation with 10 feet of these wood piles.
- Place liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tanks and fuel storage containers at least 30 feet from structures. Clear flammable vegetation from within 10feet of all such tanks.
- Clean pine needles, leaves, and other debris from roofs and gutters. This will eliminate an ignition source for firebrands, especially during hot, dry weather.

Remember, after you have established your FireWise environment, you must maintain it regularly.

Trees and Brush – Many naturally occurring plants in our area are highly flammable during the summer and can fuel a wildfire, causing it to spread rapidly. Removing flammable native vegetation and replacing it with low-growing, fire-resistive plants is one of the easiest and most effective ways to create a defensible space. Select landscape vegetation based on fire resistance and ease of maintenance, as well as visual enhancement of your property. In general, fire-resistive plants grow close to the ground; have a low sap or resin content; grow without accumulating dead branches, needles, leaves, or other debris; are easily maintained and pruned; and are drought tolerant in some cases. If fire resistive plants are not available, vary the height of your landscape plants, and give them adequate spacing. The taller the plants, the more widely they should be spaced.

Other FireWise precautions – After you have created defensible space around your home, additional FireWise precautions may be necessary. Work with neighbors to clear common areas between houses and prune areas of heavy vegetation that may pose a threat to everyone. Avoid planting trees under or near electrical lines (they may eventually grow into or touch the lines in high winds, thus causing a fire). If part of your property extends outside the newly created defensible space and is heavily forested, thin trees to decrease fire hazard and improve forest health. Remove dead, weak, or diseased trees and trees that are obviously leaning – leaving a healthy mixture of older and younger trees.

Construction Design Materials – Your house may be vulnerable to a wildfire because of its design, construction, and/or location. When preparing to build, buy or remodel, know what to look for in a FireWise home. A few modifications to your construction plans can reduce the chance of your house catching fire or help it resist further damage if it does catch fire. Don't let your house become more fuel for a wildfire. If you are building a new house, evaluate your building site. Choose a site away from heavily vegetated areas. Set your structure a minimum of 30 feet back from ridges of cliffs; increase the distance if the home will be higher than one story.

Building Materials – Use fire resistive or non-combustible construction materials, combined with design techniques to prevent or slow the penetration of fire beyond your home's exterior. Whenever possible, use brick, rock, or stucco – they resist fire much better than wood. If you decide on a wood exterior, it is especially important that you follow FireWise practices.

Roof – Your roof has the largest surface area of your structure and is the most vulnerable part of your house. It can easily catch fire from a wildfire's wind-blown sparks. Use class A or B roofing materials, such as asphalt shingles, slate or clay tile, or metal.



Siding and Walls – Use fire resistive or non-combustible construction materials whenever possible. Use a minimum of Class III flame spread-rated siding material – stone, brick, and stucco are best. Walls should be constructed of fire-resistive materials from the ground to the roof overhang.

Other Considerations – Build on the most level portion of the property. Avoid ridge tops, canyons, and areas between high points on a ridge. These are extremely hazardous locations for houses and firefighters because they become natural chimneys, increasing the intensity of the fire. Roof eaves extending beyond exterior walls are also susceptible to flame exposure. Limit them in length and box or enclose them with fire-resistive materials. Windows are often overlooked as fire hazards but can be serious risks. The heat from a wildfire may be enough to ignite the furnishings inside your house through the windows. Minimize the size and number of windows on the downhill side of the house or the side that would most likely be exposed to a wildfire. Consider both size and materials for windows and sliding glass doors. Multi-paned glass provides insulation from trapped air and gives more protection from radiant heat than single-paned glass. It also reduces breakage potential from windblown debris. To prevent sparks from entering your home through vents, cover exterior attic, soffit, and under floor vents with metal wire mesh (no larger than 1/8 of an inch). Install eave and soffit vents closer to the roof line than the walls. Design decks so that they are not located at the top of a hill directly in the line of a fire moving upslope. Enclose the undersides of balconies and decks on slopes with fire resistive materials. If not enclosed these areas can trap flames and burning embers that can ignite your home. Use weed barrier fabric under deck and balcony areas to keep them free of vegetation. Cover chimneys and stove pipes with a non-flammable screen (mesh no larger than ½ inch).

8.3 Area Specific Recommendations

Area specific inspections and evaluations are designed to be carried out by the respective fire departments in each municipality or township. Of the 5 fire departments functioning in Forest County a total of 4 returned responses to the county planner and the contractor. Of these 5 departments, 2 departments returned evaluations and risk assessments as well as maps annotated with risk ratings, bridges, etc.

Based on this sampling the following results that would be applicable to the degree that the rest of the County conforms to the sample.

Generically, the majority of the hunting "camps" inspected and reported on had similar issues of:

- One way in-out roads
- Vegetation within 30 feet of the structures
- Flammable building materials were used in the construction of the dwellings
- Flammable structures were attached or adjacent to the building
- No water immediately available such as hydrants (dry or wet)
- A much longer response time from local fire departments due to the remoteness of the camps and road conditions getting to the camps
- Radio communications and cell phone coverage was limited in many of the hunting camp areas that were visited and inspected.



Individual homes that were inspected had very similar issues to the hunting camps:

- Narrow width roads
- Overhanging vegetation on narrow roads which could limit access of emergency vehicles
- Flammable construction materials on either the home and/or attached decks
- Flammable vegetation within 75 feet of the home site
- Areas that had poor cell phone or radio coverage
- A lengthened response time from the local fire departments

Implementing the FireWise practices outlined in 8.2 would greatly increase the likelihood of these homes and hunting camps surviving a wildfire event.

8.4 Fuel Treatment Projects

8.4.1 Introduction

Managing vegetation can be challenging due to soils, existing vegetation, rainfall patterns, and other weather phenomena. What may work on one site may not work on another, or a method may work under one set of conditions but may not work under different conditions at the same site. Therefore, it may be necessary to consider a variety of treatment options in order to find the one best suited for a specific project.

Other more subtle factors can come into play as well. For example, removing brush to create a fuel break, without addressing invasive species can be trading one problem for another. Soil disturbance should be kept to a minimum.

Projects and treatment options on federal lands must be consistent with the goals and objectives outlined in the appropriate land use plan, other planning documents covering the area to be treated, and the 2001 Federal Fire Policy. It must also be viable within the limitations of federal budgets.

An important factor to consider is that many of the projects, especially those involving light fuels, will require treatment in out-years. There is no guarantee that managers can receive funding for out-year treatment as part of the original project funding. It is often easier to receive funding for new projects than to receive funding to maintain past projects, especially if the existing project lowers wildfire risk from extreme to moderate. Therefore, it is important to include strong justification with a funding request for out-year treatment project funding. Current efforts to inform lawmakers and members of their staff about the importance of funding follow-up maintenance should be continued.



8.4.2 Current and Proposed Large-Scale Treatment Projects

At this time there are no known large scale treatment projects planned or in the planning process for Forest County. Additional planning and involvement of the local fire departments, private landowners, state and federal agencies will be necessary to begin this planning process.

Considerations for future projects should center on treating insect and disease outbreaks within the County – any mitigation of these outbreaks will result in a lessened threat to local communities. State, federal and county planners will be the best source of maps, and locations of such outbreaks.

8.5 Other Recommendations

During our analysis of Forest County and its wildland urban interface there were some common themes found within the emergency services for the County. Below are our recommendations for increasing the efficiency of Forest County EMS.

Forest County Coordinating Group

One of the themes that appeared was a lack of coordination between the various emergency services entities in Forest County. Our first recommendation would be to implement a board or panel that will serve as a coordinating group for EMS in Forest County. This will enable the County to develop a more common response to emergencies by insuring that all departments involved meet and work together. This will foster a common approach to incident communications, incident command protocols, and present a unified presence for EMS in the County. This group could also serve as the liaison between County EMS entities and state and federal partners. This partnership can increase the confidence and acceptance of the various entities among partners.

Planning Outreach

Another recommendation is to enlist the oil companies in the Wildland Urban Interface planning debate. This could bring to their attention the seriousness of the wildland urban interface situation with the county and potentially improve the coordination of their facilities and growth with the County and its partners.

Education and Outreach

- Issue press releases in the spring and fall to be carried in the local papers informing their readers about the importance of making their properties fire safe and/or promoting FireWise.
- Send direct mailings to all residents in Forest County including information about FireWise in the mailings, as well as the fire season outlooks.
- As part of the Fire Prevention Week activities in schools, distribute FireWise promotional
 materials to school-aged kids. This activity could take on an interagency flavor and involve the
 Pennsylvania State Forest Service, USDA Forest Service, and other local fire protection districts.



Drafting Point Signs – Drafting points (water sources for engines and pumpers) should be marked. The sign could be as simple as an 18 inch by 18 inch square sign, painted white, with DP painted in black. A white sign would be visible at night.

IpadTM – An Ipad or other similar electronic device capable of displaying maps, GPS locations of water sources, and pre-attack plans, for example, should be purchased and mounted in response vehicles, as determined by the fire chief.

8.6 Plan Update Process

This plan is designed as a dynamic document. Keep the core team alive to facilitate updates. It will be necessary to update as conditions change, new projects are added, or as projects identified in the plan are completed. The core team should meet annually in the early spring to review and update the plan to reflect these changes. Copies of the plan should be placed in 3-ring binders so that it can be easily updated in the future.

9.0 Summary and Conclusions

Building consensus will continue to be important within the core team and the communities and municipalities in the planning area. Regular meetings must be held to make the plan available to local residents and to solicit input and support the process. The plan must be updated to reflect the changes to the various communities and municipalities as new development takes place and initial projects are completed. Identifying and developing future projects should involve receiving input and comments from the communities and municipalities in the planning area. The core team must work cooperatively to achieve larger goals.

The members of the core team must be proactive when seeking additional funds to complete future projects. There will be ever-increasing pressure to cutback funding for future wildland urban interface projects in light of increasing federal deficits. Creative financing will be the order of the day.

Areas that have been treated will need to receive follow-up treatment. The open nature of fuel breaks lend themselves well to the regeneration of certain tree species, grass, brush, and other fuels that could impact the ability of firefighters to manage a wildland fire. If ignored, defensible space created around dwellings and along roads can soon be lost to new plants filling the void.

Agencies, local residents, and other stakeholders must work together to proactively prepare for future wildland fires and changes in forest health. In the case of fire, the best offense is a good defense.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE WATCHOUTS

The primary consideration is to first assure firefighter and public safety. It is a must to assess potential fire behavior, ingress/egress routes, nature of the threat, hazardous materials, and available water supplies before engaging in the protection of any structures. The first step in conducting a safe



operation is to assess whether the firefighting operations can be conducted safely. Consider the "Wildland Urban Interface Watchouts" in completing a risk analysis for the urban interface area to be protected. Remember there are three categories of structures:

- Those that are not threatened.
- Those that are threatened.
- Those that have already been lost or are too dangerous to protect.

Wildland Urban Interface Watchouts:

Poor access and narrow, one-way roads: A rapidly spreading fire could trap apparatus and personnel before they can turn around or move away from the flames and smoke.

Observe bridge limits: Exceeding bridge limits could lead to bridge failure with a resultant blocking of ingress/egress routes that could result in the loss of an escape route or loss of equipment.

Inadequate water supply: Without a reserve supply of water, the fire can overtake an area before the fuels can be cleared away.

Natural fuels are located 30 feet or closer to structures on level ground: Remember structures on slopes require greater clearance. Structures are located on canyon slopes or "chimneys" on slopes of 30% or more with continuous, flashy fuels. The resulting rate of spread of any fire in this terrain can quickly extend beyond control.

Extreme fire behavior: Situations involving crowning, large flame heights and erratic fire behavior can extend in an unpredictable manner beyond the control of any number of personnel. Strong winds of 25+ MPH: Winds increase the chance of spotting over the heads of firefighters and trapping them between both fire areas. Winds also cause greater preheating of fuels in the path of a fire front.

The need to evacuate the public, livestock, pets, and/or animals: This critical activity can pull personnel from the firefighting activity and can distract attention from fire behavior at a time when the greatest alertness is needed.

Propane and aboveground fuel tanks that are next to wooden structures or close to vegetation.

Power lines and poles: What is their location in relation to the structures that are being protected? Watch for both overhead and downed power lines.

Local citizens are attempting suppression activities: Lack of knowledge in fire suppression may lead to unsafe tactics.

Airtanker retardant drops and helicopter bucket operations: Establish communications and keep fire personnel out of the drop zone.

Source: Incident Response Pocket Guide pg11.