



WAYNE COUNTY
NORTHERN POCONOS • PENNSYLVANIA

Wayne County

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

MARCH 2021

Table of Contents

Section 1 — Introduction	2
1.1 Background.....	2
1.2 Purpose.....	2
1.3 Scope.....	3
1.4 Authority and References.....	3
Section 2 — Community Profile	5
2.1 Geography and Environment.....	5
2.2 Community Facts.....	6
2.3 Population and Demographics.....	7
2.4 Land Use and Development.....	8
Section 3 — Planning Process	10
3.1 Federal Requirements for the Planning Process:.....	10
3.2 Update Planning Process and Participation Summary (§201.6(c)(1)).....	10
3.3 The Planning Team.....	11
3.4 Meetings and Documentation (§201.6(c)(1)).....	14
3.5 Public and Stakeholder Participation (§201.6(b)).....	15
3.6 Multi-Jurisdictional Planning (§201.6(a)(3)).....	16
Section 4 — Risk Assessment	18
4.1 Federal Requirements for Hazard Identification, Profiling and Ranking:.....	18
4.2 Update Process Summary.....	18
4.3 Hazard Identification.....	18
4.4 Hazard Profiles.....	24
NATURAL HAZARDS.....	25
HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS.....	53
4.5 Wayne County Hazard Vulnerability Summary.....	72
Section 5 — Capability Assessment	77
5.1 Federal Requirements for the Planning Process:.....	77
5.2 Update Process Summary.....	77
5.3 Capability Assessment Findings.....	77
Section 6 — Mitigation Strategy	97
6.1 Federal Requirements for the Mitigation Strategy:.....	97
6.2 Mitigation Goals and Objectives.....	97
6.3 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques.....	98
6.4 Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan.....	100
6.5 Implementation Plan.....	106
6.6 Successes of the 2008 Mitigation Plan.....	106
Section 7 — Plan Maintenance	108
7.1 Federal Requirements for the Plan Maintenance:.....	108
7.2 Update Process Summary.....	108
7.3 Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan (§201.6(c)(4)(i)).....	108
7.4 Incorporation into Other Planning Mechanisms (§201.6(c)(4)(ii)).....	109
7.5 Continued Public Involvement (§201.6(c)(4)(iii)).....	110
Appendix A:	Supporting Documents
Appendix B:	Hazus-MH: Flood Event Report
Appendix C:	Critical Facilities List
Appendix D:	Municipal Adoptions
Appendix E:	Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan
Appendix F:	Wayne County Annual Report

Section 1 — Introduction

1.1 Background

Natural and human-caused disasters can strike anywhere, anytime. A disaster can come in many forms, including floods, earthquakes, winter storms, tornadoes, dam failures, and nuclear power plant accidents, among others. The results of these disasters have been the loss of homes, property, communities, jobs, and in some cases, lives. Flooding is historically the primary natural hazard that worries officials and emergency managers in Wayne County and a new technological hazard (2012-2013) may be added to the disaster-watch list: fracking for natural gas deposits in the Marcellus Shale formation under much of the Northeastern United States.



Figure 1.1
Source: *The Wayne Independent*



Figure 1.2
Source: Marcellus Shale Coalition

In October 2000, in an effort to reduce the nation's disaster losses, the President signed into law the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). The Act provides an opportunity for communities to reduce natural disaster losses through disaster mitigation planning. This proactive strategy is designed to reduce the potential for losses before an event occurs. The term "mitigation", as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is any cost effective action taken to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to life and property from hazards. Actions can be structural or nonstructural in nature and can include construction of levees, storm drainage improvements, property acquisition, flood proofing, natural resource protection, safe rooms, zoning ordinance amendments, land use planning, public awareness, and improved emergency service measures, among others. Local governments must maintain federally-approved all hazard mitigation plans to be eligible for Federal hazard mitigation funding. Municipal mitigation plan adoption may be the result of multi-jurisdictional planning at the county level, such as the update presented here, to meet the funding eligibility requirement.

Since 1955, there have been 36 statewide or county specific gubernatorial and presidential disaster declarations affecting Wayne County. Because the region is susceptible to a range of natural and human-caused disasters, and in response to FEMA's DMA 2000, Wayne County adopted its first all hazards mitigation plan in 2008. This document represents an update of that plan.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of a hazard mitigation plan is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented over the long term to reduce risk and future losses. Mitigation plans form the foundation for a

community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The planning process is as important as the plan itself. It creates a framework for risk-based decision making to reduce damages to lives, property, and the economy from future disasters.

Wayne County and its municipal governments can benefit from mitigation planning by:

- Identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction that are agreed upon by stakeholders and the public;
- Focusing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities;
- Building partnerships by involving people, organizations, and businesses;
- Increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk;
- Communicating priorities to state and federal officials; and
- Aligning risk reduction with other community objectives.

1.3 Scope

The Wayne County All Hazards Mitigation Plan Update is crafted to meet four criteria:

- The safety and development needs of Wayne County, its elected officials and citizens;
- Alignment with the *2013 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania All Hazard Mitigation Plan*;
- The October 2010 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's *All Hazard Mitigation Planning Standard Operating Guide*; and
- The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 201 and 206.

The structural elements of this Plan Update, in accordance with federal and Commonwealth requirements, are:

- Community Profile
- Planning Process
- Risk Assessment and Capability Assessments
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Maintenance and Adoption

1.4 Authority and References

- 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 201 and 206
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act
- Disaster Mitigation Act 2000
- *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania All Hazards Mitigation Plan*
- *Pennsylvania's All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Standard Operating Guide*, October 2010
- Pennsylvania Title 35
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Wayne County Comprehensive Plan
- Wayne County Storm Water Management Plan
- Wayne County Floodplain Management Plan
- Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan
- Wayne County Continuity of Operations Plan
- *Emergency Management: Principles and Practice for Local Government*, ICMA Press, editors William Waugh, Jr., Georgia State University, and Kathleen Tierney, University of Colorado at Boulder, second edition, 2007

- *The Practice of Local Government Planning*, ICMA Press, editors Frank So and Judith Getzels, American Planning Association
- 23 local municipal Comprehensive Plans
- 14 local municipal Zoning Ordinances
- 25 local municipal Subdivision & Land Development Ordinances (SALDO)
- 13 local municipal Floodplain Ordinances
- 7 local municipal Storm Water Ordinances
- United States Geologic Survey, Presentations and Web Pages — River stage gauges
- United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, HAZUS -MH
- National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Web pages including the National Climatic Data Center, and The Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service
- National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service
- Delaware River Basin Commission various Publications, Correspondence and Presentations
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection — High Hazard Dam Inventory
- Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, PA Map, Imagery
- Wayne County Emergency Management Agency, Hazard Vulnerability Analysis of 2008
- *The Upper Delaware*, Newsletter of the Upper Delaware Council, Inc.
- Lackawaxen River Conservancy
- Millersville University, Seismic Vulnerability, Risk Assessment, Mitigation, Response and Recovery Activity in a Low Risk State: Pennsylvania's Experience
- *The Wayne Independent* also known as *the tri county paper*
- Wayne County Agricultural Land Use/Land Cover Study

Section 2 — Community Profile

2.1 Geography and Environment

Wayne County is located in the northeastern-most region of Pennsylvania. It is 100 miles west of New York City. Lackawanna, Monroe, Susquehanna and Pike counties and the New York State counties of Broome, Delaware and Sullivan border the County. The Delaware River forms its eastern boundary and separates the county from New York State. Although not mountainous, its surface elevations are varied. Predominantly rural, Wayne County contains 28 municipalities, including 22 townships and 6 boroughs. Honesdale is the county seat, with a population of 4,874 and maintains the largest urban center in the county. Covering 729 square miles of rolling terrain, elevation varies from 2,656 feet above sea level in the western portion of the county to 670 feet at the Delaware River.

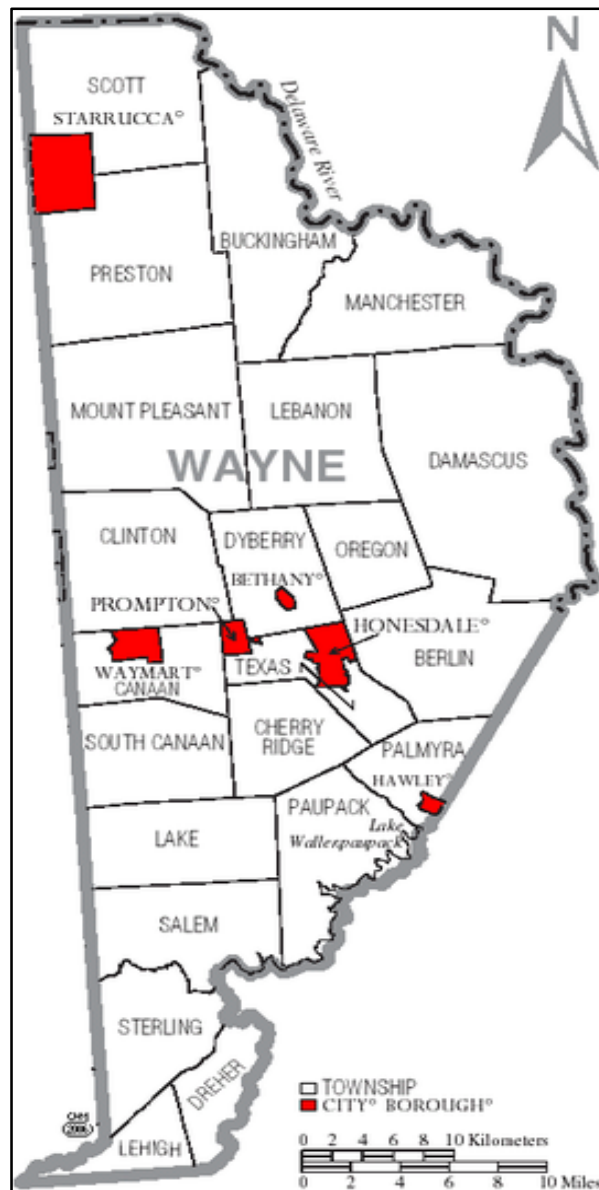


Figure 2.1

Source: Wayne County Planning Department

2.2 Community Facts

In 2011, the top employment sectors in order were retail trade, healthcare, hospitality, and construction. Tourism impacts Wayne County's land development patterns. Wayne County is part of the Pocono Mountain Region, a longstanding tourist destination in northeastern Pennsylvania. As urban residents from New York and New Jersey and the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre area seek less-hercic lifestyles, some Wayne County communities, especially around Lake Wallenpaupack, are growing. Low real estate costs add to the attractiveness of the natural resources.

Wayne Memorial Hospital serves the area. Weekly newspaper, *The Tri-County Independent*, serve the county of Wayne and Pike. There are two general aviation airports located within the county. These airports are the Cherry Ridge Airport in Cherry Ridge Township and the Spring Hill Air Park in Sterling Township.

Travel infrastructure within Wayne County includes highway, rail, air, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. The highway network is by far the dominant system of travel infrastructure. It serves passenger vehicle and truck transportation needs in the region. According to the county Comprehensive Plan, Wayne County has a total of 1,400 miles of public roads of which 727 are state highways, 6.5 miles are Interstate 84 and 672 miles are secondary and municipal roads. Other expressways are Route 6, Route 191, Route 590, Route 507, Route 196, Route 296, Route 371, Route 370, Route 652, Route 670, Route 348 and Route 3028. There are 314 state owned bridges, 42 county owned bridges and 38 municipal bridges in Wayne County. 1,095.6 miles of road segments or 49.2% of all County road segments could be affected by water course hazards occurring within 100 feet of water courses in Wayne County. Hence, bridges remain an important component of the Wayne County transportation network but remain vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, such as flooding, and present challenges in hazard mitigation planning. In 2012, Governor Tom Corbett approved a \$2.3 billion transportation bill to fund repairs and replacements for Pennsylvania's aging transportation infrastructure. The bill became law in late 2013, and nine of Wayne County's state-owned and structurally deficient bridges were deemed eligible under the law for reconstruction in 2015: mitigation at its best! Two state-owned bridges on the list (Cherry Ridge and Miller Road) were completed in 2014. In 2020 bridge preservation and improvements have taken place along SR0084 (sterling) SR0196 (sterling) SR670 (mount pleasant) SR1001 (berlin) and SR3028 (cherry ridge).

Highway networks impact existing and future County land use patterns. Route 6 extends east to west throughout the County and traverses the boroughs of Hawley, Honesdale, Prompton and Waymart. It is the major connector to Pennsylvania's northern tier counties. Interstate 84 has had an impact on the southern portion of the county and is a major connector to the New York and New Jersey metropolitan areas. Interstate 17, located in New York State, influences the northern portion of the county relative to the migration of new residents from New York. This presents significant challenges to the County in hazard mitigation and future land use pressures. Additionally, Route I-84, I-380, NY State Route 17 and the Casey Highway have increased impacts on the development of those portions of the County they serve.

There is no commuter or inter-city passenger rail service available in Wayne County. However, the area has the potential to be served by rail freight. Honesdale, county seat, is the birthplace of the American railroad and the small brick building which now houses the Wayne County Historical Society was once the D&H Canal's company office. On August 8, 1829, the Delaware & Hudson operated the first commercial locomotive on rails in the western hemisphere. The original locomotive runs a number of passenger tourist excursions during the year which helps support the line and the area's recreation industry.

The county is served by twenty-six (26) volunteer fire departments. Twenty (20) of those departments are located within the county. Forest City Fire Company is located in Susquehanna County and covers portions of Browndale. Tafton Fire Department located in Pike County provides protection for portions of Wayne County. Jefferson Fire Company is located in Lackawanna County and provide protection to the county. Two fire departments in New York (Deposit and Hancock Fire Departments) cover parts of northern Wayne County. Dispatch for all county-based departments is through the county's 911 center.

Twelve (12) volunteer ambulance corps provide service within the county. Eight (8) of these corps are based in Wayne County. One New York State corps, one Pike County corps and two Lackawanna County corps one (formerly Wayne/Lackawanna Ambulance – now Commonwealth Ambulance with its headquarters in Scranton and sub-bases in Wayne County) second is Cottage based out of Carbondale with two bases in Wayne County also provide coverage to portions of the county. Dispatch of all county-based corps is through the county's 911 center.

2.3 Population and Demographics

Historical populations		
Census	Pop.	%±
1800	2,562	—
1810	4,125	61.0%
1820	4,127	0%
1830	7,663	85.7%
1840	11,848	54.6%
1850	21,890	84.8%
1860	32,239	47.3%
1870	33,188	2.9%
1880	33,513	1.0%
1890	31,010	-7.5%
1900	30,171	-2.7%
1910	29,236	-3.1%
1920	27,435	-6.2%
1930	28,420	3.6%
1940	29,934	5.3%
1950	28,478	-4.9%
1960	28,237	-0.8%
1970	29,581	4.8%
1980	35,237	19.1%
1990	39,944	13.4%
2000	47,722	19.5%
2010	52,822	10.7%
Est. 2019	51,361	-2.8%

Discovery of anthracite coal in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Figure 2.2
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Wayne County's 51,361 residents live in a total of 729 square miles. The county is primarily rural, with over 65.2 percent of land use being forests. The total population of Wayne County grew by nearly 3,000 persons since this plan was crafted in 2008 and was 52,822 persons in 2010, according to the U.S. Census. It fell by 867 persons over the next two years for an estimated decrease of 1.6%. Wayne County's population had been outpacing Pennsylvania's and the nation's growth. According to 2000 Census data, Wayne County's growth rate was 19.5 percent, exceeding the 13.2

percent national growth rate and Pennsylvania's growth rate of 3.4 percent, making it the third fastest growing Pennsylvania county in the 1990s. That rate slowed and reversed in the 2010-2013 period and its population density is slightly lower than in 2010 (73 vs. 71). While Pennsylvania's rate of growth also slowed, it continued to gain population (.5 percent in the 2013 estimate) while Wayne County lost residents. Regional newspapers report the young people are leaving for better employment in more urban areas.

The total civilian labor force in Wayne County for June 2010 was 23,839, of which 22,037 were employed and 1,802 unemployed and 44 were in the Armed Forces. The unemployment rate was 7.6 percent as compared to the State unemployment rate of 8.5 percent. The median per capita income reported for Wayne County in the 2010 Census was \$22,525, well below the Pennsylvania average of \$27,049, ranking it 32nd in the Commonwealth.

The population is predominantly white (94.3% in the US CensusACS), aging (24.2%) and comprising 18739 households – most of whom own their own homes (80.7%). The Wayne County Comprehensive Plan also makes note of a declining school-aged population, an increased prison population (the county hosts three prisons – one county, one State and one Federal) and an in-migration of residents from the New York City/Northern New Jersey area which brings with it languages heretofore foreign to Wayne County.

2.4 Land Use and Development

Wayne County's topographic features have greatly contributed to existing County land use. Topography, soils, lakes and streams were created from bedrock formations and glacial movements that began during the Upper Devonian Period and continued through the Wisconsin glacial stage of the Pleistocene Epoch.

Lumbering was a major industry in the County until the late 19th century, when tanneries and associated acid factories developed after prime lumber was timbered. During the 1920's, the County produced railroad ties and mine shoring reusing existing saw mills. Wayne County's high-quality environment supports the tourism industry and plays a major role in attracting citizens and changing land uses according to the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan.



Figure 2.3
Source: Wayne County Comprehensive Plan

Conversion of agricultural land to residential has been a consistent countywide trend. According to the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan, the county has increased its population by 83 percent since 1960, but has maintained only a modest development scale overall – which reflects the wishes of the county. According to the Wayne County Agricultural Land Use/Land Cover Study, agricultural land decreased significantly between 1959 and 2002, as residential land use has increased. Total acreage in the County is 480,302.14. In 1959, the amount of agricultural use was 88,170.61 acres or 18.4% of the total,

pasture/brush was 97,899.50 acres or 20.4% of the total, while residential land use was 6,200.08 acres or 1.3% of the total. In 2002, the agricultural land use decreased to 61,914.25 acres or 12.9 % of the total, pasture/brush was 53,831.63 or 11.2% of the total, while residential land use increased to 25,455.98 acres or 5.3% of the total. The most notable change in land use/land cover over the study period was the amount of agricultural land (cropland) that converted to pasture/brush use. Over 15,882 acres or 18% of the 1959 agricultural land was idled and began the process of reforestation. Another 9,593 acres, or 10.9%, was reforested in the 43-year study period. Over 6,352 acres, or 7.2%, was converted to residential uses.

Specifically, the Beach Lake, Lake Ariel, and Waymart areas are gaining new commercial retail development at the present time.

Tourism impacts Wayne County's land development patterns. Wayne County is part of the Pocono Mountain Region, a long-standing tourist destination in northeastern Pennsylvania. As urban residents from New York and New Jersey and the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre area seek less-hercetic lifestyles, Wayne County communities, especially around Lake Wallenpaupack, are growing. Low real estate costs add to the attractiveness of the natural resources. Some of the County's new residents may have purchased land for speculative purposes or constructed a home as a secondary resident. These dwellings are being converted to permanent residences.

The Lacawac Sanctuary is a nature preserve, ecological field research station and public environmental education facility located approximately 14 miles west of Hawley and 12 miles south of Honesdale. It was founded in 1966, via the donation of 341 acres (now totals 545 acres) and a group of historic buildings. The Lacawac Sanctuary is most notable for 52 acre Lake Lacawac - the southernmost glacial lake in the hemisphere that has been preserved in pristine condition totally free from development or encroachment. The property also features nature displays, a native plants garden, demonstration forest, deer enclosure plots, and five public hiking trails. In addition the property preserves a natural boreal bog, The Wallenpaupack Ledges Natural Area, Partner Ridge, and the Heron and Golden Ponds. Lake Lacawac was declared a National Natural Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1966. The 1903 historic "Adirondack Great Camp" building complex at its core has been named to the National Historic Register.

The Latest 2017 land use/land cover has the county covered by two-thirds of its area by forest, a tenth (10.2%) being utilized by cropland nearly four percent of surface water coverage and seven percent being used residentially. Between the county's forest, pasture, brush, cropland, and water, over 90% of the county's still remains as open space land cover. The remaining is comprised of residential and farmstead, commercial, government, institutional, religious, industrial, and utility. (See Page 14 of the 2019 annual report)

Section 3 — Planning Process

3.1 Federal Requirements for the Planning Process:

Requirement §201.6(a)(3): *Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process ... Statewide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.*

Requirement §201.6(b): *In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include: (1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval; (2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and (3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.*

Requirement §201.6(c)(1): *[The plan shall document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.*

3.2 Update Planning Process and Participation Summary (§201.6(c)(1))

This Plan Update was conducted over a 24-month period and was comprised of four methodology phases: documentation review; capability assessment; hazard identification (research) and risk assessment; and stakeholder input. The documentation review included a full assessment of the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan, Floodplain Management Plan, Emergency Operations Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan (among others listed in the references section); each of these plans contain inter-related nuggets of information useful in the crafting of this Plan Update. Each of the plans also are needed to inform one another, and the reader will find footnotes throughout this Plan Update where such cross-pollination has, or will, take place. The hazard vulnerability analysis, the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan, the hazard identification and risk assessment, the capability assessment and the final compilation of all of the components of the hazard mitigation plan have been identified in the methodology to better define the varied and important aspects of public and municipal input which have been included in this planning and update process.

The *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania All Hazards Mitigation Plan* identifies human-caused, technological, and natural hazards which affect our local communities. Seven natural hazards identified in Pennsylvania's plan include: floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, drought, winter storms, wildfire and landslides. Also identified are human-caused or technological hazards such as nuclear power plants, chemical production companies, hazardous material spills, terrorist attacks, mass shootings and hostage situations. The State's plan addresses potential threats to its communities and identifies where and how mitigation may be an effective tool to reduce risks to our citizens.

In like fashion, the Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in response to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirement under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and was developed to be consistent with the *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania All Hazards Mitigation Plan*. This plan addresses five of the seven natural hazards noted in the State's plan and several of the human-caused ones listed there. It also draws from the State plan in its hazard analysis of terrorism, having no risk examples or history of its own. Of the 32 hazards profiled in the State plan, only 12 were profiled in the Wayne County plan because the planning team considered the other 20 just too low in risk, probability and vulnerability to include them.

As a result, the *2020 Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update* assembles important inventory and data on potential hazards to the county’s communities and prioritizes these hazards in frequency and severity. It analyzes and reviews alternative mitigation options based on the resource capabilities of the County and communities. The plan then selects the most appropriate course for future mitigation of the hazards facing County residents, and suggests a priority listing for Emergency Operations Plan and procedure updates, training and exercises.

3.3 The Planning Team

This *2020 Update of the Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Plan* was made possible by a planning team of county organizations comprised of the Commissioners’ Office, Emergency Management Agency, Planning Commission, Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Chief Clerk and County Engineer. The Wayne County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) served as a Steering Committee to review the planning team’s guidance to validate the work.

Wayne County Mitigation Planning Team			
Commissioners’ Office	Jocelyn Cramer		
Chief Clerk	Andrew Seder		
Emergency Management Agency	Steve Price, Director County EMA	Pete Hooker, Deputy County EMA	Debra Doyle, Administrative Assistant
County Engineer	Steve Knash		
Planning/GIS Department	Criag Rickard, Director	Derek Williams, Director	
PEMA	Ernie Szabo, Mitigation Spec.	Don Smith, Mitigation Spec.	Mike Stalnecker Eastern Area

Local Emergency Planning Committee (Steering)		
Commissioners’ Office	Jocelyn Cramer	Chairman
Firemen’s Association	Jerry Dulay	President
911	Shannon Gill	911 Cad Admin
PA Department of Health	Linda DeNault	Member
Honesdale High School	Joe LaBosso	School RO
School Principal Admin	Keith Gunuskey	Wallenpaupack School
County EMA	Steven E. Price	Director
County EMA	Peter Hooker	Deputy Director

Local Emergency Planning Committee (Steering) cont.

County EMA	Debra Doyle	Residence Owner
SARA Facility Owner	Alan Highouse	CEO; S&R Team Leader
SARA Facility	Mike Jones	Loveshaw Safety Manager
Community Group	Ned Sader	
Water Facility Manager	Steve Clark	Aqua
Health, EMS, Agriculture	Pat Mohn	
County Planning Department	Craig Rickard	Director
Wayne Memorial Hospital	John Conte	Safety Manager
Township Supervisor	James Merel	Local Elected Official
Area on Aging/ Fire department	Juliann Doyle	County/fire Department Member
State Prison	Christopher DiPierro	Safety Manager
Western Wayne School	Matt Barrett	School

The role of each organization on the planning committee was outlined as follows:

Wayne County Commissioners' Office and Chief Clerk

- Validate importance of the Plan Update
- Coordinate multi-county, multi-State involvement
- Provide input and comments
- Adopt Plan Update

Wayne County Emergency Management Agency

- Coordinate municipal/public involvement
- Facilitate municipal meetings
- Prepare selected Plan Update components
- Prepare media releases
- Provide Plan Update input and comments
- Coordinate Plan Update adoptions by municipalities

Wayne County Planning/GIS Department

- Submit data collection and analysis
- Provide Plan Update input and comments
- Prepare selected Plan Update components
- Provide GIS data/maps

Wayne County Engineer

- Provide Technical Assistance
- Validate project costs
- Provide Plan Update input and comments

Local Emergency Planning Committee

- Validate Plan Update development
- Facilitate public and elected officials' involvement
- Validate analysis of hazard identification and asset vulnerability
- Facilitate multi-county, multi-State involvement
- Recommend adoption of Plan Update to county commissioners

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency

- Provide planning guidance and reviews

OF NOTE: Each of these organizations, and many of the same individuals, took part in the development of the original 2008/2016 Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Plan. In this Plan Update, the county commissioners' office and chief clerk were notably more involved in planning guidance, plan development and the setting of expectations. At the Start of the 2020 year changes in the county commissioners office with a new chief clerk had NO adverse action. smooth transfer helped.

3.4 Meetings and Documentation (§201.6(c)(1))

Planning Team Discussions

An initial kick off meeting with the planning team occurred on December 11th 2018 to discuss the planning approach for the update, and to discuss any changes in hazards, vulnerability or magnitude since the 2016 plan creation. A second planning team meeting was held February 29th 2019 to compare the 2016 mitigation plan with the original 2008 plan. The discussion took the form of a briefing by Director Price Wayne County EMA for the planning team to review the plan documentation work, note any surprises or obvious omissions, review the hazard, vulnerability and capability assessments, and concur on the prioritized list of hazards profiled in the 2021 Plan Update. The agendas, notes and sign in sheets for the meetings are included in Appendix A. A list of EMC's and elected personnel from the Municipalities along with the sign in sheets and Agenda.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Municipal Kick-off Meeting

A hazard mitigation municipal kick-off meeting for the Plan Update should of been held on February 20th 2019 but due to a heavy snow storm the meeting was canceled. The new kick off meeting was held on May 15th 2019. Invitation letters seeking their attendance were mailed to municipal officials and local emergency management coordinators of all the municipalities. Planning team members from the County EMA offices also attended and helped to facilitate the discussion. The objectives of the meeting were to: describe the hazard mitigation Plan Update and planning process; update the ranking of hazards; complete the capability assessment; seek mitigation projects in each municipality; and discuss the planning timeline. It was explained at the kick-off meeting that all municipalities would be given the opportunity to review and comment on the Plan Update and that there would be a broad public outreach for comment, too. It was also noted that the municipalities would be asked to adopt the Plan Update following one additional municipal meeting/briefing and concurrence by the County LEPC. Municipalities that did not/could not attend the kick-off meeting were provided self-assessments, mitigation project worksheets and information slide decks and asked to complete the assessments and worksheets for inclusion in this Plan Update.

Copies of the municipal official/local emergency manager kick-off meeting agenda, and sign-in sheets are included in Appendix A.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Municipal Meeting

Many other hazard mitigation municipal meeting for the Plan Update were held on May 15th 2019, August 21st 2019, November 20th 2019, February 2020, May 2020 (Was canceled due to the COVID19), August 19th 2020. All invitation letters seeking their attendance was mailed to municipal officials and local emergency management coordinators of all the municipalities. Planning team members from the County EMA offices also attended and helped to facilitate the discussion. The objectives of the meeting were to: describe the updates made to the plan and public outreach activity since the kick-off meeting and seek validation of them; discuss the timeline and process for municipal plan adoption; and identify new or continuing mitigation efforts that needed to be listed in the Plan Update. Municipalities that did not/could not attend the meeting were provided mitigation project worksheets to complete. When attending at least one meeting during the 24 month planning and updating process, We also have had some elected officials come to the meeting. The plan was talked about in round table discussion at these meetings. The EMCs would then take the topics back to the Municipality and have there own round table. Each meeting would start off by what each Municipality had to change in the plan that would cover their area. This proved to help each Municipality as it opened views that might have been over looked.



Source: Municipal Officials Meeting, Discussion of Potential Mitigation Projects

Copies of the municipal official/local emergency management coordinator meeting agenda, presentation slide deck and sign-in sheets are included in [Appendix A](#).

LEPC Review and Validation Meeting

Members of the planning team attended the LEPC meeting of December 11th 2018 to brief the Plan Update to committee membership. The discussion again took the form of a briefing by Deputy Director Hooker for the committee to review the planning guidance provided to the members of the planning team, and to validate the hazard, vulnerability and capability assessments and the significance and scope of the identified mitigation projects. The LEPC membership was asked to validate the prioritized list of profiled hazards and provide recommendations on additional mitigation projects and additional public outreach activity for the Plan Update, especially to contiguous counties and states, and to recommend approval of the Plan Update to the Wayne County Board of Commissioners. Other meetings and updates to the members of the LEPC were on the following dates. March 12th 2019, June 11th 2019, September 10th 2019, December 10th 2019, March 10th 2020, and the June 9th 2020 meeting was canceled due to COVID19, September 8th 2020. The agenda and sign in sheet for the meeting are included in [Appendix A](#).

Wayne County Board of Commissioners

The Wayne County Board of Commissioners were briefed on the mitigation plan update on February 21st 2019. Wayne County's Commissioners and the Wayne County Chief Clerk conducted a thorough review of the Plan Update. Their comments were brought up to the LEPC as the chairperson is of the County Commissioners. During this update Commissioner Kay started as chairperson and then Commissioner Cramer ended as the chairperson.

3.5 Public and Stakeholder Participation (§201.6(b))

The planning process included an opportunity for the public, including businesses, academia, agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities and neighboring communities, to provide comment on the plan. As part of this requirement, the planning committee posted final draft Plan Update components on the primary Wayne County website. Some county departments (planning, emergency management, engineering) and the municipalities were asked to post the Plan Update components on their websites, too. Comments on the plan were requested from the public. Further, the Wayne County EMA met quarterly with municipal elected officials and invited the public to discuss hazard mitigation issues. The Wayne County EMA Director addressed the hazard mitigation plan development at the County Commissioners public meetings on at least two occasions. Additionally, hard copies of the final draft Plan Update were made available at the County Emergency Management Office and the County Planning . Stakeholders, including local emergency management coordinators, municipal officials, the County Chamber of Commerce, the county Townships Association, the county's emergency services chiefs, and the regional task force were all asked to provide feedback. Adjacent counties and New York State Emergency Management Office were also notified of the availability of the final draft Plan Update for review and comment. This was accomplished by the Commissioners' office penning and sending a letter to the Delaware River Basin Commission and other intra-county and contiguous county organizations asking them to go to www.waynecountypa.gov to review and comment on the Plan Update with a comment period to coincide with the general public comment period. The Plan can be viewed at <https://www.waynecountypa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/3553/Wayne-County-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-Update-March-2020-DRAFT>

A one-month review and comment period was established in September 2020 by a legal notice posted by the county clerk in a Board of Commissioners meeting that is open to the Public and had local newspaper, (*The Tri-County Independent*) and other Media outlets. The notice informed the public that comments on the plan update were solicited and welcomed. Website analytics software was not installed and, therefore, the number of actual plan reviews is not identified in this Plan Update. Google Analytics would be the preferred software for future analysis.

3.6 Multi-Jurisdictional Planning (§201.6(a)(3))

Municipal involvement was an important component in the development of this Plan Update. All the municipalities in Wayne County participated in the Plan Update process – not just because it was understood they needed to adopt the county plan in order to be eligible for any hazard mitigation funding, but because they understood the significance of planning in advance of

disaster or the release of funds. According to FEMA requirements, municipalities can adopt the Plan Update by resolution. Copies of the adoption resolutions will be included at Appendix D in the final version of the Plan Update.

The County Planning Department was asked to review and comment on the Plan Update on several occasions, and its recommendations were included in the final revision.

Section 4 — Risk Assessment

4.1 Federal Requirements for Hazard Identification, Profiling and Ranking:

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): *[The risk assessment shall include a] description of the... location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.*

4.2 Update Process Summary

The Wayne County Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis was originally developed in the late-1980's by the Wayne County Emergency Management Agency to develop an awareness of the hazards facing Wayne County and provide a basis for improving emergency services and emergency management at all levels of government. The Analysis has been updated in this edition.

The Pennsylvania statewide Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) reflected in the Commonwealth's approved October 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan also is reflected in Wayne County's current analysis. During the 2021 county mitigation Plan Update, much of the original 2008/2016 plan's historical hazard data was retained, too.

The identification of Wayne County's hazards was based on a variety of sources, including the Commonwealth's THIRA, national and State websites, newspaper accounts from the *Wayne Independent*, local officials and accounts, the Local Emergency Planning Committee and the public. According to these records, Wayne County has received 20 presidential disaster declarations since 1955.

4.3 Hazard Identification

4.3.1. Table of Presidential Disaster Declarations (Commonwealth THIRA)

Pennsylvania's disaster history helps provide direction on the identification of hazards and their significance in Wayne County. Historically, flood events significantly outnumber other hazards in terms of disaster declarations and this holds true for Wayne County. Hurricanes, tropical storms, winter storms, and urban fires and explosions have also generated significant disaster declarations in the Commonwealth.

There are two thresholds for disaster declarations established under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance Act: a state and a county threshold. These thresholds are based on a formula that uses the population of the jurisdiction (as recorded in the Census) times \$3.27 per capita for counties and \$1.30 per capita for the state. In Pennsylvania, the statewide threshold is \$16.5 million. State and county thresholds must be simultaneously attained for a Presidential disaster declaration to be issued. Table 4.3.1 depicts the Presidential Disaster Declarations for Wayne County dating back to 1955.

Table 4.3.1 Presidential Disaster Declaration for Wayne County, PA			
DATE	DR Number	EVENT	Hazard (s)
August, 1955	N/A	Hurricane Diane	Flooding
June, 1972	340	Tropical Depression Agnes	Flooding
July, 1973	400	Severe Storms	Flooding
September, 1975	485	Hurricane Eloise	Flooding
October, 1976	523	Severe Storms	Flooding
January, 1977	N/A	Severe Winter Storm/gas shortage	Cold/ travel
October, 1985	745	Hurricane Gloria	Flooding
March, 1993	N/A	Severe Winter Storm/gas shortage	Blizzard
January, 1994	1015	Severe Winter Storm	
January, 1996	1085	Severe Winter Storm	Blizzard
January, 1996	1093	Snowmelt/ rain	Flooding
August, 2003	1485	Severe Storms	Flooding/ Wind Damage
September, 2004	1557	Tropical Depression Ivan	Flooding
April, 2005	1587	Severe Storm	Flooding/Mudslides
June, 2006	1649	Proclamation of Emergency	Flooding
November, 2006	N/A	Proclamation of Emergency	Flooding
February, 2007	1684	Severe Storms	Flooding
June, 2007	SBA	Severe Storms	Flooding
September, 2011	4025	Hurricane Irene	Flooding
September, 2011	4030	Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	Flooding
November, 2013	4149	Sever storms June-July 2013	Flooding
March, 2020	4506	COVID-19	Pandemic

4.3.2 Summary of Hazards

HUMAN-MADE HAZARDS

Dam Failures

A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs, or slows down water flow. Dams provide benefits such as flood protection, power generation, drinking water, irrigation, and recreation. Failure of these structures results in an uncontrolled release of impounded water. Failures are relatively rare, but immense damage and loss of life is possible in downstream communities when such events occur. Aging infrastructure, hydrologic, hydraulic and geologic characteristics, population growth, and design and maintenance practices should be considered when assessing dam failure hazards. The failure of the South Fork Dam, located in Johnstown, PA, was the deadliest dam failure ever experienced in the United States. It took place in 1889 and resulted in the Johnstown Flood, which claimed 2,209 lives (FEMA, 1997).

Today there are approximately 3,200 dams and reservoirs throughout Pennsylvania (PA DEP, 2009).

Energy Emergencies

Energy emergencies are hazards that impair the functioning of important utilities in the energy, telecommunications, public works, and information network sectors. Utility interruption hazards include the following:

- **Fuel or Resource Shortage** – Resulting from supply chain breaks or secondary to other hazard events
- **Information Technology Failure** – Due to software bugs, viruses, or improper use
- **Ancillary Support Equipment** – Electrical generating, transmission, system-control, and distribution-system equipment for the energy industry.
- **Public Works Failure** – Damage to or failure of highways, flood control systems, deepwater ports and harbors, public buildings, bridges, and dams.
- **Telecommunications System Failure** – Damage to data transfer, communications, and processing equipment.
- **Transmission Facility or Linear Utility Accident** – Liquefied natural gas leakages, explosions, and facility problems.
- **Major Energy, Power, Utility Failure** – Interruptions of generation and distribution, and power outages, for example.

Fire and Wildfires

A wildfire is a raging, uncontrolled fire that spreads rapidly through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures. Wildfires often begin unnoticed and can spread quickly, creating dense smoke that can be seen for miles. Wildfires can occur at any time of the year, but mostly occur during long, dry hot spells. Any small fire in a wooded area, if not quickly detected and suppressed, can get out of control. Most wildfires are caused by human carelessness, negligence, and ignorance. However, some are precipitated by lightning strikes and in rare instances, spontaneous combustion. Wildfires in Pennsylvania can occur in fields, grass, brush, and forests. Ninety-eight percent of wildfires in Pennsylvania are a direct result of people, often caused by debris burns (DCNR, 1999).

Fixed Nuclear Facilities

Nuclear accidents general refer to events involving the release of significant levels of radioactivity or exposure of workers or the general public to radiation (FEMA, 1997). Nuclear accidents/incidents can be placed into three categories: 1) Criticality accidents which involve loss of control of nuclear assemblies or power reactors, 2) Loss-of-coolant accidents which result whenever a reactor coolant system experiences a break or opening large enough so that the coolant inventory in the system cannot be maintained by the normally operating make-up system, and 3) Loss-of-containment accidents which involve the release of radioactivity. The primary concern following such an incident or accident is the extent of radiation, inhalation, and ingestion of radioactive isotopes which can cause acute health effects (e.g. death, burns, severe impairment), chronic health effects (e.g. cancer) and psychological effects. (FEMA, 1997).

Levee Failures

Levees, like dams and floodwalls are similar in that they control flooding by restricting floodwaters from reaching/inundating protected areas. Levees, dams and floodwalls are probably the best-known forms of structural flood control projects that have been implemented in the United States. It is important to note, however, that just like any other engineering feature, if the design capacity of a dam, levee and/or floodwall is exceeded, its functional utility becomes compromised. As such, dams, levees and floodwalls can give a false sense of security to the property owners that they protect.

Hazardous Materials/Shale Drilling

Environmental hazards are hazards that pose threats to the natural environment, the built environment, and public safety through the diffusion of harmful substances, materials, or products. Environmental hazards include the following:

- **Hazardous Material Releases** – At fixed facilities or as such materials are in transit, including toxic chemicals, infectious substances, biohazardous waste, and any materials that are explosive, corrosive, flammable, or radioactive (PL 1990-165, § 207(e)).
- **Shale Drilling** – Drilling for shale requires accessing natural minerals subsurface. Oil and natural gas well incidents refer to uncontrolled releases of oil or natural gas, or the poisonous byproduct hydrogen sulfide, from production wells.

Transportation Accidents

Transportation accidents can result from any form of air, rail, water, or road travel. It is unlikely that small accidents would significantly impact the larger community. However, certain accidents could have secondary regional impacts such as a hazardous materials release or disruption in critical supply/access routes, especially if vital transportation corridors or junctions are present (US DOT, 2009).

Traffic congestion in certain circumstances can also be hazardous. Traffic congestion is a condition that occurs when traffic demand approaches or exceeds the available capacity of the road network. This hazard should be carefully evaluated during emergency planning since it is a key factor in timely disaster or hazard response, especially in areas with high population density (Federal Highway Administration, 2009).

Terrorism/Cyber Crime

Terrorism is use of force or violence against persons or property with the intent to intimidate or coerce. Acts of terrorism include threats of terrorism; assassinations; kidnappings; hijackings; bomb scares and bombings; cyber-attacks (computer-based); and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons (FEMA, 2009). Increasingly, cyberattacks have become a more pressing concern for governments.

NATURAL HAZARDS

Drought

Drought is a natural climatic condition that occurs in virtually all climates, the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation experienced over a long period of time, usually a season or more in length. High temperatures, prolonged winds, and low relative humidity can exacerbate the severity of drought. This hazard is of particular concern in Pennsylvania due to the presence of farms as well as water-dependent industries and recreation areas across the Commonwealth. A prolonged drought could severely impact these sectors of the local economy, as well as residents who depend on wells for drinking water and other personal uses (National Drought Mitigation Center, 2006).

Earthquakes

An earthquake is the motion or trembling of the ground produced by sudden displacement of rock usually within the upper 10-20 miles of the Earth's crust. Earthquakes result from crustal strain, volcanism, landslides, or the collapse of underground caverns. Earthquakes can affect hundreds of thousands of square miles, cause damage to property measured in the tens of billions of dollars, result in loss of life and injury to hundreds of thousands of persons, and disrupt the social and economic functioning of the affected area. Most property damage and earthquake-related deaths are caused by the failure and collapse of structures due to ground shaking, which is dependent upon amplitude and duration of the earthquake (FEMA, 1997).

Flooding

Flooding is the temporary condition of partial or complete inundation on normally dry land and it is the most frequent and costly of all hazards in Pennsylvania. Flooding events are generally the result of excessive precipitation. General flooding is typically experienced when precipitation occurs over a given river basin for an extended period of time. Flash flooding is usually a result of heavy localized precipitation falling in a short time period over a given location, often along mountain streams and in urban areas where much of the ground is covered by impervious surfaces. The severity of a flood event is dependent upon a combination of stream and river basin topography and physiography, hydrology, precipitation and weather patterns, present soil moisture conditions, the degree of vegetative clearing as well as the presence of impervious surfaces in and around floodprone areas (NOAA, 2009).

Winter flooding can include ice jams, which occur when warm temperatures and heavy rain cause snow to melt rapidly. Snowmelt combined with heavy rains can cause frozen rivers to swell, which breaks the ice layer on top of a river. The ice layer often breaks into large chunks, which float downstream, piling up in narrow passages and near other obstructions such as bridges and dams. All forms of flooding can damage infrastructure (USACE, 2007).

Radon

Radon is a cancer-causing natural radioactive gas that you can't see, smell, or taste. It is a large component of the natural radiation that humans are exposed to and can pose a serious threat to public health when it accumulates in poorly ventilated residential and occupation settings. According to the USEPA, radon is estimated to cause about 21,000 lung cancer deaths per year, second only to smoking as the leading cause of lung cancer (EPA 402-R-03-003:EPA Assessment, 2003). An estimated 40 percent of the homes in Pennsylvania are believed to have elevated radon levels (PA DEP, 2009).

Tornadoes and Windstorms

A windstorm can occur during severe thunderstorms, winter storms, coastal storms, or tornadoes. Straight-line winds such as a downburst have the potential to cause wind gusts that exceed 100 miles per hour. Based on 40 years of tornado history and over 100 years of hurricane history, FEMA identifies western and central Pennsylvania as being more susceptible to higher winds than eastern Pennsylvania (FEMA, 1997).

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud extending to the ground. Tornadoes are most often generated by thunderstorm activity (but sometimes result from hurricanes or tropical storms) when cool, dry air intersects and overrides a layer of warm, moist air forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage caused by a tornado is a result of high-wind velocities and windblown debris. According to the National Weather Service, tornado wind speeds can range between 30 to more than 300 miles per hour. They are more likely to occur during the spring and early summer months of March through June and are most likely to form in the late afternoon and early evening. Most tornadoes are a few dozen yards wide and touch down briefly, but even small, short-lived tornadoes can inflict tremendous damage. Destruction ranges from minor to catastrophic depending on the intensity, size, and duration of the storm.

Structures made of light materials such as mobile homes are most susceptible to damage. Waterspouts are weak tornadoes that form over warm water and are relatively uncommon in Pennsylvania. Each year, an average of over 800 tornadoes is reported nationwide, resulting in an average of 80 deaths and 1,500 injuries (NOAA, 2002). Based on NOAA Storm Prediction Center Statistics, the number of recorded F3, F4, & F5 tornadoes between 1950-1998 ranges from <1 to 15 per 3,700-square-mile area across Pennsylvania (FEMA, 2009). A waterspout is a tornado over a body of water (American Meteorological Society, 2009).

Subsidence

Subsidence is defined as the downward movement of surface material with little or no horizontal movement. Subsidence can occur naturally due to the physical and chemical weathering of certain types of bedrock or can be human-induced due to underground mining or excessive pumping of groundwater. Regardless of the reason for occurrence, the overall effect of a subsidence event is the same. That is, the development and eventual failure of a sinkhole, which can cause significant structural damage if buildings and/or infrastructure are present.

Wildland Fires

A wildfire is a raging, uncontrolled fire that spreads rapidly through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures. Wildfires often begin unnoticed and can spread quickly, creating dense smoke that can be seen for miles. Wildfires can occur at any time of the year, but mostly occur during long, dry hot spells. Any small fire in a wooded area, if not quickly detected and suppressed, can get out of control. Most wildfires are caused by human carelessness, negligence, and ignorance. However, some are precipitated by lightning strikes and in rare instances, spontaneous combustion. Wildfires in Pennsylvania can occur in fields, grass, brush, and forests. Ninety-eight percent of wildfires in Pennsylvania are a direct result of people, often caused by debris burns (DCNR, 1999).

Winter Storms

Winter storms may include snow, sleet, freezing rain, or a mix of these wintry forms of precipitation. A winter storm can range from a moderate snowfall or ice event over a period of a few hours to blizzard conditions with wind-driven snow that lasts for several days. Many winter storms are accompanied by low temperatures and heavy and/or blowing snow, which can severely impair visibility and disrupt transportation. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a long history of severe winter weather (NOAA, 2009).

4.4 Hazard Profiles

A comprehensive list of potential hazards was used as a checklist of disasters that occur or might occur in Wayne County. In alignment with the Commonwealth All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, the County Planning Team also determined that a number of new or emerging concerns, like internet interruption, cyber-attacks, and natural gas drilling should be added as *components* of existing hazard profiles. The following hazards in Table 4.4.1 were selected and analyzed by the planning team in this update. See the *Commonwealth All-Hazard Mitigation Plan* (pp 119-127) for detailed hazard descriptions.

Table 4.4.1: Hazards Profiled in this Plan Update	
Natural Hazards	Human-Caused Hazards
Drought	Dam Failures
Earthquakes	Energy Emergencies
Flooding	Fires and Wildfires
Radon	Fixed Nuclear Facilities
Tornadoes and Windstorms	Levee Failures
Subsidence	Hazardous Materials/Shale Drilling
Wildland Fires	Transportation Accidents
Winter Storms	Terrorism/Cyber Crime

NATURAL HAZARDS

4.4.1. Droughts and Water Supply Deficiencies

Pennsylvania has experienced at least five drought emergencies over the past 25 years. The Commonwealth has been most vulnerable to hydrologic and water management droughts. Hydrologic droughts occur after months or years of below normal precipitation and entail a reduction of stream flows, reduction in Lake Reservoir storage and the lowering of groundwater levels. A water management drought is characterized as water deficiencies which exist because of failures of water management practices, or of facilities to bridge normal or abnormal dry periods and equalize water supply throughout the year.

4.4.1.1. Location and Extent: Wayne County in its entirety is subject to and at risk of drought conditions. The extent of each drought is usually severe, as it takes a long period of time to reach drought conditions and a long period of time to recover from them. Crops, milk production, drinking water usage and recreational water usage are all affected negatively.

4.4.1.2 Range of Magnitude: Due to the vast amounts of time it generally takes to place a county at risk of drought, it is usual for an entire region of the Commonwealth or the Commonwealth as a whole, or even the entirety of the Northeastern portion of the United States, to reach drought monitoring concerns. When drought conditions do strike, the entire county is inside the scope of the hazard and animal feed, milk and water usage all become less available and more precious or in need of conservation.

An approximate estimate of privately-drilled wells and back-up wells in the county is about 30,000. In Pennsylvania, there are approximately 1.25 million wells total, which is second in the country only to Michigan.

According to the *2012 Census of Agriculture*, an estimated 32 million dollars' worth of marketable crops and 22,000 herd animals also are at risk of drought in Wayne County. While for many years the number of farms in the county was on a steady decrease, since 2008 the number of crop-producing and animal herd farms has increased – increasing the risk and range of magnitude.

4.4.1.3 Past Occurrences: Wayne County has been plagued with droughts since 1852, the first one causing considerable problems at the D & H Canal. These problems continued until 1895, in spite of enlarging the water depositories. On July 13, 1962, northeast Pennsylvania was singled out as the area most affected. Hay crops in Wayne County were 50 to 60 percent of normal, and corn was in danger of blight. There was also shrinkage in milk deliveries, with 500,000 pounds less than normal.

March 1963 saw no relief; it was reported that Wayne County dairymen spent \$1,250,000 for hay and other feeds to offset the previous summer's drought. Ordinarily, the county would produce 115,000 tons of hay, but in 1962 the crop dropped by 46,000 tons.

In August 1964, Governor William Scranton certified northeastern Pennsylvania as an emergency disaster area, making these areas eligible to receive drought aid, the third year in a row.

On November 19, 1980, Governor Dick Thornburgh declared a Drought Emergency Proclamation

affecting the Delaware River Basin, including Wayne County. Various communities and water companies put rationing plans into effect. A series of guidelines to help Wayne County residents reduce their water usage was published. Effective voluntary conservation was stressed.

Since 1980, Wayne County has been declared in four drought emergencies: one each in 1991, 1995, 1999, and 2002. It was last noted on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) “conditions monitoring” watch list in October 2010. *See Figure 4.1.* The years 2009 and 2010 were relatively dry years and 2010 suffered 22 summer days of temperatures over 90 degrees Fahrenheit, according to the National Climatic Data Center. However, 2011 was a very wet year (the wettest on record for Northeastern Pennsylvania) and 2012 was only slightly below normal.

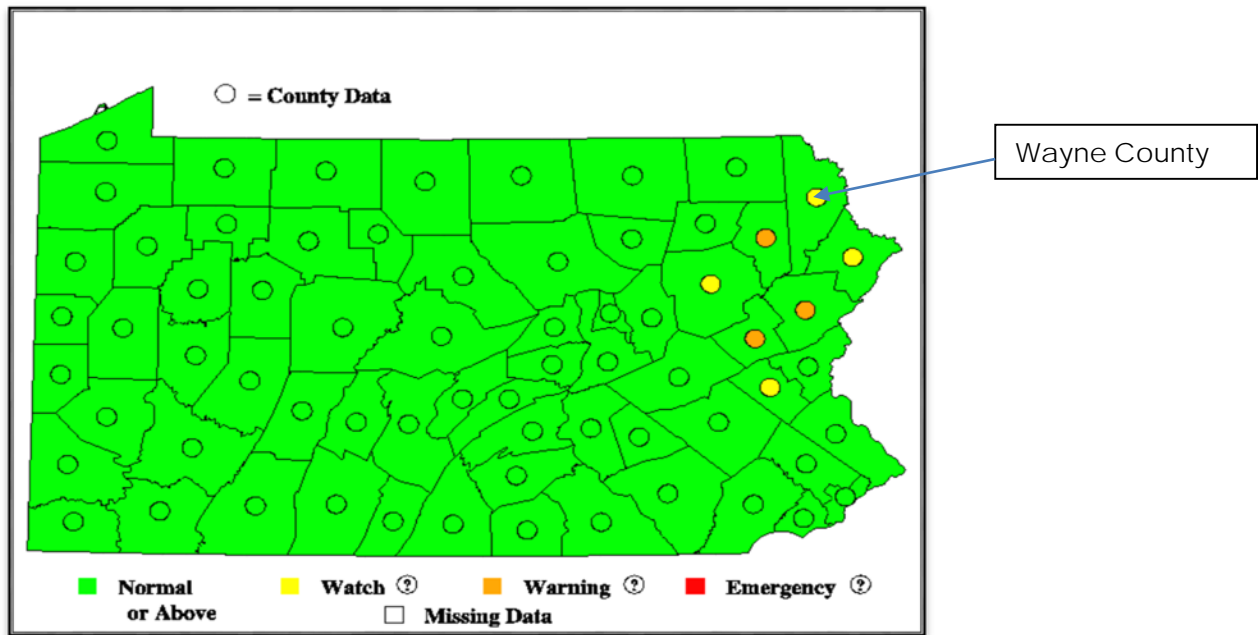


Figure 4.1
Source: Pennsylvania DEP Conditions Monitoring Watch List October 2010

4.4.1.4 Future Occurrences: It is difficult to forecast the severity and frequency of drought emergencies in Wayne County. However, given the historical data from the hazard, and the current conditions depicted on the U.S. Drought Monitor (Figure 4.2), planners can assume droughts will occur systematically and in clusters of years. It takes a long period of time to reach drought conditions, and it takes a long period of time to recover from drought conditions. Hence, they can be seen coming, and mitigation and planning activity can be triggered appropriately.

In the past 5 years Wayne County has not hit the Drought stage, in 2018 the US Drought Monitor was at it lowest within the past 5 years.

Map released: Thurs. September 3, 2020
Data valid: September 1, 2020 at 8 a.m. EDT

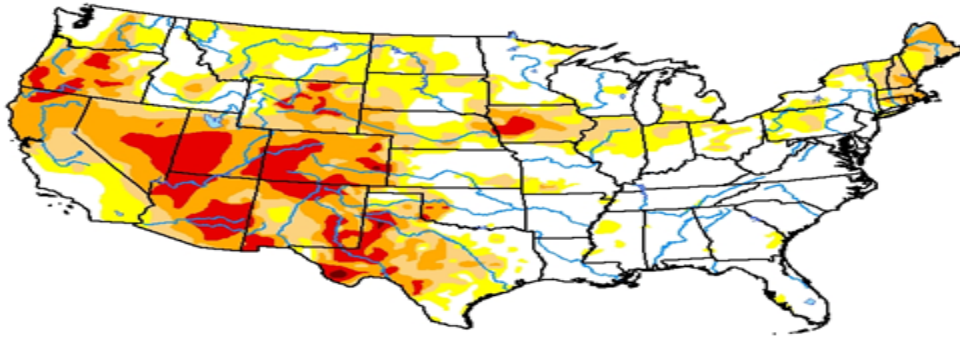


Figure 4.2
Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

4.4.1.5 Vulnerability Assessment: If a drought occurs, it could affect the county in several ways: agricultural losses, deficits in public water supplies, a drop in tourism, and reduced ability to provide fire protection¹. There are no current deficiencies in the county water supply.

4.4.2 Earthquakes

Earthquakes are caused by a sudden slip of a fault caused by the dynamic pressure of the earth's plates pushing together on both sides of the fault over time. The strength of an earthquake is determined by the size of the slip and how close the slip occurred to the surface. The most active faults are along the Pacific Coast, although some smaller, less active, faults exist in the Eastern United States. Earthquakes in Pennsylvania have been a rare occurrence causing no injury; however, the crust of the earth is constantly shifting and earthquakes do pose a possible threat that should be considered.

4.4.2.1 Location and Extent: There have been no recorded earthquakes occurring in Wayne County, although parts of the county have experienced some of the shock waves of some minor earthquakes that have occurred around the region and some of the significant ones along the East Coast, such as the 5.8 Richter Scale-rated August 23, 2011 shake with an epicenter in central Virginia.

Earthquakes and shock waves are relatively infrequent and uncommon in Wayne County but

¹ A discussion on this subject will be included in the next revision of the county and municipal Emergency Operations Plans, along with recommended actions.

there exist data to indicate that earthquake activity has occurred. Millersville University's 2008 earthquake hazard zone map lists Wayne County as a "moderate" hazard zone (compared to "slight" and "very slight" across most of the rest of the Commonwealth).

4.4.2.2 Range of Magnitude: Wayne County is ranked 22nd in risk among Pennsylvania's 67 counties. The East Coast of the United States experiences earthquakes, but rarely above 6.0 – on the Richter Scale, under 3.5 is recorded, but generally not felt; at 6.0 damage can occur to poorly constructed buildings and over 7.0 is considered a major earthquake capable of causing widespread damages.

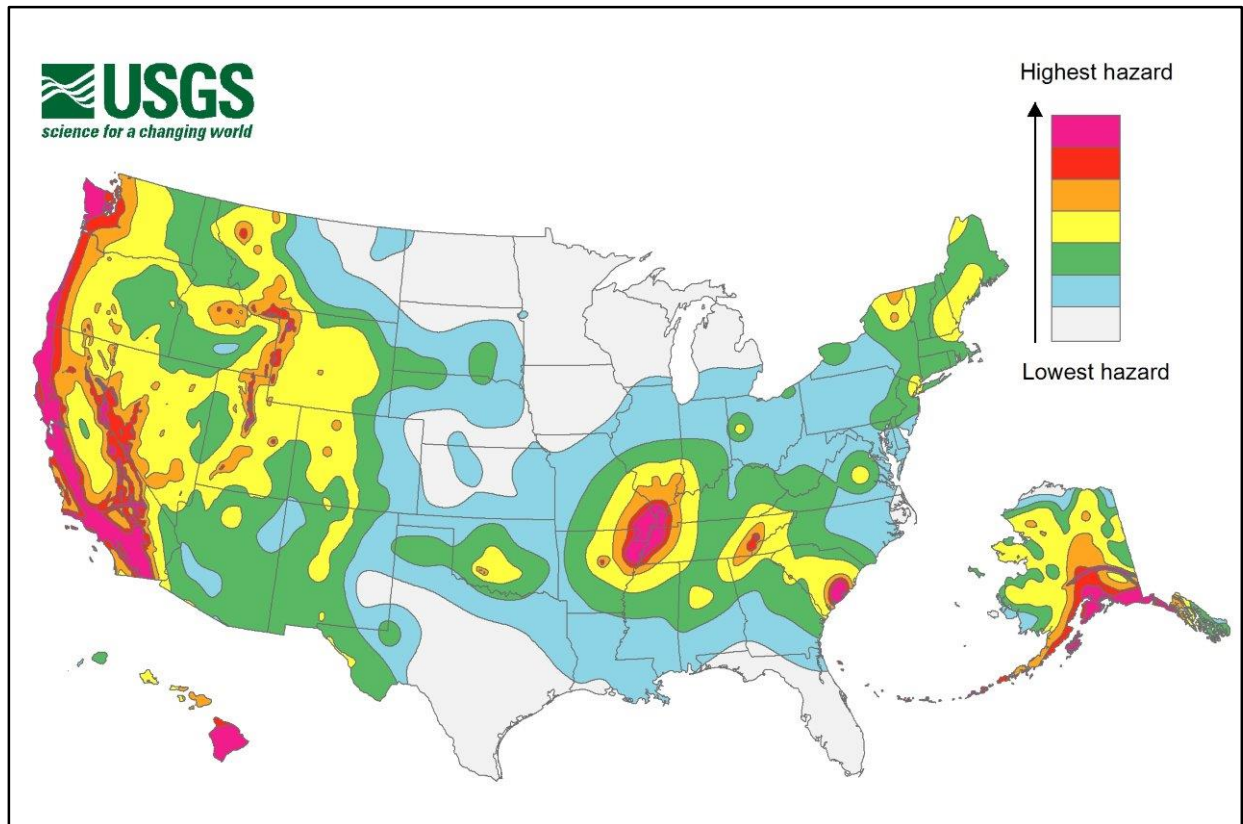


Figure 4.3

Source: The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Seismic Hazard Maps (PGA, 2% in 50 years)
http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/products/conterminous/2014/HazardMap2014_lg.jpg

4.4.2.3 Past Occurrences: none.

4.4.2.4 Future Occurrences: The probability of such an event occurring is very low. Wayne County does not sit on any fault lines; therefore, it is reasonable to believe that the county will not experience earthquake damage anytime soon. Due to the low probability of damaging earthquakes in Wayne County, mitigation for this threat should be adequately addressed through the enforcement of the Uniform Construction Code and municipal building inspections/permitting.

4.4.2.5 Vulnerability Assessment: Structural damage is anticipated to be minimal; however, the hydrologic changes in the area can be impacted. Domestic wells may go dry, while other,

previously dry wells may flow again as the bedrock geology shifts. Wayne County has no earthquake building codes, therefore, should the county experience a substantial earthquake, it could expect that there could be extensive property and infrastructure damage and a possibility of loss of life.

4.4.3 Flooding

Flooding is first and foremost the most prevalent type of natural disaster that occurs in Wayne County. More than 90 percent of the municipalities located in Pennsylvania are subject to some type of flooding, although that percentage is not matched in Wayne County. Statewide damage is in excess of \$1 billion annually.

4.4.3.1 Location and Extent: Wayne County is located in the Upper Delaware River Basin, as designated in the State Water Plan. This area, like so many others in Pennsylvania, is flood prone because of the topography and climate, and because most of the communities are located along streams and rivers from the early days of development. The southwest and northwest portions of the county feed the Susquehanna River Basin, but most of the county drains into the Delaware River Basin.

The streams in Wayne County most prone to flooding are the: Wallenpaupack Creek at Newfoundland; West Branch Lackawaxen River at Creamton; Balls Creek in Northern Wayne; Shadigee Creek in Starrucca Borough; Equinunk Creek in Manchester and Buckingham Townships; and Middle Creek in Palmyra Township. The Delaware River frequently floods moderately where the river bends sharply at multiple locations in the northern section. Repetitive losses are almost always recreational (second) homes in Damascus Township (marked with a star on Figure 4.3) and owners rebuild or elevate or conduct other mitigation activities with their own funds.

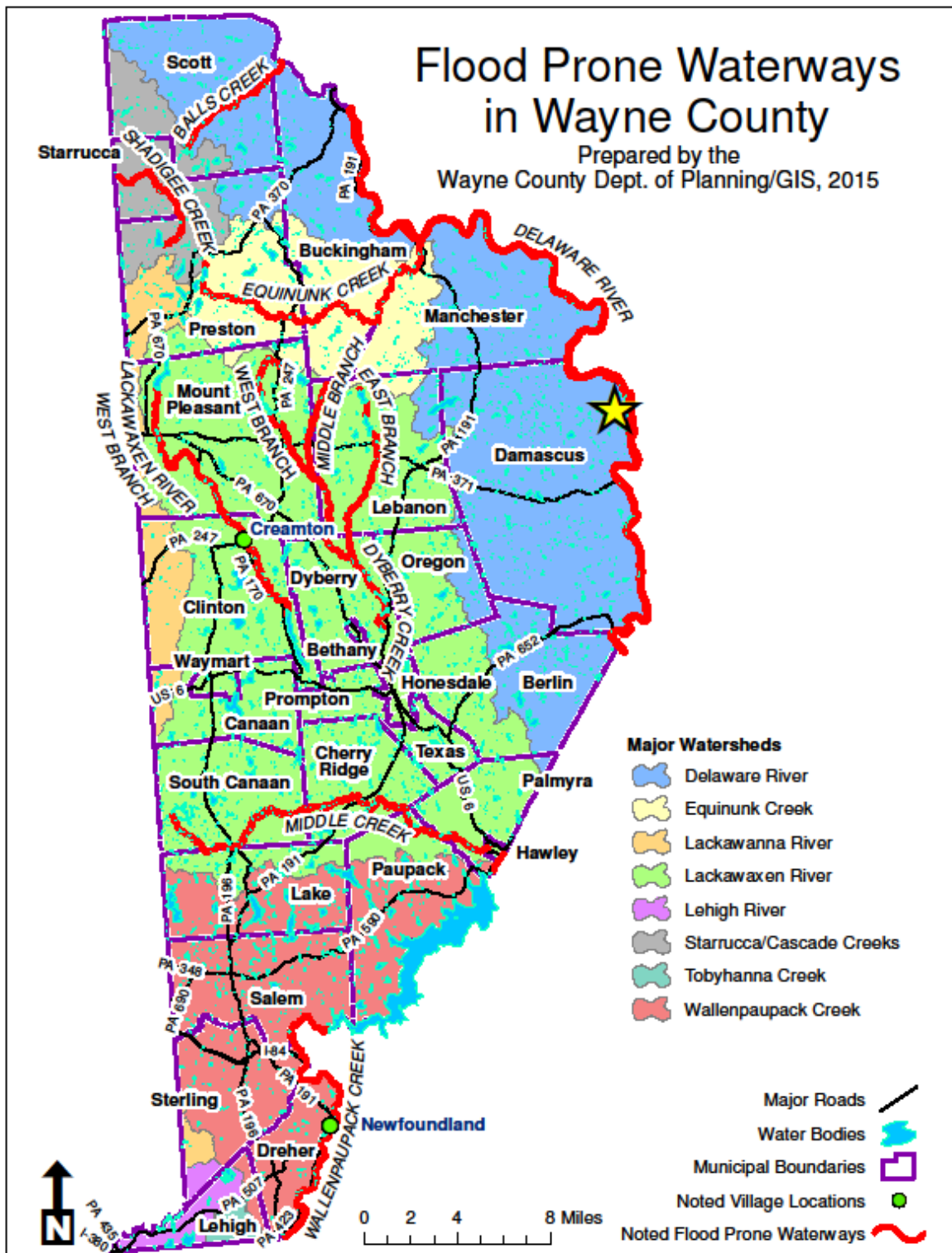


Figure 4.3

Source: Wayne County Planning Department

This has not changed from 2008, 2016, and 2021 plan, all though in the past 5 years there has been just a few flooding in parts of Wayne County the threshold has not been met.

4.4.3.2 Range of Magnitude: Using the statistics in Table 4.3.1, some degree of flooding occurs in the county one to four times per decade. Since record-keeping began, there has been only one “dry” spell for flooding (1955-1972), and at least four decades recorded multiple flooding events (1856-1864; 1901-1911; 1914-1922; 2004-2013).

4.4.3.3 Past Occurrences: The first recorded flood in Wayne County occurred in 1829. In the following years of 1856, 1859, 1861, 1864, and 1867, extensive flooding occurred in the area. Ice jams (when frozen rivers begin to melt and break into ice chunks and then jam on an obstacle such as a bridge) on the Delaware in 1887 and 1889 caused extreme flooding, and the 1887 ice jam caused the loss of one life. In the following years of 1901, 1902, 1903, 1908, 1911, 1914, 1917, 1922, 1933, 1936, 1942, 1955, 1972 (*Tropical Storm Agnes*), 1985, 1996, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2012, 2013, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Wayne County suffered some amount of damages due to flooding.

Hurricane Gloria impacted Wayne County in 1985. The warm temperatures leading up to January 19, 1996 produced a rapid thaw from the blizzard of January 7th, compounded by rainfall of about two-three inches throughout the county. This resulted in mudslides, flash flooding (fast, unpredictable water rises), bridges washed out, and numerous road closings. *Hurricane Floyd* impacted Wayne County in 1999. *Tropical Storm Ivan* in 2004 and the floods of April 2005 caused extensive flooding throughout the county, as well as the flooding of the Emergency Operations Center located in Honesdale. The floods of June 2006 brought another bout of flooding – destroying bridges and roadways, stranding people and damaging homes. The Emergency Operations Center and 911 Center had to be permanently relocated due to 26 inches of water from the Lackawaxen River entering the facility.²

Tropical Storms Hanna in 2008 and Nicole in 2010, Hurricanes Irene and Lee in 2012 and the June 27-30 storms of 2013 added to the county’s flooding history since the writing of the 2008 plan.

Frequent small stream flooding occurs in various parts of the county. Generally, the spring thaw causes some streams to overflow. Often, heavy rains have resulted in some flash flooding (unexpected, unpredictable flooding on small streams). Ice jams (when frozen rivers thaw and produce ice chunks that go with the melting flow) occur on the Delaware River, and historically they tend to reoccur in the same general areas.

4.4.3.4 Future Occurrences: The probability that flooding will continue to occur in Wayne County is very high. The severity of flooding depends on many factors, including intensity and speed of any storm, soil conditions, snow pack, terrain and conditions north of the county. If the county population trends upward again, storm-water runoff will increase, exacerbating the flooding issues.

4.4.3.5 Vulnerability Assessment: The greatest flood of record in the Honesdale and Hawley areas occurred in May 1942. Twenty-nine persons lost their lives, and property damages exceeded millions of dollars. In Honesdale alone, the damages amounted to \$7,639,744. Hawley had damages amounting to \$105,070. In 1955, a second deadly flood in the southern part of Wayne County occurred, causing extensive damages and the loss of three lives. Damage was estimated at \$2 million. *Tropical Storm Agnes* was a very damaging storm for the county with millions of dollars in

² This project was funded primarily with Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) funds in 2010.

damages.³ Public assistance to municipalities from the January 1996 event was \$409,075. Assistance records for Tropical Storms Irene and Lee totaled nearly \$400,000. Damage estimates from the June 2013 severe storms are \$1.5 million.

All municipalities in the county have areas designated as being flood prone; however, population in most of these areas is of low density. Because of the county's topography and early development (pre-Flood Insurance Rate Maps - FIRMs), developed areas are much more susceptible to *riverine* (river) flooding. As the county population grew and development occurred, local zoning and floodplain ordinances and updated FIRMS (May 2013) have helped reduce the number of new threats to people and structures due to riverine (river as opposed to creek or stream) flooding.

However, Wayne County does possess some Repetitive Loss Properties that are of primary concern (see Table 4.4.3.5.3), especially those noted as Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL). Most of these properties do not make the mitigation project list due to their status as recreational (second) homes ineligible for federal funding support.

Particularly vulnerable communities are: 1) the county seat and borough of Honesdale where the Lackawaxen River flows past borough infrastructure, residences and commercial property in the 4th Street area; 2) historic Equinunk Village where the Little Equinunk Creek has potential to back up from riverine flooding and affect two commercial properties and about 50 residential structures; 3) the borough of Hawley next to the Lackawaxen River; and 4) Starrucca Borough where the Shadigee Creek flows directly through the center of the borough within steep slopes (a retaining wall was installed in the past 10 years).

At the present time, there are no facilities in the floodplains that require special notification of flooding potential or the need for persons to be evacuated. The Damascus Township Emergency Operations Plan makes reference to a listing of persons who are to be asked to voluntarily evacuate at a particular river crest prediction level, however. There are also agricultural areas in the floodplain, specifically the Aldenville area in Clinton Township, that are consistently inundated, causing loss of crops and an economic vulnerability in the thousands of dollars.

The building of the Prompton Dam on the Lackawaxen River and the Jadwin Dam on the Dyberry Creek after the 1942 flood has alleviated much of the heavy flooding in the Honesdale and Hawley areas. Ten small watershed dams were built by the county in other areas prone to flooding. Because of the topography, climate and sheer number of streams and rivers, flooding will continue to be a problem in the future and will require a constant eye on mitigation efforts.

³ All records for this storm were lost in the flooding of 2006.

Table 4.4.3.5.1 Wayne County NFIP Policies as of December 2013

Community (WAYNE CO) ⁴	# Policies	Insurance in Force	\$ Premiums
BERLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	9	\$ 1,622,800	\$ 11,958
BETHANY, BOROUGH OF	1	\$ 350,000	\$ 412
BUCKINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	18	\$ 3,006,000	\$ 23,382
CANAAN, TOWNSHIP OF	9	\$ 1,656,400	\$ 11,370
CHERRY RIDGE, TOWNSHIP	6	\$ 1,152,000	\$ 2,657
CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	1	\$ 15,200	\$ 242
DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	58	\$ 13,376,000	\$ 52,820
DREHER, TOWNSHIP OF	26	\$ 5,815,500	\$ 37,128
DYBERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	3	\$ 817,100	\$ 4,134
HAWLEY, BOROUGH OF	15	\$ 3,373,300	\$ 10,386
HONESDALE, BOROUGH OF	33	\$ 8,162,600	\$ 27,524
LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF	28	\$ 6,018,100	\$ 17,437
LEBANON, TOWNSHIP OF	1	\$ 29,500	\$ 345
LEHIGH, TOWNSHIP OF	10	\$ 2,637,000	\$ 8,168
MANCHESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	22	\$ 4,731,200	\$ 22,345
MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP	9	\$ 2,750,000	\$ 7,502
OREGON, TOWNSHIP OF	3	\$ 401,200	\$ 4,377
PALMYRA, TOWNSHIP OF	12	\$ 2,557,600	\$ 7,622
PAUPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	35	\$ 7,146,700	\$ 20,980
PRESTON, TOWNSHIP OF	8	\$ 1,267,000	\$ 6,718
PROMPTON, BOROUGH OF	4	\$ 587,000	\$ 4,361
SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	17	\$ 3,569,300	\$ 11,423
SCOTT, TOWNSHIP OF	12	\$ 1,999,100	\$ 6,546
SOUTH CANAAN, TOWNSHIP	6	\$ 1,284,800	\$ 3,797
STARRUCCA, BOROUGH OF	8	\$ 1,259,400	\$ 6,414
STERLING, TOWNSHIP OF	1	\$ 280,000	\$ 389
TEXAS, TOWNSHIP OF	16	\$ 4,357,100	\$ 29,083
WAYMART, BOROUGH OF	8	\$ 1,266,900	\$ 3,463
TOTALS	379	\$ 81,488,800	\$ 342,983

Table 4.4.3.5.2 Wayne County NFIP Claim Payments by Municipality (as of December 2013)

Community	Type	CID#	# Payments	Total \$	Average \$
Damascus	Township	422163	56	\$ 1,816,505	\$ 32,438
Dreher	Township	422164	9	\$ 15,732	\$ 1,748
Hawley	Borough	420863	3	\$ 49,620	\$ 16,540
Honesdale	Borough	420864	23	\$ 438,915	\$ 19,083
Lake	Township	422166	10	\$ 18,305	\$ 1,831
Lebanon	Township	422567	1	\$ 5,525	\$ 5,525
Manchester	Township	422168	12	\$ 385,554	\$ 32,130
Mt Pleasant	Township	422169	10	\$ 255,065	\$ 25,507
Oregon	Township	422170	6	\$ 91,901	\$ 15,317

⁴ The small number of policies supporting a very significant property insurance coverage reflects some residents' ability to buy high-cost housing in floodplains as recreational homes; however, claims against them are not great (Table 4.4.3.5.2). (Next Update by the planning department is in May 2021)

Table 4.4.3.5.2 Wayne County NFIP Claim Payments by Municipality (as of December 2013)					
Palmyra	Township	420865	1	\$ 1,977	\$ 1,977
Paupack	Township	421023	10	\$ 57,235	\$ 5,724
Preston	Township	422171	1	\$ 13,014	\$ 13,014
Prompton	Borough	420866	1	\$ 4,517	\$ 4,517
Scott	Township	422173	6	\$ 91,327	\$ 15,221
Starrucca	Borough	420867	20	\$ 75,269	\$ 3,763
Texas	Township	422176	1	\$ 6,158	\$ 6,158
Waymart	Borough	420868	10	\$ 37,939	\$ 3,794
TOTALS			180	\$ 3,364,558	\$ 18,692

After talking to the County Planning Department the NFIP plan and number they have this as a 6 year plan as the County as a whole signed off on this in May 2015 the County Planning will update this in May 2021. As per PEMA the update per capita are as follows. 2020 \$3.27 per capita for counties and \$1.30 per capita for the state. the county threshold is \$199,667.16 and the state threshold is \$19,053,569.00. Wayne COUNTY has only declared 1 (one) time in the past 5 years.

Repetitive Loss Potential

Table 4.4.3.5.3 Repetitive Loss Flood Properties in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, as of December 2017

	Community Name	Occupancy	Dt of Loss	Dt of Loss	Dt of Loss	Dt of Loss	Dt of Loss	Dt of Loss	Tot Building Payment	Tot Contents Payment	Losses	Total Paid
RL	BUCKINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	6/30/2006	04/03/2005	01/19/1996				45,719.81	0.00	3	45,719.81
RL	BUCKINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/28/2006	04/03/2005	09/18/2004				59,835.65	7,394.52	3	67,230.17
RL	BUCKINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/28/2006	04/03/2005	4/2/2005	09/19/2004	09/18/2004		153,646.39	13,736.96	3	167,383.35
RL	BUCKINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/29/2006	04/02/2005	09/18/2004				534,487.25	123,128.61	3	657,615.86
RL	BUCKINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/26/2006	04/02/2005	09/17/2004				23,672.67	0.00	3	23,672.67
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/27/2006	04/02/2005	09/18/2004	01/19/1996			206,928.00	7,500.00	4	214,428.00
SRL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/27/2006	04/02/2005	09/18/2004	01/19/1996			206,928.00	7,500.00	4	214,428.00
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/28/2006	04/02/2005	09/18/2004	01/19/1996			190,164.01	30,915.12	4	221,079.13
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	09/17/2004	09/04/2003					27,576.14	0.00	2	27,576.14
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/27/2006	04/02/2005	09/17/2004				130,928.90	29,140.15	3	160,069.05
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/28/2006	04/03/2005	09/17/2004				66,199.69	0.00	3	66,199.69
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/27/2006	04/02/2005	09/17/2004				191,873.22	24,366.07	3	216,239.29
SRL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/27/2006	04/02/2005	09/17/2004				191,873.22	24,366.07	3	216,239.29
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	09/08/2011	08/28/2011	10/01/2010	06/27/2006	04/02/2005	09/18/2004	74,037.48	0.00	6	74,037.48
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/28/2006	04/02/2005					12,367.12	5,154.95	2	17,522.07
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/27/2006	09/04/2003					34,946.60	0.00	2	34,946.60
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/29/2006	04/03/2005					103,428.77	0.00	2	103,428.77
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/28/2006	04/03/2005					109,907.61	4,100.00	2	114,007.61
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/27/2006	04/02/2005	09/18/2004				43,677.69	3,272.02	3	46,949.71
RL	DAMACUS, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	04/02/2005	09/18/2004					27,335.64	8,213.04	2	35,548.68
RL	DREHER, TOWNSHIP OF	NON RESIDNT	09/27/1985	04/06/1984					335.00	5,725.50	2	6,060.50
RL	HAWLEY, BOROUGH OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/27/2006	04/02/2005					47,266.37	0.00	2	47,266.37
RL	HONESDALE, BOROUGH OF	SINGLE FMLY	09/30/2010	06/26/2006	09/18/2004	08/11/2003			27,071.80	0.00	4	27,071.80
SRL	HONESDALE, BOROUGH OF	SINGLE FMLY	09/30/2010	06/26/2006	09/18/2004	08/11/2003			27,071.80	0.00	4	27,071.80
RL	HONESDALE, BOROUGH OF	NON RESIDENT	06/28/2006	04/02/2005	09/18/2004				131,925.54	49,100.00	3	181,025.54
RL	HONESDALE, BOROUGH OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/28/2006	04/02/2005	09/19/2004				15,235.27	0.00	3	15,235.27
RL	LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/28/2006	09/18/2004	01/19/1996				17,832.36	120.00	3	17,952.36
RL	MANCHESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/29/2006	04/03/2005					90,961.00	0.00	2	90,961.00
RL	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	07/27/2012	06/29/2006					70,481.68	0.00	2	70,481.68
RL	OREGON, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	09/04/2003	01/19/1996					11,095.42	0.00	2	11,095.42
RL	OREGON, TOWNSHIP OF	SINGLE FMLY	09/16/2004	09/03/2003					33,460.32	10,402.00	2	43,862.32
RL	STARRUCCA, BOROUGH OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/27/2006	04/02/2005	09/16/2004				11,743.37	380.75	3	12,124.12
RL	STARRUCCA, BOROUGH OF	NON RESIDENT	06/28/2006	09/17/2004					10,843.48	0.00	2	10,843.48
RL	WAYMART, BOROUGH OF	SINGLE FMLY	06/28/2006	09/17/2004					14,890.46	15,327.36	2	30,217.82

Potential Loss Data in Wayne County, Pennsylvania as of August 2013

The potential loss data report at [Appendix B](#) is based on Hazus-MH, a nationally applicable standardized methodology that estimates potential losses from earthquakes, hurricane winds and floods. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) developed Hazus-MH under contract with the National Institute of Building Sciences).

Hazus-MH uses state-of-the-art Geographic Information Systems software to map and display hazard data and the results of damage and economic loss estimates for buildings and infrastructure. It also allows users to estimate the impacts of earthquakes, hurricane winds and floods on populations.

Estimating losses is essential to decision-making at all levels of government, providing a basis for developing mitigation plans and policies, emergency preparedness and response and recovery planning.

4.4.4 Radon

Radon is a cancer-causing natural radioactive gas that you cannot see, smell, or taste. It is a large component of the natural radiation that humans are exposed to and can pose a serious threat to public health when it accumulates in poorly ventilated residential and occupation settings. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), radon is estimated to cause about 21,000 lung cancer deaths per year, second only to smoking as the leading cause of lung cancer (EPA 402-R-03-003: EPA Assessment, 2003).

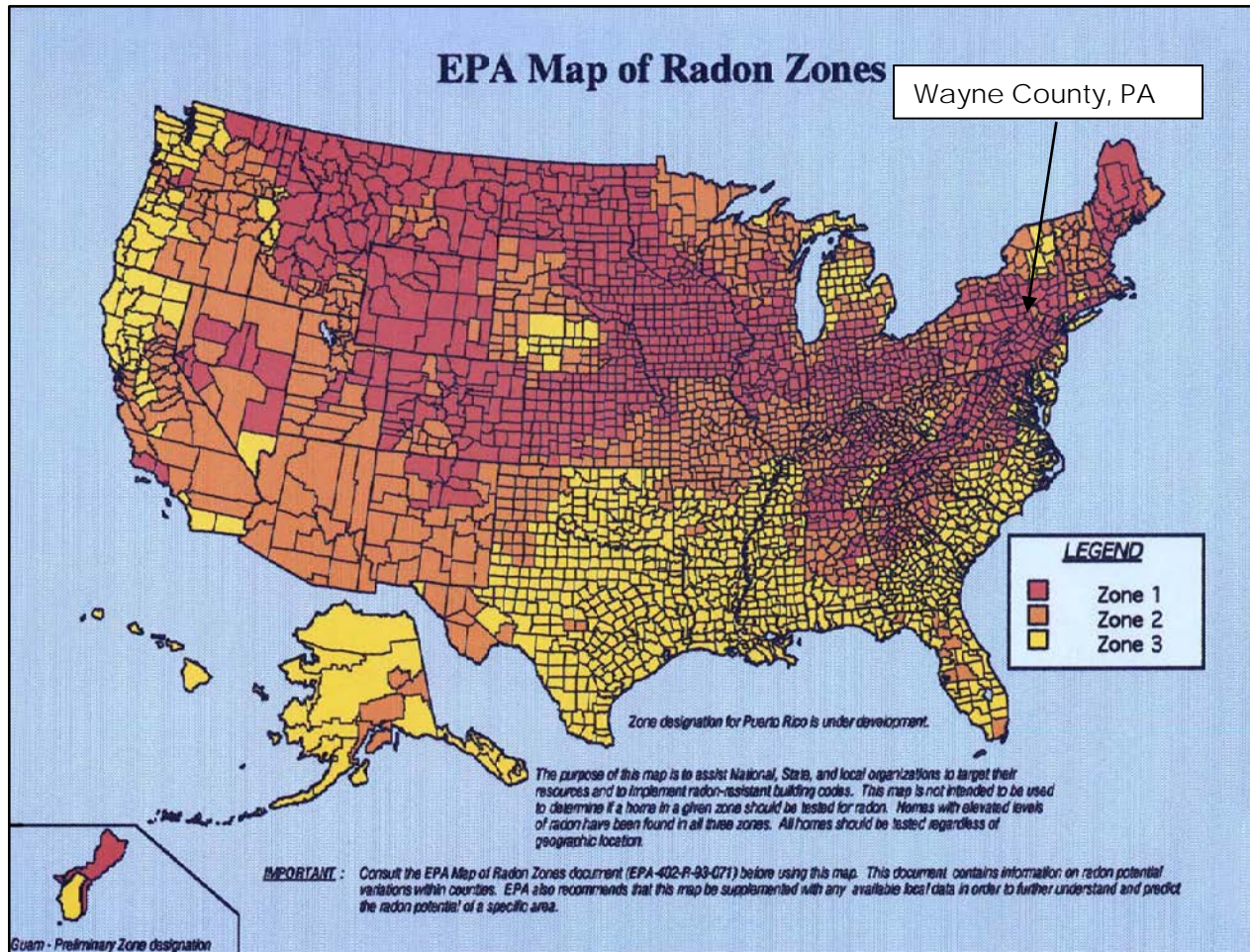


Figure 4.4

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

4.4.4.1 Location and Extent: Radioactivity caused by airborne radon has been recognized for many years as an important component in the natural background radioactivity exposure of humans, but it was not until the 1980s that the wide geographic distribution of elevated values in houses and the possibility of extremely high radon values in houses were recognized. In 1984, routine monitoring of employees leaving the Limerick nuclear power plant near Reading, Pennsylvania, while it was still under construction and not yet functional, showed that readings on a construction worker at the plant frequently exceeded expected radiation levels. However, only natural, non-fission product radioactivity was detected on the worker.

Subsequent testing of the employee's home in the Reading Prong section of Pennsylvania showed extremely high radon levels around 2,500 pCi/L (pico Curies per liter). To put this amount in perspective, the EPA's guidelines state that actions should be taken if radon levels exceed 4 pCi/L in a home, and uranium miners have a maximum exposure of 67 pCi/L. As a result of this event, the Reading Prong became the focus of the first large-scale radon scare in the world.

Radon is a gas that cannot be seen or smelled. It is a noble gas that originates from the natural radioactive decay of uranium and thorium. Like other noble gases (e.g., helium, neon, and argon), radon forms essentially no chemical compounds and tends to exist as a gas or as a dissolved atomic constituent in groundwater. Two isotopes of radon are significant in nature, ^{222}Rn and ^{220}Rn , formed in the radioactive decay series of ^{238}U and ^{232}Th , respectively. The isotope thoron (i.e., ^{220}Rn) has a half-life (time for decay of half of a given group of atoms) of 55 seconds, barely long enough for it to migrate from its source to the air inside a house and pose a health risk. However, radon (i.e., ^{222}Rn), which has a half-life of 3.8 days, is a widespread hazard. The distribution of radon is correlated with the distribution of radium (i.e., ^{226}Ra), its immediate radioactive parent, and with uranium, its original ancestor. Due to the short half-life of radon, the distance that radon atoms can travel from their parent before decay is generally limited to distances of feet or tens of feet. Each county in Pennsylvania is classified as having a low, moderate, or high radon hazard potential. Wayne County is classified as having a high hazard, meaning there is a predicted indoor radon level greater than 4 pCi/L.

4.4.4.2. Range of Magnitude: According to the EPA, the average radon concentration in the indoor air of homes nationwide is about 1.3 pCi/L. The EPA recommends homes be fixed if the radon level is 4 pCi/L or more. However, because there is no known safe level of exposure to radon, the EPA also recommends that Americans consider fixing their home for radon levels between 2 pCi/L and 4 pCi/L. The worst-case scenario for radon exposure would be that a large area of tightly sealed homes exposed residents to high levels of radon over a prolonged period of time without the residents being aware. This worst-case scenario exposure could lead to a large number of people with cancer attributed to the radon exposure.

4.4.4.3. Past Occurrences: Current data on abundance and distribution of radon as it affects individual houses in Pennsylvania in general and Wayne County specifically is considered incomplete and potentially biased. The EPA has estimated that the national average indoor radon concentration is 1.3 pCi/L and the level for action is 4.0 pCi/L; however, the EPA has estimated that the average indoor concentration in Pennsylvania basements is about 7.1 pCi/L, and 3.6 pCi/L on the first floor (PA DEP, 2011).

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Bureau of Radiation Protection provides information for homeowners on how to test for radon in their houses. If a test is reported to the Bureau with over 4 pCi/L, then the Bureau works to help the homeowners make repairs to their houses to mitigate against high radon levels. The total number of tests reported to the Bureau since 1990 and their results are provided by zip code on the Bureau's website. However, this information is only provided if over 30 tests total were reported in order to best approximate the average for the area. In Wayne County, two zip codes as examples show a hazard risk.

4.4.4.4. Future Occurrences: Radon exposure is inevitable in small, non-threatening doses given the present soil, geologic, and geomorphic factors in Wayne County. Development in areas where previous radon levels have been significantly high will continue to be more susceptible to exposure.

However, new incidents of concentrated exposure may occur with future development or deterioration of older structures. Exposure can be limited with proper testing for both past and future development and appropriate mitigation measures.

4.4.4.5. Vulnerability Assessment: Pennsylvania has one of the most serious radon problems in the country. An estimated 40 percent of Pennsylvania homes have radon levels above Environmental Protection Agency's action guideline of 4 picocuries per liter. As the examples in Figure 4.5 and 4.6 show, Wayne County has highest maximum levels in some basements and could be susceptible to high levels of radon.

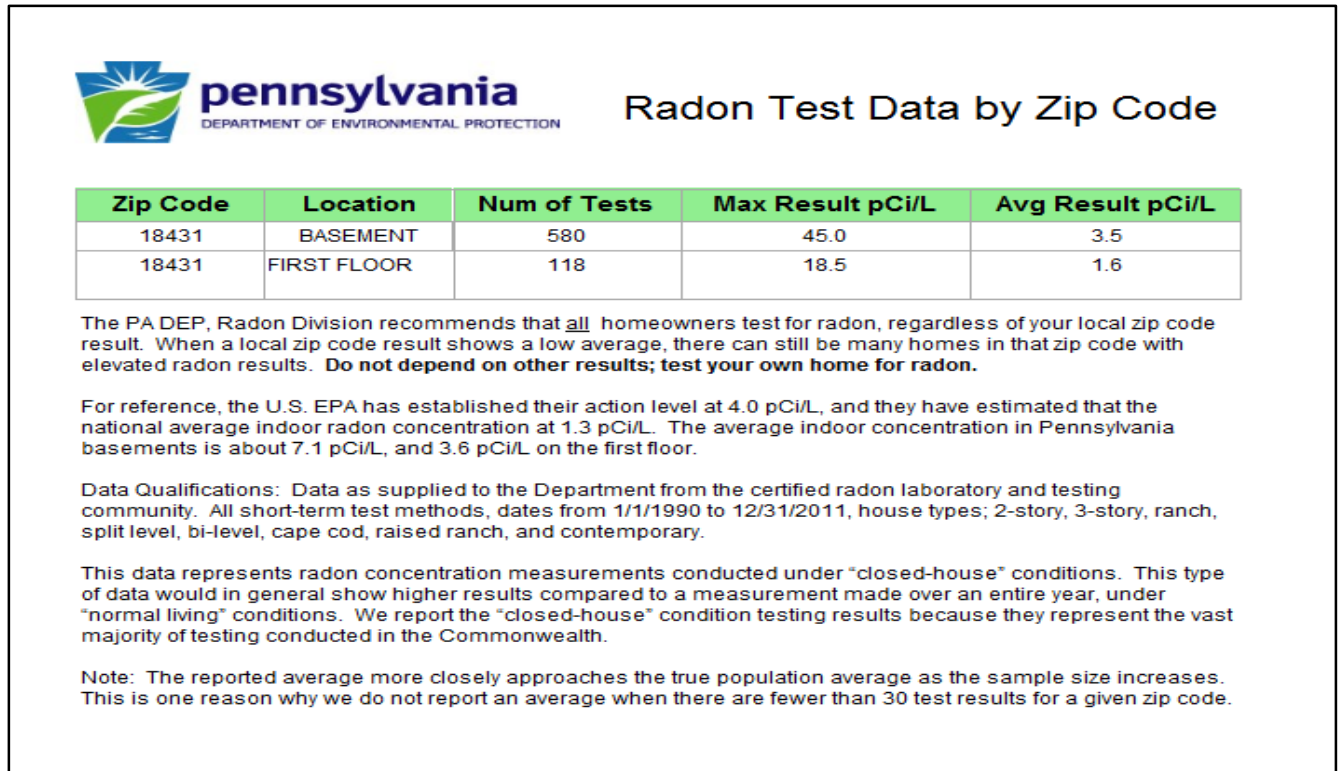


Figure 4.5
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection



Radon Test Data by Zip Code

Zip Code	Location	Num of Tests	Max Result pCi/L	Avg Result pCi/L
18417	BASEMENT	50	73.8	6.6
18417	FIRST FLOOR	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data

The PA DEP, Radon Division recommends that all homeowners test for radon, regardless of your local zip code result. When a local zip code result shows a low average, there can still be many homes in that zip code with elevated radon results. **Do not depend on other results; test your own home for radon.**

For reference, the U.S. EPA has established their action level at 4.0 pCi/L, and they have estimated that the national average indoor radon concentration at 1.3 pCi/L. The average indoor concentration in Pennsylvania basements is about 7.1 pCi/L, and 3.6 pCi/L on the first floor.

Data Qualifications: Data as supplied to the Department from the certified radon laboratory and testing community. All short-term test methods, dates from 1/1/1990 to 12/31/2011, house types; 2-story, 3-story, ranch, split level, bi-level, cape cod, raised ranch, and contemporary.

This data represents radon concentration measurements conducted under "closed-house" conditions. This type of data would in general show higher results compared to a measurement made over an entire year, under "normal living" conditions. We report the "closed-house" condition testing results because they represent the vast majority of testing conducted in the Commonwealth.

Note: The reported average more closely approaches the true population average as the sample size increases. This is one reason why we do not report an average when there are fewer than 30 test results for a given zip code.

Figure 4.6

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

Smokers can be up to 10 times more vulnerable to lung cancer from high levels of radon, depending on the level of radon to which they are exposed. Older houses that have crawl spaces or unfinished basements are more vulnerable as well because of the increased exposure to soils that could be releasing higher levels of radon gas. Additionally, houses that rely on wells for their water may face an additional risk, although this type of exposure is low and rare in Pennsylvania.

Proper testing for radon levels should be completed across Wayne County, especially in the areas of higher incidence levels and for those individuals and households that face the contributing risks described above. This testing will determine the level of vulnerability that residents face in their homes, as well as in their businesses and schools. The PA DEP Bureau of Radiation Protection provides short- and long-term tests to determine radon levels as well as information on how to mitigate high levels of radon in a building. According to the EPA, repairs to houses to protect against radon can cost on average the same as regular house repairs (EPA, October 2010).

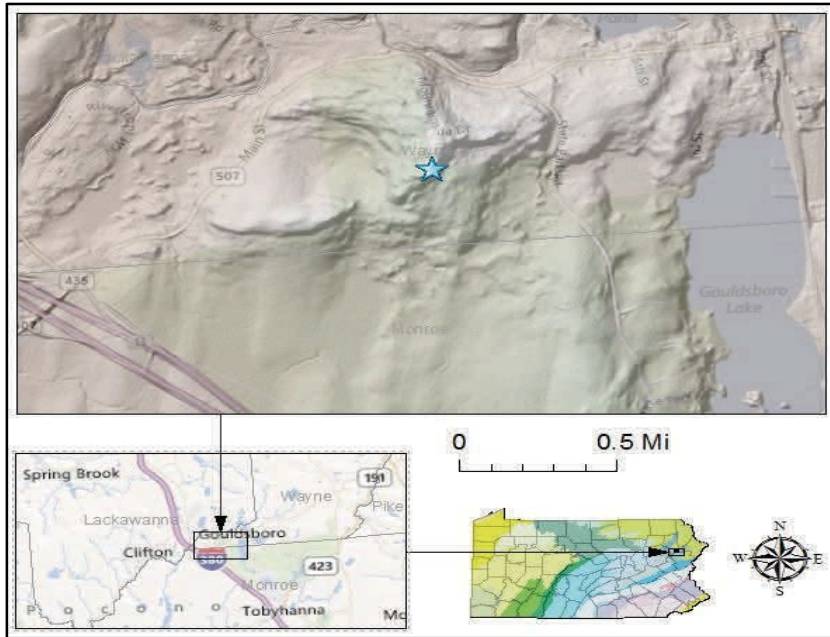
4.4.5 Subsidence

4.4.5.1. Location and Extent: Subsidence potential in Wayne County is very low and if any areas were to be of concern, it would be in the western corridor along the Moosic Mountain range where coal mining was once a primary activity. A mine ventilation shaft was closed in the early 1990s just east of the village of Forest City. Map 4.4.5.5.1 shows that a small portion of Wayne County lies in an area of Pennsylvania where limestone, dolomite, or both are present near ground surface, thus making it slightly susceptible to natural sinkhole development. However, the District Conservation Office states the geologic foundation of Wayne County is non-limestone and the map is most likely inaccurate.

4.4.5.2. Range of Magnitude: Based on the geologic formations underlying parts of Wayne County, subsidence and sinkhole events are remote possibilities. Events could result in minor elevation changes or minor holes in the ground surface. Subsidence and sinkhole events could cause minor damage in urban environments, although gradual events can be addressed before even minor damage occurs.

4.4.5.3. Past Occurrences: According to the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' Sinkhole Inventory Online Database (<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/topogeo/hazards/sinkhole/default.asp>), there have been no recorded sinkholes in Wayne County. The database does list a natural formation that demonstrates the sandstone geology of the area typically vulnerable to erosion at the southernmost limit of the Wisconsinian Glacier: Prospect Rock.

PROSPECT ROCK WAYNE COUNTY



Gouldsboro State Park, Wayne Co., Lehigh Twp., lat: 41.2381, lon: -75.4743; Tobyhanna 7.5-minute quadrangle

Figure 4.7

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

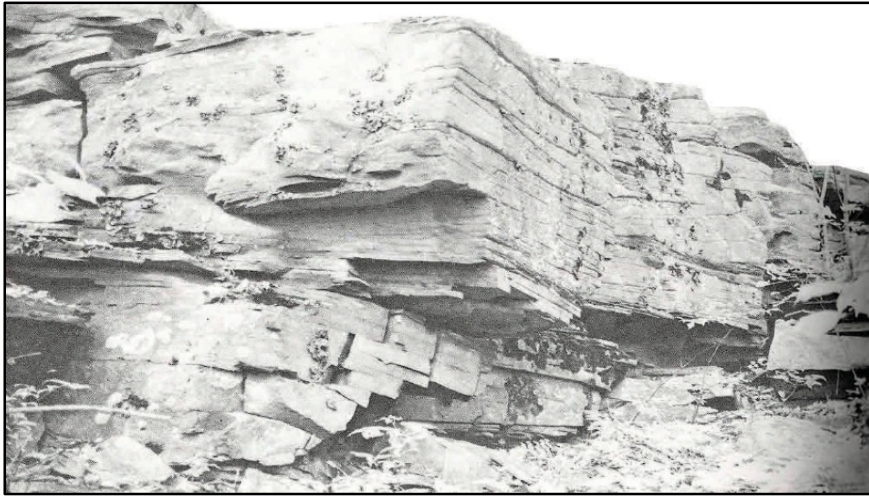
The outcrop is located in the Glaciated Plateau section of the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province at an elevation of about 2,060 feet. The area was glaciated during the Wisconsin glacialiation and a covering of stony ground moraine, an unsorted mix of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders, was deposited in the vicinity of Prospect Rock.

Glacial striations cut into the rock surface have been mapped at this site. The grooves show that the glaciers flowed slightly west of due south.

Prospect Rock is a 20-foot vertical cliff of thinly-layered sandstone from the Duncannon Member of the Catskill Formation. The outcrop is located on the Prospect Rock loop trail that runs for 5.8 miles in Gouldsboro State Park.

The Duncannon Member rocks at this outcrop are gray sandstones. The nearly horizontal rock bedding shows an internal cross-bedding that developed in braided and meandering streams about 360 million years ago during the Late Devonian.

The rock face of Prospect Rock has developed along a vertical joint. This geologic unit typically does not crop out very much in the area, but when it does, it typically displays a south-facing cliff with a gently dipping north-facing slope.



Cropped black and white photo of Prospect Rock.

Figure 4.8

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

4.4.5.4. Future Occurrences: Based on the geological conditions of gray and blue sandstone underlying Wayne County, future occurrences of subsidence are not expected. Even when the Conservation District was prompted to investigate abandoned mines in the western corridor of the county, none could be found. And, although Pennsylvania investigations for sinkholes remain high for the county as a whole, no sinkhole investigations for Wayne County could be found.

4.4.5.5. Vulnerability Assessment: According to the Figure 4.9, Clinton Township possesses several abandoned mine sites and structures in their vicinity may be vulnerable to subsidence. However, the Conservation District Office did some investigations of its own and could find none. We have updated this Figure in 2020 to show the area with the mines, to better understand where these are .

Subsidence insurance is available to homes and critical infrastructure at http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/minres/bmr/MSIpage/msi_info.htm .

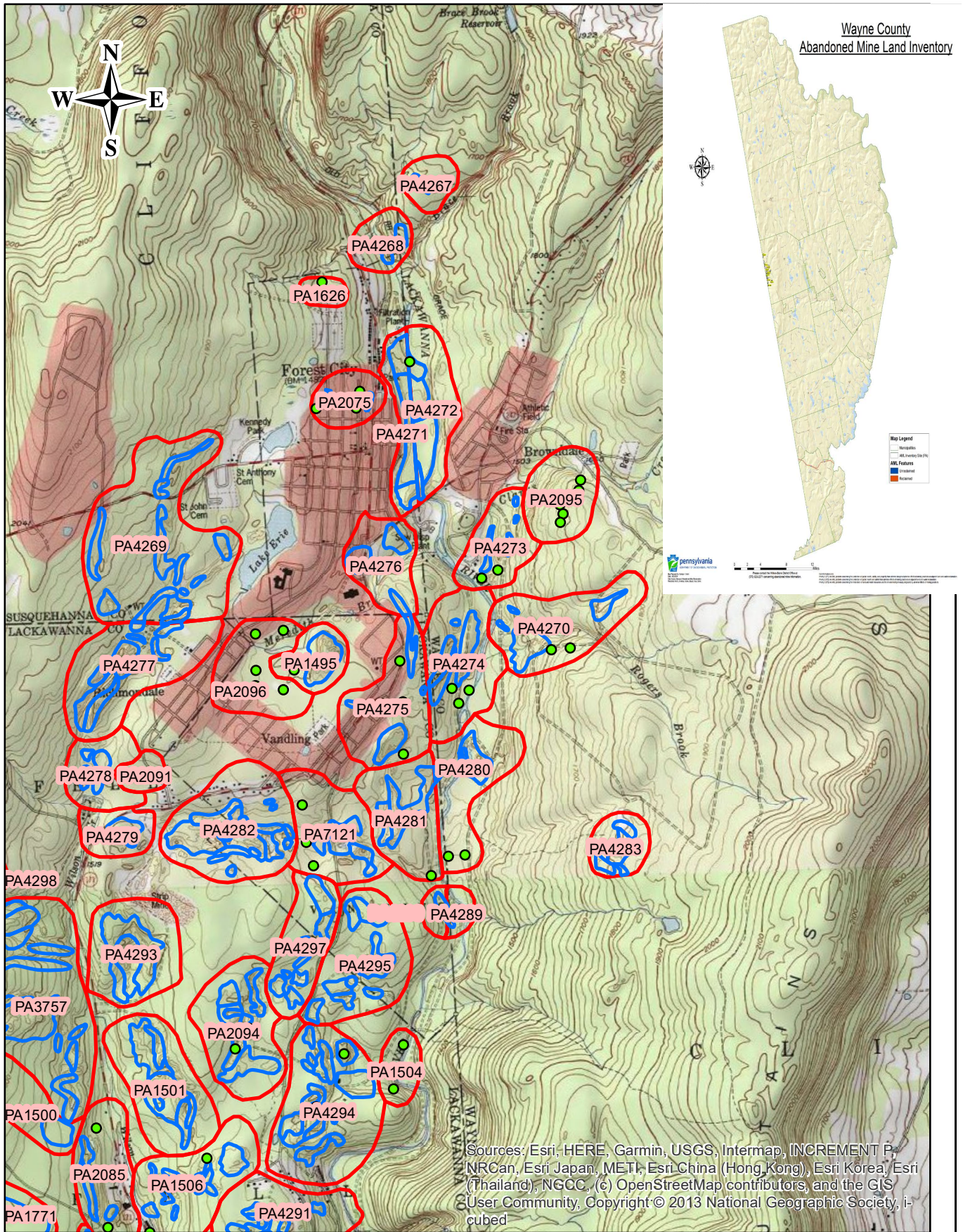


Figure 4.9

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

AML Problem Areas
Clinton Township
Wayne County

4.4.6 Tornadoes and Windstorms

The Commonwealth is vulnerable to many weather-related hazards. Tornadoes and windstorms are common occurrences, especially during the spring and summer months. Tornadoes, although not as common, have struck almost 90 percent of the counties in Pennsylvania, including Wayne County.

4.4.6.1 Location and Extent: Annually, Wayne County experiences severe thunderstorms, which produce damaging winds. These winds generally cause numerous downed trees and power lines. Historically, Wayne County tornado activity is significantly below Pennsylvania's state average and is 5.7 times below the overall U.S. average.

Within the past twenty years, Wayne County has experienced as a result of severe windstorms, tornadoes and hurricanes:

1. Power failures lasting more than four hours
2. Loss of communications for several hours
3. Heavy losses and damage to crops
4. Evacuation of residents
5. Provision of State assistance
6. Very heavy road damages

All areas of Wayne County are susceptible to tornadoes, hurricanes, and windstorms.

4.4.6.2 Range of Magnitude: The power of extreme wind associated with tornadoes can result in some of the most destructive forces Nature can muster. Damages and deaths can be very significant when tornadoes and windstorms move through highly populated, developed areas. Fortunately for Wayne County, those metrics do not exist and no deaths have been recorded in the county due to extreme wind. Tornadoes are categorized by wind speed and potential damage by the Fujita Scale, with an F0 indicating wind speeds of 65-85 mph and an F5 most feared at wind speeds over 200 mph causing catastrophic damages.

4.4.6.3 Past Occurrences: Incidences of high winds and rains occurred in 1851, 1866, 1878, 1919, 1934, 1941, 1943, 1950, 1954, 1976, 1982, and 1985. The storm of 1950 caused claims of over \$100,000 in the county, while the 1954 storm resulted in over 300 claims filed with just one insurance company (Hurricane Hazel). In September of 1991, Wayne County recorded an F-2 tornado with property damage estimated at \$25,000. In May of 1998, an F-0 tornado struck in Dreher Township causing tree and power line damage, road closures and residences without power for more than two days. In May 2002 an F-1 tornado hit in Manchester Township knocking down hundreds of trees. In August of 2003, Wayne County was also affected by high winds and heavy rain taking out some of the smaller bridges in the county. In July 2010, an F-2 tornado touched down three times in the county. The greatest damage occurred about four miles east of Honesdale and 1.5 miles west of Beach Lake

Fujita scale					
F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
65-85 mph	86-110 mph	111-135 mph	136-165 mph	166-200 mph	> 200 mph

Figure 4.10
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) and National Weather Service (NWS), Storm Prediction Center. Fujita Tornado Damage Scale. <http://www.spc.noaa.gov/faq/tornado/f-scale.html>

where Dunn Road meets Route 652. Several structures were severely damaged or destroyed including a triple-wide trailer, two barns, and a commercial auto transmission business on Route 652. Here, winds were estimated to peak in the 110 to 120 MPH range.

The spring of 2011 boasted tornado spottings and high winds; one was confirmed an F-1 that closed a portion of Route 6 and knocked out power to 9,000 residents and took out the county 9-1-1 lines temporarily. A tornado in July 2012 near Elmira, New York, caused high winds in the county and a loss of power for several hours. The winds from Super Storm Sandy in October 2012 were strong enough inland to put 25,000 Wayne County customers without power.

4.4.6.4 Future Occurrences: Because of the higher elevations in the northern segment of the county, strong winds always prevail. The frequency of windstorms and minor tornadoes occurring in the county is expected to remain constant. Weather patterns in the northeastern portion of the United States will continue to provide fodder for the emergence of high-wind and tornadic activity.

4.4.6.5 Vulnerability Assessment: As population increases and development continues in Wayne County, the number of persons and properties vulnerable to the effects of tornadoes, windstorms and hurricanes is expected to increase. Historically across the country and in Pennsylvania, manufactured structures are most vulnerable to high winds and usually sustain the most damage and produce the most deaths because of their deliberate lightweight and often unanchored design. Of the estimated 31,653 housing units in Wayne County, 10% of them are manufactured properties at extreme risk to tornadic activity.

4.4.7 Wildfires

4.4.7.1 Location and Extent: 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.

Because a majority – over 65 percent - of Wayne County’s land cover is forestland, the potential geographic extent of wildfires is quite large. 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; nearly 85% of all Pennsylvania wildfires occur between March and May each year. 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.

There is a heavy debris cover in Wayne County as a result of a 2005 ice and snow storm which fell many trees, and took down the branches and tops of others. There has not been a major burn in the Pocono Plateau since this storm, and the debris from this storm has not been cleared, adding potential fuel sources in the area for a wildfire.

4.4.7.2 Range of Magnitude: Wildfire events can range from small fires that can be managed by local firefighters to large fires impacting many acres of land. Small fires are usually limited in scope and consume brush and trees but not homes. Large events may require evacuation from one or

more communities and necessitate regional or national firefighting support. The impact of a severe wildfire can be devastating.

In addition to the risk wildfires pose to the general public and property owners, the safety of firefighters is also a concern. Although loss of life among firefighters does not occur often in Pennsylvania, it is always a risk. More common firefighting injuries include falls, sprains, abrasions or heat-related injuries such as dehydration. Response to wildfires also exposes emergency responders to the risk of motor vehicle accidents and can place them in remote areas away from the communities that they are chartered to protect.

Some fires are part of natural succession processes that can kill people, livestock, fish and wildlife. They often destroy property, valuable timber, forage and recreational and scenic values. The most significant environmental impact is the potential for severe erosion, silting of stream beds and reservoirs, and flooding due to ground-cover loss following a fire event. Wildfire can also have a positive environmental impact in that they burn dead trees, leaves, and grasses to allow more open spaces for new vegetation to grow and receive sunlight. Another positive effect is that it stimulates the growth of new shoots on trees and shrubs and its heat can open pine cones and other seed pods.

4.4.7.3 Past Occurrences: There have been 3,553 wildfire events reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Bureau of Forestry from 2009-2019. Members of the plan update planning team noted this is probably a low estimate of wildfire events, as it does not include wildfires that were not reported to DCNR, fires without a known origin, or events that were controlled solely by the volunteer fire departments in the County, but this is the most comprehensive list of wildfire occurrences available for Wayne County.

The spring is always typical for wildfire, according to the Wayne Independent. Volunteer companies responded to numerous brush fires in all parts of Wayne County. The windy, dry conditions of spring played a large role in the fires that ignited from Hamlin in the south to Equinunk in the north. Rain showers brought some relief, but the threat of brush fires continued throughout the rest of spring. Beach Lake, White Mills, Equinunk, Lake Ariel, Hamlin and Greene-Dreher were among fire companies to battle brush fires.

4.4.7.4 Future Occurrences: Previous events indicate that wildfires will continue to occur annually. Weather conditions like drought can increase the likelihood of wildfires occurring. Any fire, without the quick response or attention of firefighters, forestry personnel, or visitors to the forest, has the potential to become a wildfire.

The probability of a wildfire occurring in Wayne County is *possible* in any given year as defined by the Risk Factor Methodology (Section 4.5.2). However, the likelihood of one of those fires attaining significant size and intensity is unpredictable and highly dependent on environmental conditions and firefighting response. Many of the Fire Departments have been given 5-ton trucks from DNCR to use as brush trucks.

4.4.7.5 Vulnerability Assessment: According to the DCNR Bureau of Forestry, the potential for wildfire hazard is based on conditions that affect wildfire ignition and/or behavior such as fuel, topography, and local weather. Based on this assessment, the majority of the County has a medium vulnerability to wildfires. Municipalities in the northern portion corner of the County have a high vulnerability to wildfires due to the acreage of the forest and propensity for damages from drought.

Based upon this data and past occurrences, it is safe to say that wildfires will continue to be likely in Wayne County. The County will be especially vulnerable during periods of extended dry conditions when the fuel load is high.

4.4.8 Winter Storms

Winter storms occur on the average of five times a year in Pennsylvania. Every county in the Commonwealth is subject to severe winter storms, although the northern tier, western counties, and mountainous regions tend to experience these storms more frequently and with greater severity.

Winter storms can adversely affect roadways, utilities, and business activities, while a rapid thaw often causes flooding. Being located in the northeast portion of Pennsylvania, Wayne County often experiences the effects of Nor'easter storms — low-pressure fronts that move northward along the Atlantic coastline, pulling large amounts of moisture off of the Atlantic Ocean.

4.4.8.1 Location and Extent: Wayne County has been plagued with severe winter storms as far back as 1816. During the winter of 1886-87, an incredible 128 inches of snowfall was recorded.

Very heavy snowstorms occurred in 1888, 1910, 1914, and 1920. In 1940, an 18- inch snowfall followed by extensive drifting and up to two inches of sleet occurred. This storm was described as the "worst storm in 45 years". Electricity was out and most roads were impassable for a week.

4.4.8.2 Range of Magnitude: Winter storms can cause more long-lasting damages than any other severe weather event: power outages; depletion of heating supplies; destruction of communications networks; killing of vegetation; structure collapses from ice loading or falling tree limbs; hundreds of traffic accidents – the National Weather Service estimates that 85% of ice storm deaths are traffic related and 10% of snowstorm heart attacks are snow-removal related. Wayne County averages 15 inches of snowfall per winter month.

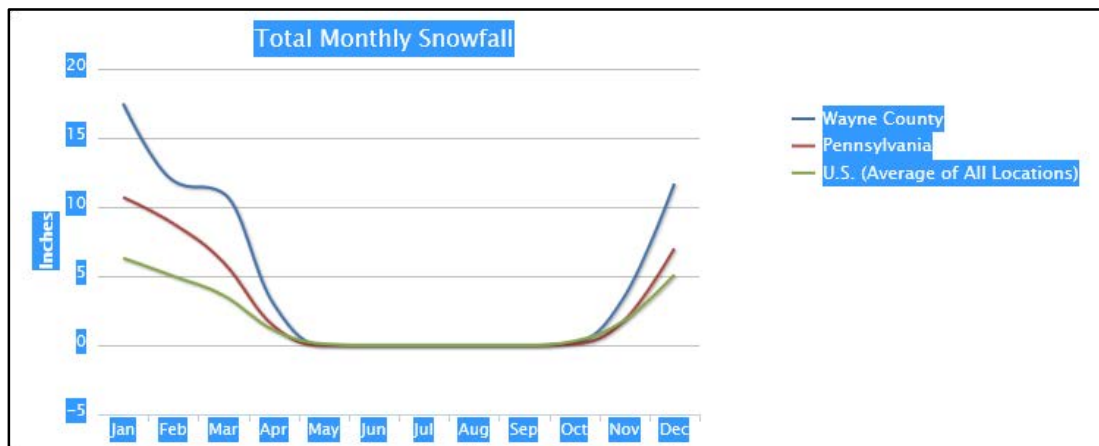


Figure 4.11

Source: NOAA/National Weather Service

4.4.8.3 Past Occurrences: February of 1945 brought two heavy snowstorms. In February 1958, a snowfall of 48 inches was followed by gales up to 60 miles per hour. Sub-zero temperatures

prevailed, with drifts up to 28 feet. As a result, on February 19, 1958, "a state of extreme emergency was declared," by Governor George Leader. Only 170 of 725 miles of state highways were open. Thursday, February 20, 1958, six emergency airlift operations were carried out. March 20 and 21, another snowfall was added with Newfoundland reporting 35 inches, Honesdale 20 and Cherry Ridge 24, bringing the total snowfall for the winter of 1958 to at least nine feet throughout the county.

In 1969, Wayne County saw about 26 inches of snow, with drifts 8 to 12 feet deep and some property damage.

The winter of 1976-77 was unusual because of a natural gas shortage coupled with heavy snow. This caused several schools to close. The Governor ordered all public and private schools to close on January 27. January 31, Wayne County Civil Defense reported that early estimates of economic injury resulting from cold weather reached \$776,000. January 1977 was the coldest on record since the 1800's.

The winter of 1992-93 saw a blizzard on March 12-13, 1993 of major proportion. It affected the whole eastern seaboard and closed multiple highways in the region. As a result, Governor Casey requested and received a federal declaration for emergency assistance. Wayne County reported 30 inches of snow and received federal aid for snow plowing.

January 4 through 31, 1994 saw extended periods of snowfall and extremely cold temperatures. All of Wayne County was affected and had an average snowfall of at least 20 inches in that short time period.

January 7-8, 1996 produced a blizzard that was bad enough to prompt Governor Ridge to close all public roads in the Commonwealth and request a federal declaration of disaster emergency, which was awarded. Wayne County received funds for the plowing of roads. Wayne County recorded between 20 to 30 inches of snow. The central and southern parts of the county were hardest hit, with the northern tier municipalities recording 10 inches of snow. Public assistance to municipalities was approximately \$100,540.00.

April of 1997 brought an isolated snowstorm, which affected only the northeast portion of Pennsylvania, dumping approximately 30 inches of snow in Wayne County. Christmas 2002 dumped over 24 inches of snow in Wayne County. Compounding the problem was the Christmas holiday with most highway and municipal workers on vacation or scheduled to be off work.

President's Day of February 2006 dumped another 18 to 24 inches of snow in the county. The Valentine's Day snowstorm of 2007 added another 13.9 inches of snow to Wayne County's statistics, but did not mix with freezing rain as it did further to the south where it caused snarled traffic and stranded motorists for up to 20 hours on sections of Interstates 78, 80 and 81. According to news reports five years after the storm, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) has instituted dozens of preparedness and mitigation efforts to prevent a repeat of that event: <http://thetimes-tribune.com/news/five-years-after-valentine-s-day-storm-penn-dot-says-they-are-prepared-1.1271491>.

A winter storm in December 2008 was particularly severe because it included a mix of snow, sleet, freezing rain and rain in the course of 24 hours.

A series of major snowstorms plagued the Atlantic states throughout February 2010, most notably a back-to-back punch of snowstorms on February 4-7 and February 9-11 that broke monthly and seasonal records in many of the major cities across the Atlantic seaboard. Separately, these storms ranked as Category Three and Two storms on the Northeast Snow Impacts Scale (NESIS), respectively. However, if combined and treated as one storm, the resulting combined total would become only the third Category Five storm (the most extreme category) of the NESIS

March 2017 a snow storm hit the county putting an average of 24 inches in Wayne County in 48 hours. bring a traffic to a stop in the area. National Guard was call into the county to help with medical calls and transportation of hospital staff. Power outages numbered in the high hundreds which took up to 5 days to get everyone back.

March 2018 Ice, snow and rain impacted the county, trees from the heavy ice and snow falling onto power lines cutting power to most of the county, the county once again used the national guard with lessons learned from the 2017 storm to help the citizens and responder. Many power companies from around the state working around the clock to restore power to the county for 7 days.

Monthly Snowfall Records at Select Locations

Location	Old February Record/Year	New February Record
Baltimore, MD	40.5 Inches 2003	49.7 Inches
Washington, DC (Dulles)	34.9 Inches 2003	46.1 Inches
Beckley, WV	30.8 Inches 1964	45.0 Inches
Charleston, WV	21.8 Inches 1964	25.6 Inches
Elkins, WV	32.0 Inches 1986	43.8 Inches
Central Park, NY	30.5 Inches 1896	36.9 Inches*
LaGuardia Arpt, NY	25.6 Inches 1993	29.1 Inches
Pittsburgh, PA	25.3 Inches 2003	48.7 Inches*

*All-time monthly record and closest location to Wayne County listed

Figure 4.12

Source: NOAA/National Weather Service

On February 4th-6th, 2010, a storm that originated in the southwest U.S. traversed eastward pumping in moisture from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. Dubbed *Snowmageddon*, this massive winter storm caused government offices, schools, and airports to close. Some locations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia recorded more than 30 inches of snow – *Wayne County was almost one of those locations, recording over 24 inches of snow.*

Winter storms in January and March of 2011 produced accumulations of snow of six and 10 inches, respectively.

The winter of 2013-14 was the worst winter for snow and cold in 10 years. The onset of winter started shortly after Thanksgiving and did not let up until March 2014. There was a long, severe cold snap through much of December 2013 and again at the end of January 2014. Snowfall occurred on half of the calendar days in January and February 2014, with record accumulations of 18 inches on February 15 and a blizzard amount of 22 inches with drifting February 18-19, 2014.

4.4.8.4 Future Occurrences: Winter storms are a predictable, annual occurrence in Wayne County and the probability of measurable snowfall each winter month each year is very high.

4.4.8.5 Vulnerability Assessment: Due to the rural nature of the county and the limited staff of the twenty-eight municipalities, any major winter storm will have an adverse effect on the county's transportation system. Secondary roads are often narrow, unpaved and generally have steep embankments and any amount of snow accumulation or drifting only makes these roads narrower and more dangerous.

The northern sector of Wayne County is highly susceptible to isolation caused by winter storms especially due to the secondary roads. Although the population increases in the summer months because of vacation resorts and cottages, the "local residents" are able to provide for themselves and are generally prepared for most winter storms.

What must be considered is that Wayne County was once one of the fastest growing counties in the Commonwealth. Along with this came an increase in population that is not transient. As the population of the county grew, the number of vehicles for transport and services delivery also increases the risk of this hazard. As of 2019, the county's population has seen a slight decrease because members of the youngest generation have been leaving, but the aging population keeps this hazard and its demands on services steady.

Snow removal and utility repair response activity is well-honed for typical events; warming shelters or mass care shelters are opened by the Wayne County Emergency Management Agency when warranted. The County has seen its share of lengthy Power outages over the years with high winds, heavy rain, and snow storms, with saying this the counties people use family and friends homes for power and food. Shelters have not been set up many times due to this strong family and friends looking out for each other, but the need for the county to set up warming/recharge stations has been a help to many. These warming/recharge Sites are set up at local school gyms around the county so citizens can go during the day. (shower, charge phones and laptops and to fill water jugs).

HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS

4.4.9 Dam Failures

4.4.9.1 Location and Extent: Pennsylvania has over 2,400 dams and reservoirs, many of which are potentially dangerous. Dam failures cause serious downstream flooding either because of partial or complete collapse. Failures are usually associated with intense rainfall and prolonged flood conditions; however, dam breaks may occur during dry periods as a result of progressive erosion of an embankment. The greatest threat from a dam break is to areas immediately downstream.

4.4.9.2 Range of Magnitude: The sheer number of dams (150+ as of Summer 2015) in the county is staggering. Most of Wayne County’s dams serve as recreational dams for the many county lakes. Of these, 53 are considered to pose a potential threat to the county. However, due to the small size of the large majority of county dams, a low hazard is considered to exist.

Lake Wallenpaupack Dam creates the largest lake and separates Wayne and Pike counties. It is owned by Brookfield renewable and is also a hydroelectric power generation facility. PPL built Lake Wallenpaupack in 1926 as a hydroelectric plant. The Wallenpaupack hydroelectric plant is operated remotely from a control center 85 miles away in Allentown, Pa. The plant is owned by Brookfield renewable, and had its operating license last renewed in July 2018 by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Lake Wallenpaupack also serves as a flood control resource for the Lackawaxen and Delaware rivers. The lake's ability to hold water and store it for gradual release at an appropriate time helps to limit the effects of flooding downstream.

According to the County Engineering Department, there are 11 high hazard dams owned by County (waiting for list to be emailed). Of the 117 privately owned dams, 35 of them are Category 1 (27) or 2 (8), which the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) considers high hazard. Therefore, in summary, of the 150+ dams throughout the County, 51 (1/3 of total) are considered high hazard.

According to the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission website, five of the high hazard dams in Wayne County are Commonwealth-owned and managed:

Name of Dam	County	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Project Status	Additional Information	
Belmont	Wayne	\$4.275 M	Unidentified	Pre-design initiated	nearby lakes	lake info
Hankins	Wayne	\$0.3 M	Unidentified	Preliminary planning initiated	nearby lakes	lake info
Lower Woods	Wayne	\$7.9 M	Unidentified	Pre-design initiated	nearby lakes	lake info
Miller	Wayne	\$6.5 M	Unidentified	Preliminary planning initiated	nearby lakes	lake info
White Oak	Wayne	\$6.55	Unidentified	Preliminary planning initiated	nearby lakes	lake info

This number is noteworthy when viewed on the Statewide map: Wayne County has four more Commonwealth-owned and managed high hazard dams than any other county in the Commonwealth: <http://www.fish.state.pa.us/dams/index.htm>.

Dams were originally built to meet the 100 year flood, but now DEP requires they meet the 500-year flood, based on 34 inches of continuous rainfall over a 72 hour period (historic rainfall amount in the Borough of Smethport (McKean County) during the 1940's).

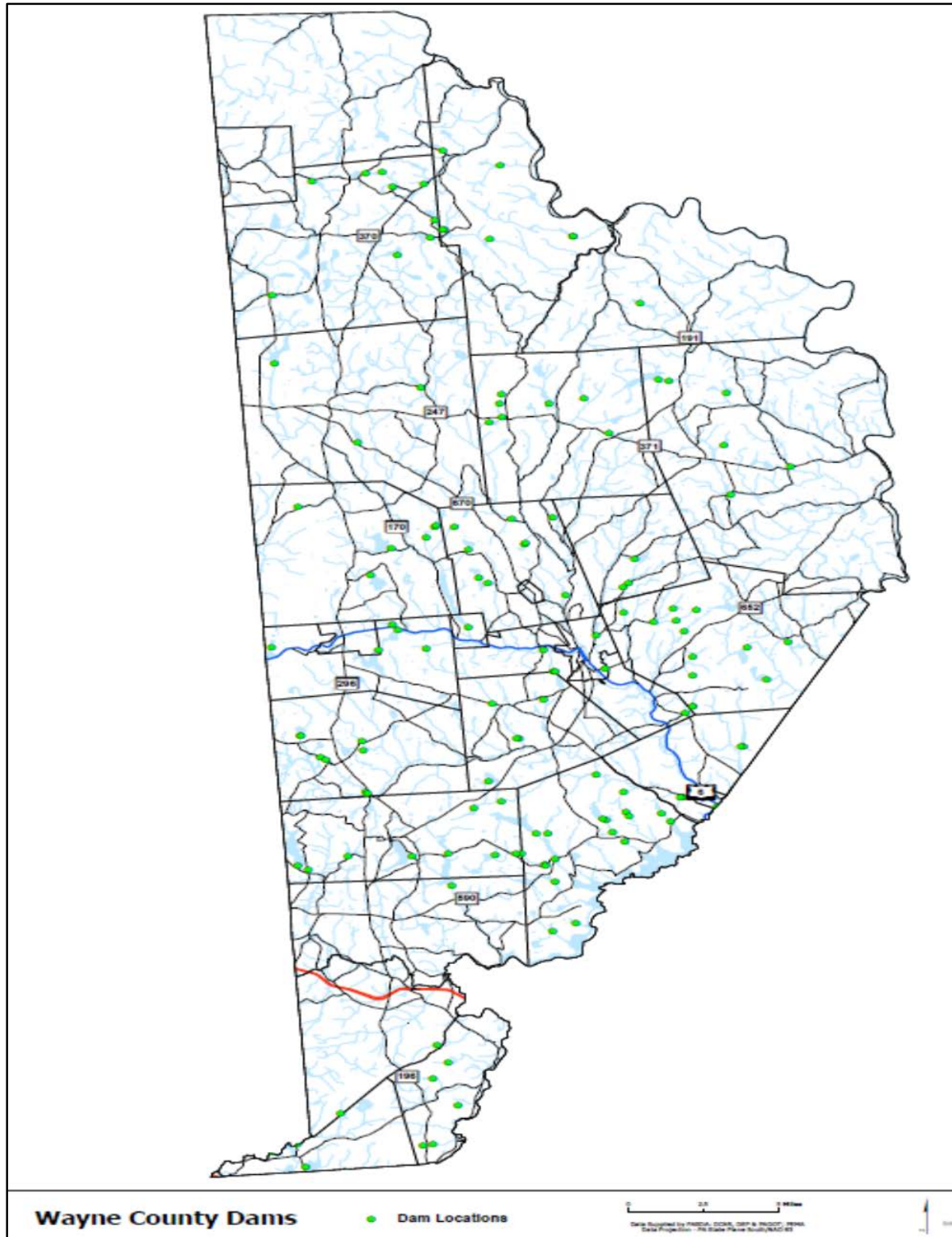


Figure 4.13
 Source: Wayne County Planning Department

4.4.9.3 Past Occurrences: During the floods of April 2005 and June 2006, there was insufficient reserve capacity at Lake Wallenpaupack. This caused the facility to release water. This release of water caused additional flooding in the Borough of Hawley and Palmyra Township. During the floods of June 2006, Big Bass Lake activated its Emergency Action Plan to protect the residents of Wayne and Lackawanna counties.

After the flooding of June 2006, PP&L formed a Flood Mitigation Committee to look into issues regarding that year's floods: *The Shoreline Committee for Lake Wallenpaupack*.

Following Super Storm Sandy in October 2012, the Army Corps of Engineers closely monitored the water levels and emergency spillways at the larger Wayne County dams; no breaches or damages were reported.

4.4.9.4 Future Occurrences: It is generally felt that the chances of a dam failure in Wayne County should remain low. With the exception of a few larger dams, the majority of the high hazard dams do not affect huge populated areas. In addition, the Emergency Action Plans developed for the dams should aid to minimize the danger to those persons deemed at risk. PPL manages the Lake Wallenpaupack lake level, in accordance with its FERC license, to support recreational uses and provide the maximum water-storage capability at times when flooding is most likely to occur. PPL maintains an Emergency Action Plan and conducts exercises in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6 of FERC's Engineering Guidelines for the Evaluation of Hydropower Projects. The Emergency Action Plan is shared with response agencies who also participate in the exercises, all of which help to keep the vulnerability score low.

4.4.9.5 Vulnerability Assessment: However, this update of the mitigation plan draws attention to The Lake Cadjaw Watershed Association (LCWA) in its ongoing process to make the recommended repairs to the Lake Cadjaw Dam in hopes of keeping the lake intact. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in 2013 notified the LCWA of its intention to breach the Lake Cadjaw Dam if extensive repairs are not made to the existing dam. The association cannot do any work or continue to do any work unless and until it obtains a Waterways and Encroachment permit from the DEP. As of the writing of this Plan Update, the permit and the work were not in place and the dam remains on DEP's Unsafe Dam List. This poses a risk to the people who use Lake Cadjaw, as well as the residents of the 30-35 homes in Honesdale that are downstream from the lake and could be put in serious harm if the dam should ever falter or break. There are approximately 95 people in those homes, and there are hundreds of people who come to the downtown as tourists, commuters and visitors on a daily basis.⁵

The owner of the Tyler Hill Dam asked DEP in July 2014 for permission to breach that structure; however, the Tyler Hill Dam poses little threat to people and property.

4.4.10 Energy Emergencies

4.4.10.1 Location and Extent: Energy emergencies can be caused by a variety of conditions including shortages, localized imbalance of supplies, weather conditions, accidents or embargoes. Such emergencies have been experienced in the U.S., including the problems caused by rapid

⁵ A reference to conduct pre-storm response or mitigation activity at the Lake Cadjaw Dam has been included in the county's Emergency Operations Plan checklists.

price increases, which also have the effect of leaving homes and industry without the needed fuels.

4.4.10.2 Range of Magnitude: Energy hazards range in magnitude from a few hundred customers without power for several hours to most of the county being without power for days. See the history section.

4.4.10.3 Past Occurrences: Wayne County was affected by the November 1965 power outage that blacked out the entire northeastern United States. Wayne County experienced the effects of the fuel crisis of 1972-74 and again in 1976-77: long lines at the gas pumps. Provisions were made early in each crisis with key service stations to insure provisions were supplied for emergency vehicles.⁶

The majority of the electrical outages have been weather related, being caused by snow and ice storms or windstorms. Long-term outages include the spring 1997 snowstorm that brought down trees and wires, blacking out large portions of the county for days; and an August 1997 series of thunderstorms that left widespread outages.

In August 2003, a large portion of northeast and north central United States as well as a large portion of Canada was hit by an electrical outage. The portion of Wayne County that is served by PP &L was affected and was without power for several hours.

In January 2005, an ice storm caused major power outages affecting thousands of customers in Monroe, Carbon, Lackawanna, Wayne and Pike Counties. Because of the amount of equipment damage caused by the ice, some areas did not have power restored for over a week.

There was also a serious loss of power in 2011 for Tropical Storm Lee (at least 20,000 residents in Wayne County were without power at the highest report) but, according to the PPL (renamed PPL Electric Utilities), *Super Storm Sandy* in September 2012 struck the worst blow so far (Figure 4.14).

March 2017 Heavy Snow and Ice storm caused major power outages affecting thousands of customers in Monroe, Carbon, Lackawanna, Wayne and Pike Counties. Because of the amount of equipment damage caused by the ice, some areas did not have power restored for over a week. As a lesson from this storm PP&L and their partners from across the Country have made a plan to stage trucks and crews at the Wayne County Fair grounds as a tri county base for power crews.

March 2018 Heavy Snow and Ice storm caused major power outages affecting thousands of customers in Monroe, Susquehanna, Lackawanna, Wayne and Pike Counties. This storm hit hard and we saw trouble in the Medical responses in the county. to help us out we used the PA National Guard with Hummves to help EMS crews respond to areas that had roads covered in snow. 5 Tons trucks were also used to get staff to and from the hospital and nursing homes.

⁶ A discussion of these provisions will be included in the next revision of the county Emergency Operations Plan.

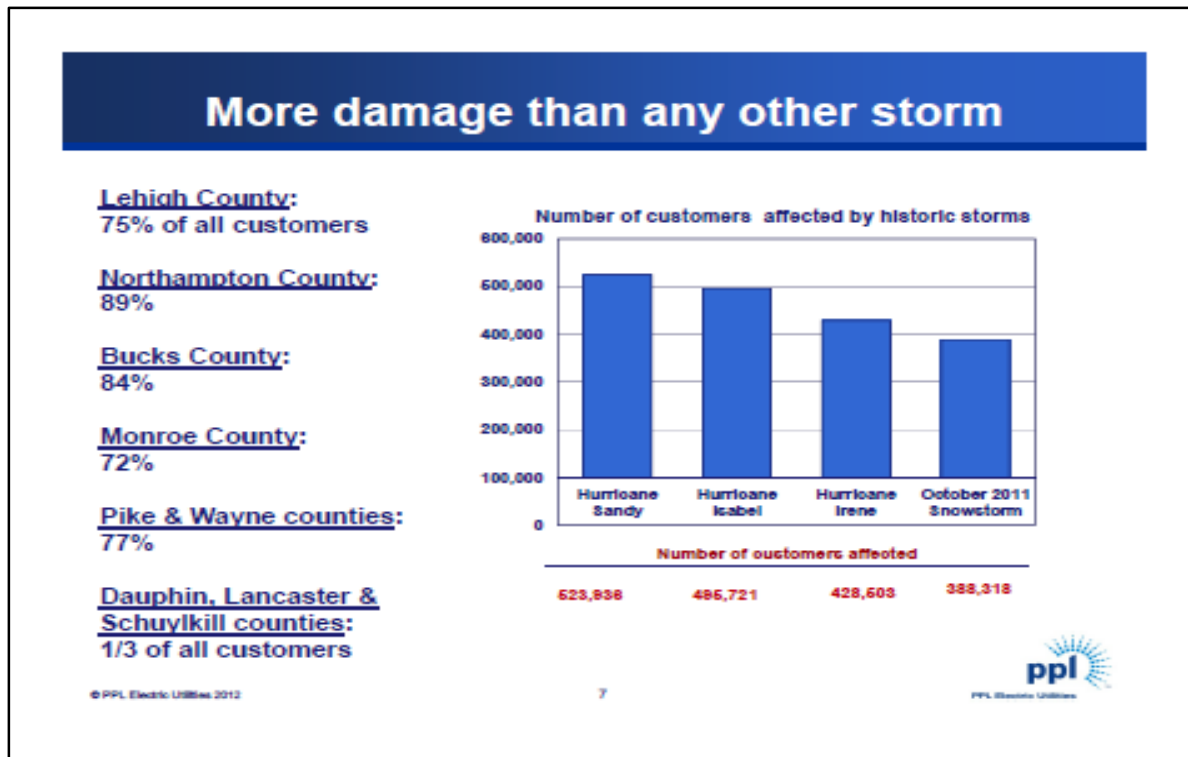


Figure 4.14
Source: PPL Electric Utilities Corporation

The county is also served by Penelec (3,506 customers in northern Wayne County) but the company reports no major impacts from storms in recent years.

4.4.10.4 Future Occurrences: The County can expect to continue to experience electrical outages of varying degrees, especially weather related situations. Trees are going to continue to fall and bring down utility lines. Severe weather over an extended period may cause a few localized problems. Most residents, especially those in rural areas, have alternate heat sources (e.g. wood-burning stoves, coal stoves, kerosene heaters, fireplaces) and prepare far ahead of the winter season.

Accidents, strikes or other situations may cause temporary localized problems, but it is felt that there would not be a time when residents would be without fuel or electricity for extended periods of time.

4.4.10.5 Vulnerability Assessment: The entire county is vulnerable to energy emergencies. With more and more services requiring the use of electronics, and the demand for electricity consistently on the rise, the loss of electricity can create major problems for many more individuals. The demand for electricity has increased, but unfortunately the ability to produce that electricity has not increased. Wayne County is served by a network of 69-kilovolt power lines. These lines are no longer adequate for customer needs. This is especially true in winter, when demand reaches its peak because of residential heating and cold-weather vacation activity. Another problem with the existing electric lines in the region is that they stretch great distances – up to 40 miles – to deliver power from substations to customers. This length makes customers more vulnerable to outages when lines are damaged by fallen trees and extreme weather. The combination of long distances and heavy load on

the lines makes it harder for PPL Electric Utilities to restore power after an outage, particularly during peak winter periods. This means that customers can be without power for an extended time, just when they need it most.

PPL re-built most of the existing 69-kilovolt line from Peckville to Honesdale in 2014 (90% completed at the writing of this Plan Update in 2016). The new substations and related 69-kilovolt short connector lines, and the new 230-kilovolt line, are expected to be placed in service in phases, starting in 2015. Until then, the vulnerability remains as high as ever.

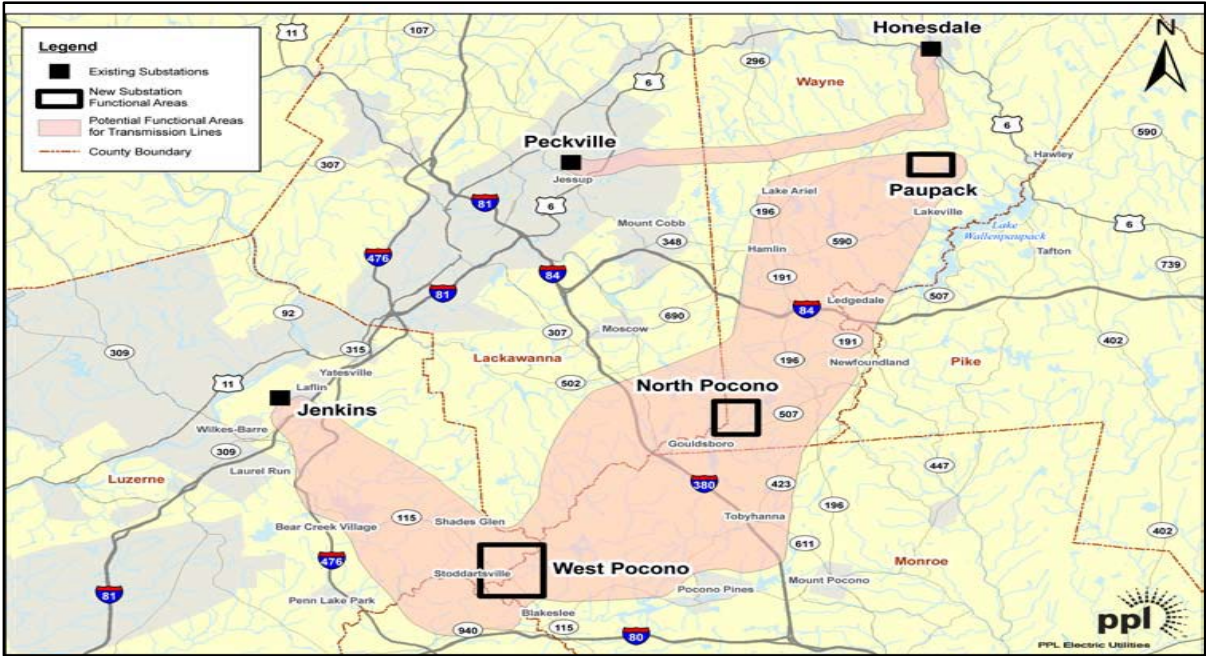


Figure 4.15
Source: PPL Electric Utilities Corporation

As a result of the increase in fuel prices, low-income households have become more vulnerable to utility shut offs and more frequent depletion of fuel supplies.

4.4.11 Fire Hazards

4.4.11.1 Location and Extent: Fire can be triggered or exacerbated by other disaster events such as floods, storms, drought, transportation accidents and hazardous materials accidents. Thus, fire as a secondary event may result in a very complex situation. The Wayne County Agricultural Land Use/Land Cover Study shows that almost 10% more of Wayne County was forested in 2002 than was forested in 1959. Forestland increased from 55.6% to 65.2%. Residential land covered 4% more of the County in that same period (1959 to 2002), increasing from 1.3% of the County to 5.3%.

4.4.11.2 Range of Magnitude: Fires are an ongoing threat to the communities in Wayne County. In 2014, the Wayne County Coroner’s Office recorded three deaths resulting from structure fires. Since the writing of the 2008 mitigation plan, there have been 12 fire-related deaths within the county. According to the County Coroner’s Office, eight of them were the result of structure fires, one

was the result of a vehicle fire, one was a camper fire death and two were the result of an airplane crash and fire. In calendar year 2014, the county 9-1-1 Center recorded 216 structure fires, six of them commercial buildings.

4.4.11.3 Past Occurrences: Since 1900, Wayne County has experienced at least nine major fire disasters:

One occurred in 1971, the Geiger Nursing Home fire, resulting in 15 deaths; the second occurred in 1978, the Allen Motor Inn fire caused by arson, resulting in 12 deaths.

January 1, 2000, Shaffer's Sawmill burned. The fire was ruled arson by the Pennsylvania State Police. Damage to the business was in excess of \$750,000. January 27, 2000, the second arson fire occurred at Klaus Wood Working with damages also exceeding \$750,000.

February 21, 2005 saw the total devastation of *Rusty Palmer's*. The business sells motorcycles, snowmobiles, four-wheelers and jet skis. Over 200 firefighters with 50 pieces of equipment were used to quell the fire. Route 6 was closed for the better part of the day. Damages were estimated at well over a million dollars.

September 14, 2005, BGM Fastener Company suffered a devastating fire. The fire destroyed the metal finishing building, offices, IT server room and a maintenance supply warehouse. Estimates of damage exceeded one million dollars.

In September 2013, a big business was destroyed by fire and immediately rebuilt. Two large structure fires also occurred in early 2014 in the midst of one of the worst winters in a 10-year period, and the Big Apple Country Tavern burned to the ground March 8.

On February 24, 2015, George Kinsman, Inc., a large tractor and lawn garden retail establishment, suffered a devastating fire. The fire destroyed the second and third floor of the business. <http://www.wayneindependent.com/article/20150304/NEWS/150309898/1995/NEWS>

On March 5th 2020 Aldenville log & lumber establishment suffered a total loss to a devastating fire. multiple fire and EMS units from Wayne, Lackawanna and Susquehanna counties were on scene over 8 hours. On November 6th 2020 a large HEMP plant suffered heavy loss due to a fan overheating and starting a fire, crews from Wayne and Susquehanna Counties with a department from New York and EMS were on scene for 5 hours.

4.4.11.4 Future Occurrences: Previous events indicate that annual wildfire occurrences in the County are expected. Weather conditions like drought can increase the likelihood of wildfires occurring. Any fire, without the quick response or attention of fire-fighters, forestry personnel, or visitors to the forest, has the potential to become a wildfire. There is virtually a 100 percent chance of a forest fire of some size occurring in any given year within Wayne County. However, the likelihood of one of those fires attaining significant size and intensity is unpredictable and highly dependent on environmental conditions and firefighting response. Overall, the probability of future wildfires can be considered highly likely according to the Risk Ranking (see Table 4.5.2.1). It is important to note that most wildfires in Pennsylvania are human-caused. As a result, the occurrence of future wildfire events will strongly depend on patterns of human activity. Events are more likely to occur in wildfire-prone areas experiencing new or additional development.

4.4.11.5 Vulnerability Assessment: The vulnerability of persons and property to fire depends on a number of factors. As the population of the county increased, the number of housing units increased, along with nursing homes, hotels, trailer parks, schools and new industry that would be especially vulnerable to a major fire. Meanwhile, as the population has been aging (and decreasing), some farmers are abandoning their crops for brush and most local fire departments have seen a decrease in membership. The result: an increased vulnerability to wild land fire that may impact housing units before response units may arrive. Further, a majority of the county does not have a central water supply system; it will be taxing for any of the departments to respond to a major fire with this triple (brush, volunteer decline, water supply) threat.

Mutual aid agreements exist with local fire departments in each of Wayne County’s contiguous counties.

4.4.12 Fixed Nuclear Facilities

4.4.12.1 Location and Extent: A segment of Wayne County is located in the ingestion exposure pathway of the Wayne Steam Electric Station (SSES) located in Salem Township, Luzerne County.

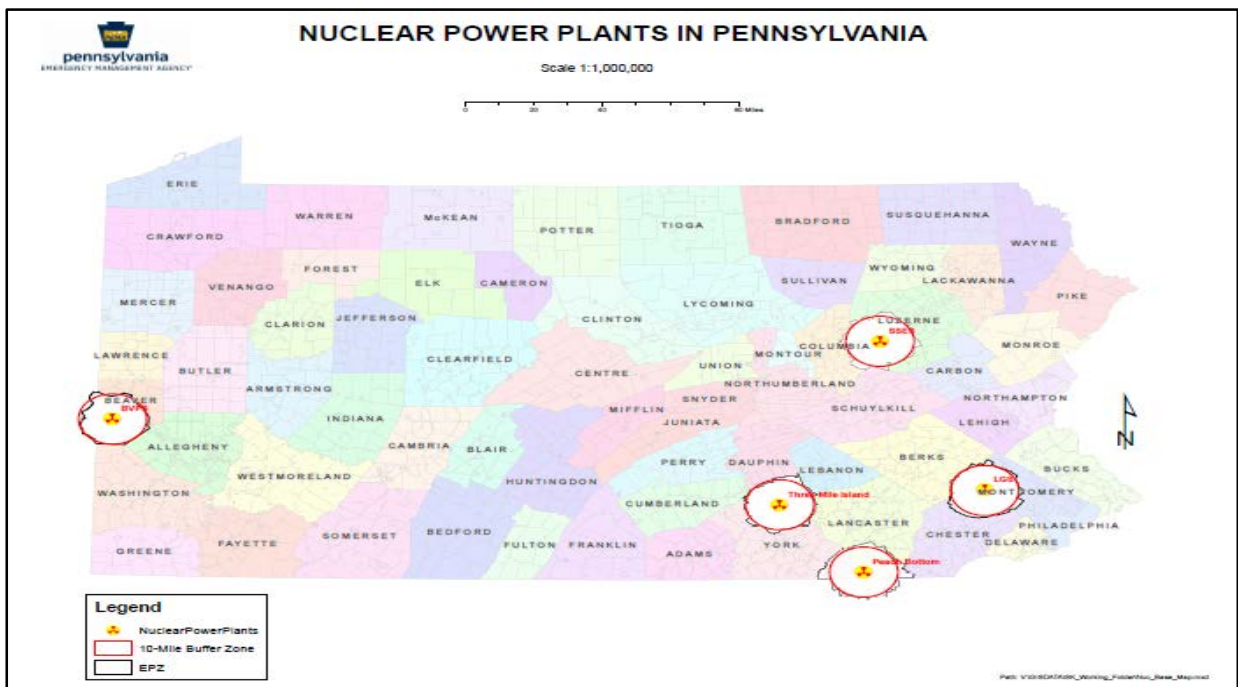


Figure 4.16
Source: Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, Technological Hazards Division

4.4.12.2 Range of Magnitude: An ingestion exposure pathway is the circle of 50 miles in radius around a nuclear power plant. Should an accident occur at a nuclear power plant, the area within this 50-mile radius of the plant may receive some radioactive contaminant in a very small amount. While such small amounts are of little concern in terms of external exposure, protection of the food chain – particularly milk – is important in preventing internal exposure due to ingestion of radioactive contaminants. In milk, for instance, there is a magnification effect, but harmful amounts could only be ingested over a period of time.

4.4.12.3 Past Occurrences: None.

4.4.12.4 Future Occurrences: Unlikely.

4.4.12.5 Vulnerability Assessment: If an accident should occur, state agencies would sample milk, livestock feed and forage, crops, farm water and public water supplies within the ingestion exposure pathway. Wayne County would be asked to assist in gathering samples, and, if requested by the state agencies, also participate in implementing controls of foods, foodstuffs and water.

The ingestion exposure pathway planning in the Commonwealth is required by federal regulation to be tested every eight years as a portion of the five power plants' biennial exercise schedule. No deficiencies or issues in ingestion exposure pathway planning were found in last ingestion exposure pathway exercise conducted at SSES in 2004. Hence, the risk is considered low. The next ingestion exercise will not occur until 2043.

4.4.13 Hazardous Materials

4.4.13.1 Location and Extent: The transport, storage and handling of hazardous materials are on the increase nationwide and with this fact is the potential for an increase in accidents. Neither Pennsylvania nor Wayne County is immune.

Hazardous materials fall into several general categories, such as flammable combustible materials, compressed gases, explosive and blasting agents, radioactive materials, oxidizing materials, poisons and corrosive liquids. Facilities that use, manufacture or store hazardous materials in Pennsylvania must comply with both Title III of the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Pennsylvania Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning and Response Act (165 of 1990), as amended. The Wayne County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is charged with development and monitoring of emergency response plans for SARA Title III facilities.

4.4.13.2 Range of Magnitude: According to the LEPC 2013 Update of its *Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Preparedness Assessment*, there are 33 fixed facilities in the county subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III and two in adjacent counties. Chemicals stored on-site include chlorine, sulfuric acid, formaldehyde and propane. Quantities are identified as minimal.

In addition, there have been several localized hazardous materials incidents in Wayne County over past several years. With one exception, the majority of incidents over the years have involved petroleum product spills along I-84 in Sterling Township. The majority of these were the result of traffic accidents and have had limited impact on people and the environment.

Marcellus Shale Formation: Recently (since 2008), energy companies have found attractive the natural gas extraction from the Marcellus Shale formation that sits below much of Pennsylvania (and the United States – see Figure 1.2 on page 2 of this Plan Update). The drilling methodology – known as fracking – presents the potential for additional hazardous materials incidents such as methane fires and the pollution of streams and drinking water. Fracking often requires horizontal drilling with millions of gallons of water – mixed with sand and other additives such as hydrochloric or muriatic acid – to “fracture” the formation and release the natural gas beneath. The fracking fluid that is recovered from this process must be properly treated as the water quality

is very poor and can be damaging to the environment and people. Some have expressed concerns about the normally occurring radioactive elements in shale that may end up in the recovered fluids.

The county has prepared a plan for its approach to Marcellus Shale drilling issues, but, as of the writing of this Plan Update, Test drilling has occurred in Wayne County. (NO Active wells)

4.4.13.3 Past Occurrences: On March 18, 2006, Brighten at Julia Ribaud Nursing Home 100 gallons of heating oil was released into the environment. May 14, 2006, at mile marker 17 Interstate 84, 100 gallons of hydraulic oil was spilt on the roadway. August 14, 2006, 4,000 gallons of paint was spilt on Interstate 84 at the Hamlin Newfoundland exit. September 27, 2006, a 55-gallon drum of flammable liquid was spilt at the Twin Rocks Truck Stop parking lot. November 15, 2006, 90 gallons of diesel oil was spilt on Interstate 84 near the Hamlin exit. February 24, 2007, a UPS freight truck overturned on Interstate 84 spilling 100 gallons of diesel oil. June 1, 2007, a 500-gallon propane tank was leaking at the Agway Store in Lake Ariel, Lake Township. Homes in the immediate vicinity were evacuated. Agway employees responded and shut off the valve, stopping the leak and allowing residents back into their homes.

For this plan update, the 9-1-1 Center reported eight hazardous materials spills around the county in 2010, eight in 2011, six in 2012, three in 2013 and four in 2014. The October 2014 spill of #2 heating oil into Lake Ariel was the most environmentally significant, requiring boom mitigation in the lake and continuous monitoring that continued at the time of this Plan Update.

4.4.13.4 Future Occurrences: As seen by the numbers above, the probability of a hazardous materials accident is always present. During the summer months, a significant increase in traffic occurs, increasing the possibility of an accident. The Borough of Honesdale is the county seat and the largest populated area of the county on State Route 6. Several manufacturing plants are located in the borough, with two plants using hazardous materials.

With the county located in the northeastern most segment of the state, the probability of its highways being used for truck transportation is not likely to increase to any great degree; however, hazardous materials incidents will continue to pose a threat.

Marcellus Shale Formation: The county's 2010 Comprehensive Plan Update states that shale "is expected to make the county an important producer of energy needed by the nation." However, the number of permits awarded vs. the number of wells drilled tells a different tale, especially when compared to neighboring counties in northeastern Pennsylvania. A handful of test wells have been drilled in the county, but are not producing product. And in January 2014, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court gave back to local jurisdictions what Act 13 had taken away: the right to locally zone oil and gas drilling activities.

See: [Pa. Supreme Court jolts shale industry - Philly.com](#)

4.4.13.5 Vulnerability Assessment: Wayne County is highly rural and experiences few hazardous materials incidents in comparison to its more populated neighboring counties. It contracts with Datom Products as its hazardous materials response team; the team responded to eight hazardous materials spills in 2012 and was placed on stand-by 10 times during that same time period.

A listing of most hazardous materials types by area of concern and transportation modes which exist within the county are listed in LEPC documents and below:

1. Chemical distributors and/or users (including agricultural products)
2. Highways of major industrial traffic
3. Railroads
4. Pipeline
5. Airports
6. Gasoline, diesel, kerosene, heating oil, propane, service stations
7. Oil storage
8. Major waste source (municipal transfer station)

Major concerns for transportation related hazardous materials incidents are U.S. Route 6, Interstate 84, and State Routes 191, 652, and 590.

There once were two railroads that carried materials that could potentially impact the safety of Wayne County residents. One of these railroads, the Stourbridge, discontinued operations for several years but is expected to resume them in 2015. The other is Norfolk Southern, which is located in New York State. The Norfolk Southern rail lines run up the Delaware River, which separates Wayne County and New York. Norfolk Southern took over operation from ConRail approximately 26 miles of its Southern Tier Route along the Delaware River. A January 2001 listing of the top 50 commodities showed that approximately 6,000 car loads of hazardous materials were transported along this line in the previous year — liquefied petroleum amounted to 1,900 car loads. In January 2005, Norfolk Southern leased this line to Central New York Railroad, which is owned by the New York, Wayne and Western Railroad. This railroad discontinued traffic on the lines and has abandoned plans to improve the track but is keeping it patrolled and maintained for potential use or expansion (Summer 2014).

There is one natural gas pipeline that crosses the county, and two small airports, one located near Honesdale, the other located in Sterling Township; however, no incidents have occurred.

Interstate 84 is being used to transport low-level radioactive waste. Facilities located near main transportation routes are as follows: Route 191 — two schools, one nursing home. Route 6 — two schools, one hospital, and 2 shopping malls.

4.4.14. Levee Failure

4.4.14.1. Location and Extent: Levee failures, like dam failures, have the potential to place large numbers of people and great amounts of property at risk. Unlike dams, levees are built parallel to a river or another body of water to protect the population and structures behind it from risks of casualty or damage during flooding events. Levees do not serve a purpose beyond flood protection and, sometimes, as recreational space — unlike dams which can serve to store water or generate energy in addition to protecting areas from flooding.

Levee failures can be caused by a number of factors, and they can cause catastrophic effects. Damage to the area beyond a levee if it fails could be more significant than if the levee was not present (FEMA, 2008). Levees are designed to provide a specific level of protection, so flooding events could overtop the levees if these events exceeded the levee specifications. Additionally,

levees can also fail if they are allowed to decay or deteriorate, so regular maintenance of levees is critical.

Division	Org	FEMA Region	Cong. District	State	County	System Name	Segment	Sponsor(s)	Length (Miles)	Centerlines	Closure Structure Lines	Floodwall Lines	Crossing Points	Pump Station Points	Corps Program
North Atlantic	Phila.	Region 3	PA-10	PA	Wayne	Hawley	1	Hawley Borough, Wayne County, Pa	.89	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	Yes

Figure 4.17

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The levee in Figure 4.17 was identified in the National Levee Database from the United States Army Corps of Engineers. At the Borough of Hawley, a swing gate and panel gate closure project have been completed. The swing gate now serves a railroad crossing of the flood control levee, and can be closed in minutes. The removable aluminum panel system provides rapid flood protection at the Church Street crossing of the levee. Both closures form a watertight barrier, and replace the labor intensive and time-consuming sand-bagging. When the Lackawaxen River reaches extreme flood stage, the existing levee system and installed closures will protect the northwest section of town from floodwaters.

4.4.14.2. Range of Magnitude: A levee failure or breach causes flooding in landward areas adjacent to the structure. The failure of a levee or other flood protection structure could be devastating depending on the level of flooding for which the structure is designed and the amount of landward development present. Large volumes of water may be moving at high velocities, potentially causing severe damage to buildings, infrastructure, trees and other large objects.

The environmental impacts of a levee failure result in significant water quality and debris disposal issues. Flood waters will back up sanitary sewer systems and inundate waste water treatment plants, causing raw sewage to contaminate residential and commercial buildings and the flooding waterway. The contents of unsecured containers of oil, fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals get added to flood waters. Hazardous materials may be released and distributed widely across the floodplain. Water supplies and waste water treatment could be off-line for weeks. After the flood waters subside, contaminated and flood damaged building materials and contents must be properly disposed. Contaminated sediment must be removed from buildings, yards and properties. In addition, severe erosion is likely which can impact local ecosystems.

Levee failures are generally worse when they occur abruptly with little warning and result in deep, fast-moving water through highly developed areas. Since the only levee in Wayne County is located in one of the densest areas of the county, this concern is real for the residents of Hawley.

4.4.14.3. Past Occurrences: There have been no known levee failures in Wayne County.

4.4.14.4. Future Occurrences: Similarly to dam failures, given certain circumstances, levee failures can occur at any time. However, the probability of future occurrence can be reduced through proper design, construction and maintenance measures. Most levees are designed to meet a specified level of flooding. While FEMA focuses on mapping levees that will reduce the risk of a 1%-annual-chance flood, other levees may be designed to protect against smaller or larger floods. Design specifications provide information on the percent-annual-chance flood a structure is expected to withstand, provided that it has been adequately constructed and maintained. If the levee in Wayne County is properly maintained, the future occurrence of levee failure will continue to be considered *unlikely*.

4.4.14.5. Vulnerability Assessment: A levee typically protects the buildings and population within a 2,000 foot buffer. Critical facilities and parcels within a 2,000 foot buffer of the Hawley levee would be in danger from the effects of severe flooding if the levee failed. If population grows in the area protected by the levee, the risk to the residents and structures in this area will also increase.

4.4.15 Terrorism (Excerpted from the 2013 Commonwealth All-Hazards Mitigation Plan)

4.4.15.1 Location and Extent: Terrorism is a threat everywhere, but there are a number of important considerations in evaluating terrorism hazards, such as the existence of facilities, landmarks, or other buildings of international, national, or regional importance. High-risk targets for acts of terrorism include military and civilian government facilities, international airports, large cities, and high-profile landmarks. Terrorists might also target large public gatherings, water and food supplies, utilities, and corporate centers. Furthermore, terrorists are capable of spreading fear by sending explosives or chemical and biological agents through the mail (FEMA, April 2009). Nonetheless, terrorism can take many forms and terrorists have a wide range of personal, political, or cultural agendas. Therefore, there is no location that is not a potential terrorist target.

Of particular concern to Pennsylvania in general (and Wayne County in particular) are the many critical facilities upon which our residents depend. Police stations, hospitals, military installations, fire stations, schools, wastewater treatment plants, and nuclear power generation stations along with critical infrastructure such as bridges, tunnels, electric generation and distribution facilities, public water supplies, and government buildings may be potential terrorist targets. Damage to these facilities and infrastructure could cripple transportation routes and commerce. Additionally, there are over 3,300 SARA Title III facilities (33 of them in Wayne County) as well as many transportation routes vital to the entire nation traversing the Commonwealth, making intentional hazard material releases a potential threat to citizens and the environment.

4.4.15.2 Range of Magnitude: The term “terrorism” refers to intentional, criminal, malicious acts, but the functional definition of terrorism can be interpreted in many ways. Officially, terrorism is defined in the CFR as “...the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives” (28 CFR §0.85). Terrorists use threats to create fear, to try to convince citizens of the powerlessness of their government, and/or to get publicity for their cause.

Terrorist attacks can take many forms, including agro-terrorism, arson/incendiary attack, armed attack, assassination, biological agent, chemical agent, cyber-terrorism, conventional bomb, hijackings, intentional hazardous material release, kidnapping, nuclear bomb and radiological agent

(FEMA April 2009). Explosives have been the traditional method of conducting terrorism, but intelligence suggests that the possibility of biological or chemical terrorism is increasing. The severity of terrorist incidents depends upon the method of attack, the proximity of the attack to people, animals, or other assets and the duration of exposure to the incident or attack device.

For example, chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids or solids that have toxic effects on people, animals, or plants. Many chemical agents can cause serious injuries or death. In this case, severity of injuries depends on the type and amount of the chemical agent used and the duration of exposure. Biological agents are organisms or toxins that have illness-producing effects on people, livestock and crops. Some biological agents cannot be easily detected and may take time to develop. Therefore, it can be difficult to know that a biological attack has occurred until victims display symptoms. In other cases, the effects are immediate. Those affected by a biological agent require the immediate attention of professional medical personnel. Some agents are contagious which may result in the need for victims to be quarantined.

Cyber-Terrorism: In recent years, cyber-terrorism has become a larger threat than in years past. Cyber-terrorism can be defined as activities intended to damage or disrupt vital computer systems. These acts can range from taking control of a host website to using networked resources to directly cause destruction and harm. Cyber-terrorists can be difficult to identify because the internet provides a meeting place for individuals from various parts of the world. Individuals or groups planning a cyber-attack are not organized in a traditional manner, as they are able to effectively communicate over long distances without delay. One of the more prominent groups involved in large-scale hacking events recently is the group “Anonymous.” They have been known to overtake websites, and alter the content that is presented to the public. The largest threat to institutions from cyber-terrorism comes from any processes that are networked and controlled via computer. The Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center (PACIC) issues monthly Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources and cyber reports (including prevention tips) via its list serve EVERYONE@LISTSERV.STATE.PA.US and site: SP-ProtectPA@pa.gov.

Active shooters, as defined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined area; in most cases, active shooters use firearm[s] and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Recent high-profile incidents involving active shooters include: the Sandy Hook Elementary school shootings in Newtown, Connecticut and the shooting in the Aurora, Colorado movie theater in 2012 and the shooting in Tucson, Arizona involving U.S. Representative Gabrielle Giffords in 2011. Historical active shooter events include the Virginia Tech shootings, the Columbine High School shootings and the University of Texas, Austin shootings. No substantive research has yet been compiled to address the potential vulnerability to an active shooter incident. As a very open, public society, these incidents are easier to accomplish for those bent on doing harm. Some of these incidents have occurred in public places, and some in places that are considered more restricted (like elementary schools and high schools). There is no discernible pattern to the location chosen by the shooter.

Instances of terrorism in the Commonwealth have thus far been limited; in the September 11, 2001 attacks, while United Flight 93 crashed in Pennsylvania, its target lay elsewhere. In this incident, four individuals hijacked the plane with the intent of crashing it into a target in Washington, DC. They failed to reach their destination, and all 40 passengers and crew members on board perished.

The worst-case scenario for a terrorism event in Pennsylvania would be if a “dirty bomb” combining radioactive material with conventional explosives were to be detonated in Center City Philadelphia at lunchtime on a weekday. At that time of day and location, a significant number of individuals would be exposed to the bomb’s radiation both at the time of detonation and after the fact as the radiation spread. The explosive device could damage or even topple buildings, spark utility outages citywide, and/or ignite large-scale urban fires.

4.4.15.3 Past Occurrences: According to the 2013 *Commonwealth All-Hazards Mitigation Plan*, a total of 2,833 incidents of suspected terrorist activity and threats were reported to the Pennsylvania Emergency Incident Reporting System (PEIRS) between 2001 and 2009. The vast majority of these reports were of bomb threats – both general and at schools. During that same time period, there were 2,773 reports of suspicious activity, devices, packages, substances. There is a clear spike in both sets of reports following the jitters of September 2001.

4.4.15.4 Future Occurrences: Based on historical events, Pennsylvania can expect to experience several terrorist incidents and suspicious activities each year. Note that this estimate is based on the occurrence of past events over a short period of time and is not the result of detailed statistical sampling. Although previous events have not resulted in what are considered significant terrorist attacks, the severity of a future incident cannot be predicted with a sufficient level of certainty. Prediction of terrorist attacks is almost impossible because terrorism is a result of human factors. As long as fringe groups maintain radically different ideas than that of the government or general population, terrorism is a possibility.

4.4.15.5 Vulnerability Assessment: The probability of Wayne County becoming a terrorism target should remain relatively low; however, because of its proximity to other more vulnerable areas, it is no less in the realm of possibility. Further, and according to the county 2010 Comprehensive Plan Update, “there is a relentless push westward of development from the New York metropolitan area.” The County would experience significant emergency management and infrastructure issues with the influx of people from the metropolitan area seeking refuge or protection with friends and family who are already here.

Although the county does not have a large number of facilities that might be considered targets of terror, it does have the types of facilities that are considered soft (or vulnerable) targets, such as school complexes, shopping areas, and government buildings – including jails, water distribution systems and dams, power plants and communications systems. Protection of the databases and infrastructure that run or assist with running Wayne County government, public services, energy generation and water supplies are not protected with world class state-of-the art mechanisms. Any vulnerability that could allow access to sensitive data or processes puts the county’s ability to protect, feed, and communicate with its citizens, its neighbors and its State government in jeopardy. Other seasonal soft targets, such as campgrounds and resorts, abound.

4.4.16 Transportation Incidents

For this analysis, a transportation incident is defined as a situation involving highway, air or rail-travel, resulting in death, serious injury, extensive property loss or damage or situations that cause delays or closures. Accidents related to hazardous materials are considered as part of the hazardous materials section. This analysis includes the location of all public and private airports,

locations of passenger and freight rail lines and highways where major accidents are likely to occur.

4.4.16.1 Location and Extent: The highway system consists of 6.3 miles of interstate, 748.2 miles of State and Federal highways and 337.4 miles of secondary and municipal routes for a total of 1,091.9 miles. The major highways in Wayne County are as follows: U.S. Route 6, Interstate 84, and State Routes 191, 652 and 590. One hundred percent of the school students attending the county's three school districts requires transportation.

There are two small airports in Wayne County, Cherry Ridge Airport located in Cherry Ridge Township and Spring Hill Aviation located in Sterling Township.

4.4.16.2 Range of Magnitude: Traffic of all types along all of the roadways within the county has increased tremendously over the past several years. Unfortunately many of the roads were not designed to handle the volume. Many have little or no shoulder and many larger vehicles, including school buses, pass each other with only limited distance between them.

Marcellus Shale Formation – Neighboring counties attest to the exponential increase in truck traffic on the back roads in support of natural gas drilling operations. Due to the amounts of water needed for the drilling technology, large numbers of large water-bearing trucks are a constant challenge to the road network and its infrastructure.⁷ According to the magazine, *The Municipal*, the “73,000- to 80,000-pound load vehicles make thousands of trips through small towns and over rural roads not designed for this type of weight. These roads, which may only have two inches of asphalt over dirt, quickly “alligator” and deform, or deteriorate rapidly back to dirt roads.” Figures 4.18 and 4.19 accompanied *The Municipal* article of November 7, 2013.



Figure 4.18
Source: The Wayne Independent



Figure 4.19
Source: The Wayne Independent

4.4.16.3 Past Occurrences: From 1980 to 2006, there were 230 fatalities from transportation accidents in Wayne County as recorded by the Wayne County Coroner's Office. Since the writing of the mitigation plan in 2008, another **143** are recorded. (2020) The county comprehensive plan also notes an alarming increase in pedestrian accidents along Route 6. Many miles of roads are in need of new paving. as of November 2020, Rt 6 from Waymart to Hawley have been redone after a water and sewer project was completed.

There have been no major air accidents within the county. To date, Spring Hill Aviation has not had a reported accident. However, there have been small plane accidents that include the following:

June 29, 1992, a small plane was observed flying at low altitude just before striking the trees in Mount Pleasant Township resulting in one fatality and one seriously injury.

August 1, 1992, a single engine plane had started to turn and descend and it struck the ground. It was believed that the pilot had a heart attack while in flight which caused the plane crash. The pilot was killed.

December 16, 1993, witnesses in White Mills Texas Township observed the plane in a rolling maneuver, followed by the separation of the left wing which caused the plane to crash into the trees, killing the two people on board.

October 21, 1994, a Cessna 172 was substantially damaged during a forced landing at Cherry Ridge Airport. There were no injuries.

July 22, 1995, a Pitts S-2S, impacted trees while performing aerobatics during an air show near the Cherry Ridge Airport. The pilot received serious injuries and the airplane was substantially damaged.

October 16, 1995, a Piper PA-32-260, was substantially damaged during a forced landing at the Cherry Ridge Airport. The pilot and passenger were not injured.

December 12, 1999, an Israel Aircraft Industries airplane was destroyed after impacting terrain near Gouldsboro, Lehigh Township. The two certified airline pilots and a passenger were fatally injured.

April 22, 2001, a Cessna 172 K was substantially damaged during a landing at Cherry Ridge Airport. The pilot was not injured.

June 11, 2001, a turbine-powered Cessna, was destroyed during a forced landing near Honesdale. The two certified pilots and passenger were fatally injured.

May 30, 2002, a Cessna was destroyed when it impacted terrain in Mount Pleasant Township. The pilot and passenger were fatally injured.

March 15, 2003, a Cessna was substantially damaged when it collided with a snow bank during the landing rollout at Cherry Ridge Airport. There were no injuries.

In May of 2012, there were three small airplane crashes within three days of each other, resulting in three fatalities and four injuries.

In June of 2017 a Cessna ran off the runway at Cherry Ridge Airport. there were no injuries.

Other than a flood-damaged trestle bridge in Hawley, there have been no accidents, injuries or destruction of property on the Stourbridge rail line.

4.4.16.4 Future Occurrences: According to the county Comprehensive Plan, the school population is declining and the percentage of the population that is aging is striking. This suggests

a possible exchange of transportation hazards from bus accidents to auto accidents.⁸

4.4.16.5 Vulnerability Assessment: Rail traffic has declined in the area since the mid-1970s. The Norfolk Southern Railway impacts the county from New York and its original plans to increase traffic along the route have not materialized and do not appear that they will at any time soon. Wayne County also is in close proximity of Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport in Avoca, Pennsylvania and is in its approach patterns.

The county is host to only six miles of interstate highway, where the most serious accidents are known to occur due to volume and heavy freight vehicles; more miles of interstate highway are not planned. However, considering the current transportation network within this rural county and the steady increase in local, tourist (especially during the peak travel and hunting seasons June through December) and aging driver traffic, it can be assumed that unless the highways are improved or controlled or supplemented with mass transit system support to coincide with the traffic volumes and hazards (see footnotes 4 and 5), the number of accidents and fatalities will continue to increase. Incidents involving air or rail should remain low.

⁸ The next revision of the county comprehensive plan will document plans and resources identified for this issue.

4.5 Wayne County Hazard Vulnerability Summary

4.5.1 Methodology

The first vulnerability analysis for the County was drafted in the late-1980's. The Wayne County Emergency Management Agency developed the County's full Hazard Vulnerability Analysis in August 2006 and it is updated in this Plan Update with the assistance of the Wayne County Emergency Management Agency, the Plan Update planning committee, the county's local Emergency Management Coordinators (EMCs) and the Wayne County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

Natural hazards, primarily flood events, continue to pose the most serious and most repetitive threat to life and property within the county. The consensus among the participants surveyed in the hazard identification process selected three natural hazards of most concern to them as emergency managers and those are the ones on which most emphasis is placed in this Plan Update. Each Municipality was given table 4.5.1 for them to look at and change if needed at their monthly meeting and bring back to the EMC meeting for a round table.

Table 4.5.1 Risk Assessment – Cumulative responses to survey of hazards in Wayne County

H = HIGH (extremely concerned); M = Medium (moderately concerned); L = Low (marginally concerned)

Municipality	Flood	Winter Storm	Wind	Drought	Earthquake	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials/Shale	Fire	Transportation	Energy	Nuclear Power Plant	Terrorism	Cyber Crime
COUNTY	H	M	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	H	L	L	M
Berlin	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	L	L
Bethany	H	H	M	H	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L
Buckingham	H	H	M	H	L	H	L	H	L	M	L	L	L
Canaan	H	H	M	H	L	M	M	M	H	M	L	L	L
Cherry Ridge	H	H	M	H	L	M	M	M	H	H	L	M	M
Clinton	H	H	M	H	L	L	L/M	H	M	H	L	L	L
Damascus	H	H	M	H	L	H	M	L	L	M	L	L	M
Dreher	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	L
Dyberry	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	L
Hawley	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
Honesdale	M	H	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Lake	M	H	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Lebanon	H	H	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
Lehigh	H	H	M	H	L	M	H	M	M	H	L	L	L
Manchester	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	L
Mt. Pleasant	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L
Oregon	H	H	M	H	L	L	L/M	L	L	L	L	L	L
Palmyra	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	M	L
Paupack	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	L
Preston	H	H	M	H	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	L	L
Prompton	H	H	M	H	L	H	M	M	M	M	L	L	L
Salem	H	H	M	H	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	L	L
Scott	H	H	M	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	M	L
S. Canaan	H	H	M	H	L	H	M	L	M	H	L	L	L
Starrucca	H	H	L	H	L	H	M	L	M	M	L	L	L
Sterling	H	H	M	H	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L
Texas	H	H	M	H	L	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	M
Waymart	H	H	M	H	L	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M

Using the Severity and Risk Factor Index tool in the federal mitigation toolbox, values were obtained by assigning varying degrees of risk to each hazard profiled in this Plan Update in order to arrive at relative risk scores, and therefore prioritize these hazards as ranked against one another. This prioritized ranking allows Wayne County officials, emergency managers and mitigation specialists to award scarce resources where they are best targeted.

4.5.2 Ranking

THREAT EVENT	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY	RISK FACTOR
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Relative Severity (Overall Impact)	RELATIVE RISK (Probability times severity)
SCORE	1 = N/A 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	1 = Minimal 2 = Minor 3 = Moderate 4 = Significant 5 = Severe	1 = Lowest 25 = Highest

4.5.2.1 Ranking Results

THREAT EVENT	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY	RISK FACTOR
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Relative Severity (Overall Impact)	RELATIVE RISK (Probability times severity)
Drought	3	3	9
Earthquake	2	3	6
Flooding	5	4	20
Winter Storm	5	3	15
Dam Failure	3	2	6
Energy Emergencies	3	3	10
Fire	4	1	4
Fixed Nuclear Facilities	2	2	1
Hazardous Materials (includes fracking)	4	2	8
Terrorism (includes cyber-crime)	2	4	8
Transportation Accidents	5	1	5

The Chart above is shown for what this county could see. Although Wayne County does not have a fixed Nuclear Facility, the County does have a very small area in the southern part that is in the zone of a Facility in Berwick Columbia County. These Threat Events are events that happen in the county the most. In our meeting with the Municipalities the chart was used to find out where everyone stood. Winter storms, flooding, and power outages were high on everyone's chart.

4.5.3 Potential Loss Estimates⁹

General Building Stock Damage

Housing stock and businesses in the 100-year floodplain number 838, according to the Wayne County Planning Department in 2019, or 1.99% of all structures. This number represents \$94,386,400 in assessed improvement value against a backdrop of \$4,215,967,927 in total assessed improvements in the county. The software known as Hazards U.S. (HAZUS) estimates that about 193 of these buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 66% of the total number of buildings in the scenario. There are an estimated 96 buildings that will be completely destroyed.

Essential Facility Damage: None.

Induced Flood Damage/Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the 100-year flood. The model breaks debris into three general categories: 1) Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.), 2) Structural (wood, brick, etc.) and 3) Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.). This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris. The model estimates that a total of 28,222 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 31% of the total, Structure comprises 39% of the total. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 1,129 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.

Social Impact/Shelter Requirements

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the 100-year flood and the associated potential evacuation. HAZUS also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 837 households will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 1,896 people (out of a total population of 51,548) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

4.5.4 Future Development and Vulnerability

To identify areas of future development in Wayne County, the 2010 Comprehensive Plan was reviewed as part of the Plan Update. As part of the planning process for the Comprehensive Plan, the natural resource information was combined and synthesized to illustrate the relative level of constraints affecting various areas of Wayne County (*Figure 4.20*). These features, including floodplains, wetlands, slopes, and hydric soils, represent environmentally sensitive natural and scenic resources as well as potential constraints for future development.

Floodplains and wetlands, and the waterways around which they often cluster, are generally precluded from development due to the flood risk and the substantial and still evolving regulatory framework that controls the degree and type of disturbance permitted in these areas. Floodplains and wetlands qualify as being very severe constraints for development and represent ~6.3% and ~6.6% of total county acreage, respectively. Steeply sloped areas pose severe constraints for most development (~6.6% of total county acreage), while hydric soils represent moderate constraints for development (~6.7% of total county acreage). The balance of the county has only slight

⁹ Building stock is not significantly changed from the 2016 plan; hence, the earlier HAZUS results are included here.

development limitations. The data sources for this map, compiled by the Wayne County Planning/GIS Department, are: the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2008; the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2013; the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 2013; and the Wayne County Department of Planning/GIS, 2014 (Derek F. Williams, April 2014).

Over the course of the past decade, the average number of new Address lots was 1463. The year with the most new addressed lots developed was 2010, with 220. The 106 new addressed lots in 2012 and reflect the declining population of the county. A total of 102 subdivision or land development applications were reviewed in 2018 by the Wayne County Planning Department, down from 124 in 2014.

All of Wayne County's critical facilities and key resources (see list at [Appendix C](#)) may be at some degree of risk to one or more of the hazards profiled in this Plan Update. Of particular concern is loss of power to any of them or worse, several of them in the same event. Hence, one important mitigation project in Section 6 is the purchase of generators for those facilities that have not yet acquired them.

Potential Development Constraints, Wayne County

Floodplains, Hydric Soils, Steep Slopes, and Wetlands

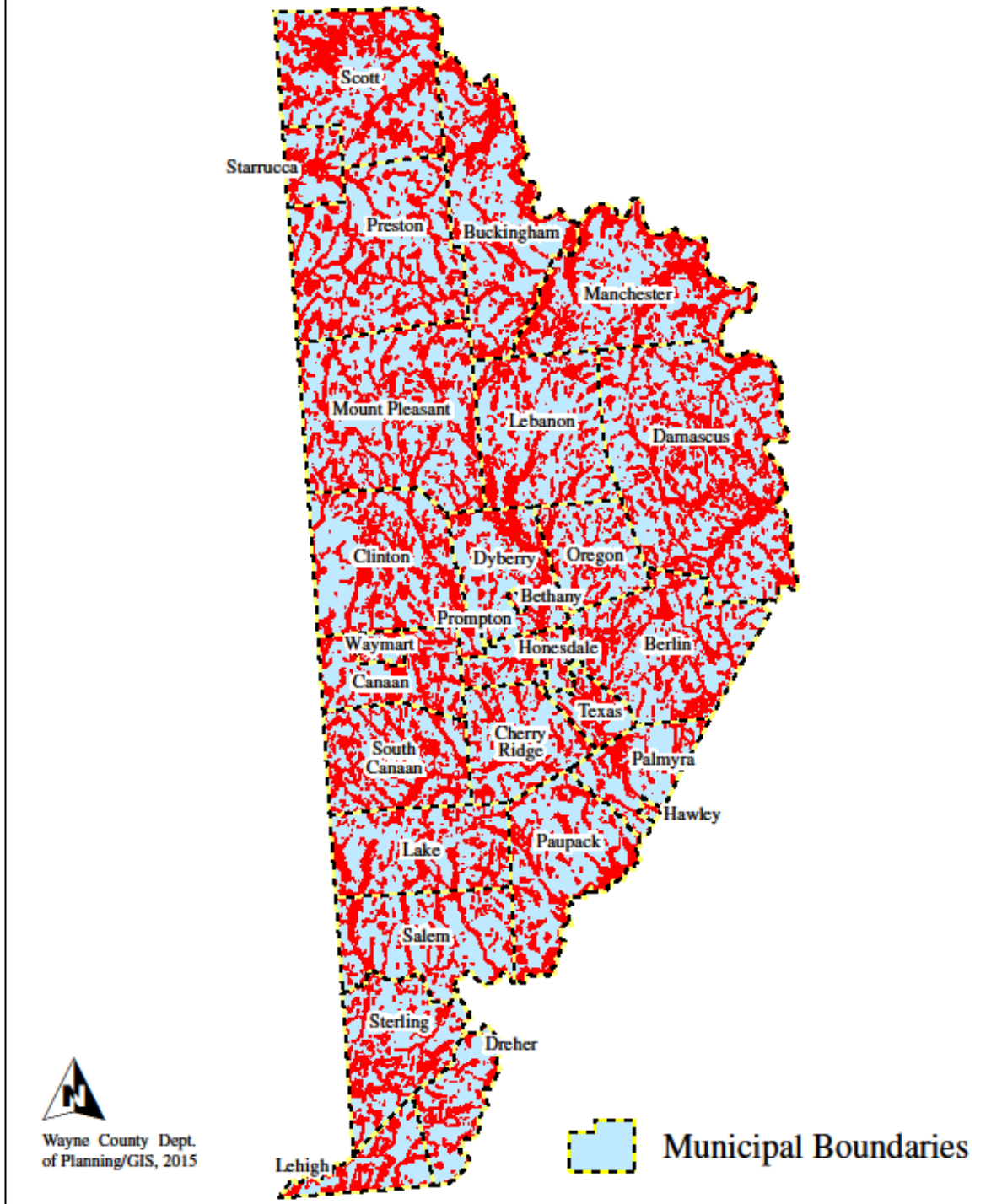


Figure 4.20

Source: Wayne County Planning Department this has not changed in the past 5 years

Section 5 — Capability Assessment

5.1 Federal Requirements for the Planning Process:

§201.6(b): *Review and incorporate, if appropriate, existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.*

5.2 Update Process Summary

Wayne County has a number of resources it can access to implement hazard mitigation initiatives, including emergency response measures, local planning and regulatory tools, administrative assistance and technical expertise, fiscal capabilities, and participation in local, regional, state, and federal programs. The presence of these resources enables community resiliency through actions taken before, during, and after a hazard event.

The 2008 Hazard Mitigation Plan identified the most commonly used resources available in Wayne County to support hazard mitigation. The 2008 capabilities chapter addressed municipal and local, county, state, and federal capabilities; this information was incorporated into the 2015 Plan Update by updating and arranging the existing information to match the sections for Emergency Management, Participation in the NFIP, Planning and Regulatory Capability, Administrative and Technical Capability, Fiscal Capability, Political Capability, Self-Assessment, and Existing Limitations in the State Standard Operating Guide. Information in the capability section was updated and augmented through information collected on capability assessments completed at the stakeholder meetings. The 2015 Plan Update provides an updated inventory of the most critical local planning tools available within each municipality and a summary of the fiscal and technical capabilities available through programs and organizations outside of the County. It also identifies emergency management capabilities and the processes used for implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program. In this update 2021 plan the NFIP will be updated in May 2021 with the County Planning department getting new updates at that time. We also looked at the rating of the Mitigation projects to see if any new or old projects needed to be move up or down in Priority. One area that was changed was in Clinton Township the mines were never really outlined, this lead to finding out from PA DEP mine department given us a newer and up to date mine map for Wayne County which should have been done in the 2015 update. Page 44 figure 4.9.

While the capability assessment serves as a good instrument for identifying local capabilities, it also provides a means for recognizing gaps and weaknesses that can be resolved through future mitigation actions. The results of this assessment lend critical information for developing an effective mitigation strategy in the 2021 update.

5.3 Capability Assessment Findings

Based on the capability analysis, Wayne County is in good condition to assess its current resources and begin to address the legal, regulatory, administrative, fiscal and other capabilities which it currently has at its disposal to address the potential hazards to which the County and its local municipalities are vulnerable. But there are some areas where improvements can be made. Table 5.3.1 depicts the county's 2019-20 self-assessment of its capabilities: the below slides were given out at an LEPC and EMC meeting, EMCs were asked to take these back and have a around table with their elected officials, The LEPC would also talk about the county as a whole and then have the two come together and find the weakness and strength. We could see where the county could help the townships.

JURISDICTION: 22 Townships, Six Boroughs

Table 5.3.1 Self-Assessment							
Planning and Regulatory Tool/Program	In Place	Date	In Dev	Agency Responsible	Effect +/0/-	Change Since Last Plan +/-	Comments
Hazard Mitigation Plan			X	Commissioners, County EMA		+	
Emergency Operations Plans	X	See last column		County & Municipal EMAs	+		County EOP March 2019; all municipal EOPs are current within three years
Disaster Recovery Plan	X	3/2018		County EMA	+	+	
Evacuation Plan	X	3/2012		County EMA	+	0	Hawley borough, two – plus a siren system for Lake Wallenpaupack dam break
COOP/COG	X	3/2019		County Commissioners	+	+	updated each year
NFIP Membership	X	5/16/13		County Planning Dept.	+	+	New Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for all 28 municipalities; all NFIP compliant but one (see page 58.)
Community Rating System				All Municipalities	-	0	Potential mitigation strategy
Floodplain Regulations	X	5/16/13		County and Municipalities	+	+	
Floodplain Man. Plan	X	5/16/13		County and Municipalities	+	+	New FIRMs May 2013; see page 63
Zoning Regulations	X			All Municipalities	0	0	See zoned municipalities in section 5.3.3.
Subdivision Regulations	X			25 Municipalities	0	0	25 of 28 municipalities maintain independent subdivision regulations; Dyberry, South Canaan and Prompton are governed by the County SALDO.
Compreh. Land Use Plan	X			County Planning Dept.	+	0	Updated in 2010.
Open Space Plan	X			County Planning Dept.	+	0	
Storm Water Man. Plan	Yes/No			Municipalities	+	0	About half and half; the municipalities that adjoin or encompass major run-off tributaries do; see page 63
Natural Resources	X			County Planning Dept.	+	0	Part of the county comprehensive plan
Economic Development	X			County Economic Dev. Corporation (WEDCO)	+	0	Wayne Economic Development Corporation
Historic Preservation	X			Wayne County Historical Society captures historical preservation activity.	+	0	The municipalities of Buckingham, Clinton, Honesdale, Mt. Pleasant, Sterling and Waymart also maintain historic preservation efforts.
Farmland Preservation	X			Wayne County Agricultural Preservation Board	+	0	Included in county comprehensive plan.

Planning and Regulatory Tool/Program	In Place	Date	In Dev	Agency Responsible	Effect +/0/-	Change Since Last Plan +/-	Comments
Building Code	X			Townships and Boroughs			Some adopted BOCA.
Fire Code	X						Part of the Building Code
<i>Storm Ready</i>	Yes			County EMA			

Administrative and Technical Tool/Program	Y	No	Agency Responsible	Comments
Planners for land use/land development	X		County planning dept.	
Planners or engineers with knowledge of hazards	X		County engineer	
Engineers or staff trained in building and infrastructure construction (inspectors)	X		County engineer	Many municipalities maintain contracts for specialized services such as these
Emergency manager	X		County and all 28 municipalities	
Floodplain manager	X		County and all 28 municipalities	Building permit officers
Land surveyors	X		County	Many municipalities maintain contracts for specialized services such as these
Scientists or staff familiar with community hazards	X			At county level
GIS or HAZUS	X		County planning dept.	At county level; will assist any municipality upon request
Grant writers or fiscal staff to handle complex grants	X		County	A handful of municipalities, too

Financial Resources	Y	No	Agency Responsible	Comments
Capital Improvement Programming	X		County Commissioners	
CDBG Grants	X		County Redevelopment Authority	Hawley, Honesdale and Salem boroughs, too
Special Purpose Taxes		X		
Gas/Electric Utility Fees		X		Exceptions: Clinton, Hawley and Waymart do
Water/Sewer Fees		X		Exceptions: Clinton and Waymart do
Storm Water Utility Fees		X		
Development Impact Fees		X		
General Obligation, Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	X			County has bonds; \$1 million of county bond funds went to build a new county emergency operations/911 center after the previous one was flooded multiple times.
Partnering or Inter-Governmental Cooperation Agreements	X		County & all 28 Municipalities	Emergency Services, Northeast Regional Task Force
EMPG	X		County	County EMA Director and Deputy
HMGP		X		
HSGP	X		Northeast Task Force	Wayne county is part of the NECTTF

Political Capability	SCORE 0 (low) to 5 (high)	Political Capability	SCORE 0 (low) to 5 (high)
Berlin Township	5	Manchester Township	2
Bethany Borough	1	Mt. Pleasant Township	4
Buckingham Township	3	Oregon Township	5
Canaan Township	3	Palmyra Township	4
Cherry Ridge Township	2	Paupack Township	5
Clinton Township	2	Preston Township	2
Damascus Township	2	Prompton Borough	1
Dreher Township	2	Salem Township	4
Dyberry Township	2	Scott Township	2
Hawley Borough	4	South Canaan Township	3
Honesdale Borough	4	Starrucca Borough	2
Lake Township	2	Sterling Township	1
Lebanon Township	3	Texas Township	3
Lehigh Township	2	Waymart Borough	5

5.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability

While there are many opportunities and avenues for implementing hazard mitigation opportunities throughout the County, there are two basic approaches, which are key:

- 1) Development and implementation of local land use tools; and
- 2) Administrative planning, partnership, and educational initiatives.

Both of these approaches can provide significant and "cost effective" opportunities for hazard mitigation.

The approach which uses land use tools and ordinances is aimed at minimizing impacts of hazards on our residents and communities by developing provisions in local ordinances, such as subdivision, zoning, floodplain, storm water, building permit or other such ordinances, that provide standards which when implemented can help to minimize the impact of some types of hazards on our County and communities by integrating preventive measures into these local ordinances.

Wayne County has no zoning ordinance administered at the County level. There are three municipalities in Wayne County that have not adopted a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO); they are Dyberry, South Canaan Township and Prompton Borough and their land subdivision requirements are administered by the Wayne County Planning Commission. Clinton Township adopted their own SALDO, effective January 1, 2008, shortly after the crafting of the original hazard mitigation plan. The remaining 25 townships and boroughs have adopted individual ordinances and land development decisions are made locally. However, the County does have a review and comment role in these 25 municipalities.

In Wayne County, all land use controls are at the local Township and Borough levels. Figure 5.1 summarizes the most recent 16 basic land use ordinances that are used by Wayne County municipalities, and lists the municipalities' most recent adoption of these ordinances.

Wayne County municipalities make important land use decisions based on their municipal ordinances. With the current estimated losses in population the County is experiencing, municipalities are continuing their efforts in updating their comprehensive plans and land use ordinances to address the losses in light of the robust growth that preceded them (2010 census 52,822; 2013 estimate 51,548 – 2.4%).

In November of 2005, the Wayne County Planning/GIS Department hosted a course entitled "Basic Course for Planning Commissioners". It was primarily designed for new planning commissioners. Several municipal representatives from Wayne County attended. The goal of the three-session course was to provide planning commissioners with the basic information they need to effectively serve on a planning commission. At the writing of this Plan Update, the Wayne County Planning Department continues to host planning schools on various topics related to land use planning on an as needed basis depending on level of local interest and amount of subdivision and land development activity throughout the county. The planning schools provide an important education service to both local government and members of the public. The sessions, taught by certified instructors assigned by the Pennsylvania Municipal Planning Education Institute, consist of lectures, discussions, and hands-on exercises.

In April of 2006, the Planning Department hosted a course entitled "What You Should Know In Reviewing Site Plans". It was designed for planning commissioners, elected officials, and the public. Several municipal representatives from Wayne County, Pennsylvania and Sullivan County, New York attended. The goal of the course was to provide an understanding of how to achieve community character through site plan review.

The Wayne County Planning/GIS Department has continued to maintain the County's 911 physical address system through the utilization of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The project was completed in 2005, and was originally undertaken to increase the speed and effectiveness of emergency personnel dispatches.

The Department is responsible for the assignment of new physical addresses for all new residential and commercial structures in the County. In addition to the assignment of new physical addresses, the Planning Department also works with the 911 Office, the United States Postal Service and the public to resolve any problems with the new physical address system. *The assignment of new addresses with GIS allows the Planning Department staff to track the areas of the County where development is*

occurring. A total of 277 physical addresses were issued for newly proposed residential or commercial structures in 2006.

- In 2007: 219
- In 2008: 180
- In 2009: 173
- In 2010: 220
- In 2011: 107
- In 2012: 106
- In 2013: 130
- In 2014: 194
- In 2015: 167
- In 2016: 144
- In 2017: 143
- In 2018: 120
- In 2019: 132
-

A large portion of the development occurred in the municipalities that adjoin Lake Wallenpaupack in the southeast portion of the County. It should be noted that three Wayne County municipalities had a physical 911-address system in place prior to the County's re-addressing project. In addition to these three municipalities, several developments either had their own system of 911 addresses or a hybridized system of old and new addresses. The department has been working to fully integrate the physical 911 address schemes in these developments with the system in place in the rest of the county.

In September of 2007, the Wayne County Agricultural Land Use Study was completed. The study covers the time period between 1959 and 2002. The intent of the study was to examine land use change in Wayne County over that 43-year period. It provided new information on the County's changing land use, in particular, agricultural land use. A grant award in the amount of \$67,900 was received from the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development aided in the preparation of this project. The study demonstrates the pattern of land use change in the past and helps local municipalities in their planning efforts. Although the main emphasis is agricultural land use, it will provide land use information for the entire County by incorporating all land use/land cover in the analysis. This land use information has been used by a number of townships and boroughs in their local planning efforts. Requests have also been made for future land use data by municipalities. As of December 31, 2013, 14 of the county's 28 municipalities have adopted municipal zoning ordinances, mainly along the Route 6 corridor, southern Wayne County (I-84 area) and the north central portion of the county (Damascus and Lebanon townships).

The Wayne County Planning Department has undertaken the task of recreating some of the County's older municipal zoning maps. The intent of this project was to provide maps to those municipalities that could benefit from the use of new color zoning maps.

Wayne County Municipal Ordinance/Regulations

Municipality	Building Code	Building Permit	Comprehensive Plan	Fire Prevention	Holding Tanks	Junkyards	Official Map	Parking	Planning Commission	Plumbing	Road	Shade Tree	Sign	Subdivision	Act 537 Sewage	Zoning
Berlin	X	X							X		X			X	X	
Bethary	X	X	X			X			X		X		X	X	X	X
Buckingham	X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X	
Canaan	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Cherry Ridge	X	X				X			X		X			X	X	X
Clinton	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X			X	X	
Damascus	X	X	X			X			X		X			X	X	X
Dreher	X	X	X		X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X
Dyberry	X	X									X			C	X	
Hawley	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Honesdale	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*Lake	C	C	X		X				X	X	X			X	X	
*Lebanon	C	C	X			X			X		X			X	X	X
*Lehigh	C	C	X		X			X			X		X	X	X	X
Manchester	X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X	
Mount Pleasant	X	X	X			X			X		X			X	X	
Oregon	X	X	X			X			X	X	X			X	X	
Palmyra	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Paupack	X	X	X			X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Preston	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X	
*Prompton	C	X									X			C	X	
Salem	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	
Scott	X	X	X		X					X	X		X	X	X	
South Canaan	X	X				X					X			C	X	
Starruoca	X	X	X		X			X			X			X	X	
Sterling	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Texas	X	X	X		X	X					X			X	X	X
Waymart	X	X	X			X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X

x - represents a municipality adopted ordinance or plan

c - Wayne County has a Subdivision Ordinance, which is in effect in Dyberry, South Canaan Townships and Prompton Borough. Lake, Lebanon, Lehigh Township.

The source of this information is from a questionnaire supplied to and completed by each municipality.

*These townships/boroughs have opted out of the program and do not enforce the States Uniform Construction Code (UCC) locally. Property owners need to hire a certified third party agency to enforce the residential requirements of the UCC. The Department of Labor and Industry is responsible for commercial code enforcement.

Figure 5.1
Source: Wayne County Comprehensive Plan

Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program: All but one of its municipalities in Wayne County are participants in the National Flood Insurance Program. (The borough of Prompton, at the writing of this plan update, is awaiting re-instatement to the program after updating its ordinance.) Property insurance coverage is high, but claims are not. See Tables 4.4.3.5.1 and 4.4.3.5.2. The County in 2013 received an update of the municipalities' Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). The County will continue to encourage all municipalities to participate in the NFIP.

Emergency Response Planning: The municipalities, along with other agencies, assist the County in planning for:

- Municipal Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)
- Medical Facilities
- Nursing Homes, Personal Care Facilities, Day Care, Special Needs, Schools
- Dams
- Special Events, i.e., the Wayne County Fair, Honesdale July 4th activities, Green-Dreher-Sterling Fair, Roots and Rhythm Music Arts Festival, Open Houses, annual tabletop exercise at Wallenpaupack Plan and Play, etc.

Evacuation Planning: Each municipality is responsible for developing an evacuation plan for its geographic area. However, the County is in the early stages of developing an evacuation plan at the County level and also at the Northeast Regional Task Force level. These plans will address the following basic scenarios:

- Evacuation of a large population or geographic area within the Northeast Regional Task Force area.
- Mass exodus of population from another area (e.g. New York City) entering the Wayne County region.
- Wayne County as host to a large influx of evacuees.

5.3.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Emergency Management

The Wayne County Emergency Management Agency coordinates countywide emergency management efforts. Each municipality has a designated local emergency management coordinator (EMC) who possesses a unique knowledge of the impact hazard events have on his/her community. The Emergency Management Services Code (PA Title 35) sets several requirements for municipalities. Municipalities are supported in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery by the County, PEMA, and FEMA. Emergency management capabilities for the municipal, county, state, and federal levels are outlined below.

In the event of an impending emergency or disaster, the County would activate its Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The purpose of the EOC is to manage the emergency response and coordinate the distribution of resources to a disaster incident. Highly trained and experienced personnel staff the EOC when it is activated and becomes operational. Capable individuals having the authority, flexibility, imagination and initiative needed to make command and coordination decisions (relative to their fields of expertise) necessary during emergency operations are recruited. EOC staffing includes the following disciplines: Transportation, Firefighting, Communications/RACES, Public Works and Engineering, Emergency Management, Mass Care/Housing and Human Services, Public Health and Medical Services, Urban Search and Rescue (through regional task force), Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, Public Safety and Security, and External Affairs. When activated, the EOC is in constant communication with the 9-1-1 center to ensure coordination of activities.

The Wayne County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) capabilities fall under two broad categories: Emergency Service Measures and Public Information Programs. Emergency service measures protect people during and immediately following a disaster and include warning and notification systems, emergency response planning, and evacuation.

Wayne County operates as an Emergency Alert System (EAS) initiating station. The EAS is an alert system for disseminating emergency information and warnings to the general public within the County, utilizing the resources of the Broadcast and Cable Industries. The EAS System allows state and local officials to quickly send out important area specific state and local information and it also recognizes the need to provide emergency information to people whose first language is not English. The EAS system has the capability of providing alerts in the language normally used by the station or cable system such as the Spanish language.

High Risk	High Risk, High Frequency	High Risk, Low Frequency
Low Risk	Low Risk, High Frequency	Low Risk, Low Frequency
	High Frequency	Low Frequency
	Everything emergency managers do falls into one of these boxes.	<i>But it's the top right box that is most worrisome because it is where errors are most likely to occur.</i>

Figure 5.2
Source: Gordon Graham, Risk Manager

Wayne County Emergency Management Agency/ 911 Center

Wayne County operates a 9-1-1 Center. The 9-1-1 is a nationally recognized telephone number used for reporting all types of emergencies – Police, Fire, and Emergency Medical. An emergency is a fire, automobile accident, robbery, burglary, prowler outside a home, or when someone is sick or injured so badly that they need to go to the hospital. The 9-1-1 System is also equipped and ready to accept calls from deaf persons utilizing a teletypewriter (TTY) text telephone, sometimes known as a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD). The Wayne County 9-1-1 Center has completed a Standard Addressing Project which included computerized mapping of streets and roads with address information critical for emergency response purposes. Standard Addressing also helps the EMA Office during and after a disaster when doing damage assessment.

Currently, 9-1-1 calls and emergency communications are handled by the Wayne County Communications Center for all the municipalities. The Wayne County 911 Center dispatches for 23 volunteer fire departments, 9 volunteer ambulance corps, 3 advanced life support services and 4 municipal police departments in addition to receiving the 911 calls for the geographic areas served by the Pennsylvania State Police. Under a mutual aid program for fire companies, available firefighters and equipment are coordinated from all fire companies using Emergency Services Number (ESN) maps and box plans.

The Wayne County Emergency Management Agency and 911 Center previously (1975-2010) were located in the basement of the Court House Annex, 925 Court Street, Honesdale. Because of repeated incidents of flooding, both the County EMA and 911 Center were permanently relocated to a new facility in 2010 at 43 Volunteer Drive, Honesdale, far above any floodplain. The building is approximately 6,806 square feet in size. There is adequate space for the handling of major emergencies, training, storage of specialized equipment and vehicles.



Figure 5.3
Source: Wayne County Emergency Agency

The county owns three towers — one in the Borough of Honesdale, one in Dreher Township and one in Canaan Township. The county also leases 3 additional tower sites — one in Berlin Township, one in Manchester Township and one in Mount Pleasant Township.

The county also owns a mobile command vehicle and trailer that is used during major disasters and has the

ability to be used as a secondary dispatch point for 911 if the need should arise. The vehicle was purchased and equipped using LEPC funds, Act 165 grants and homeland security funding. The trailer was purchased and equipped by the NECTTF.

Municipal Emergency Management

All municipalities in Wayne County have Emergency Management Coordinators. Pennsylvania Title 35, Chapter 7500, outlines the responsibilities of municipalities for emergency management: <http://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/LI/CT/HTM/35/35.HTM> . The municipal coordinators meet quarterly for appropriate training and updates. They were an integral part of the development of this Plan Update.

All the fire departments that operate in Wayne County are independent contractors. Each municipality, because they are required by law to provide fire protection, has contracted with an existing fire department. All the fire departments that service Wayne County were encouraged by the Wayne County Fire Chiefs’ Association to develop box plans, which specify what additional fire departments will respond in to certain areas of each fire department’s primary jurisdiction for specific classes of incidents (structure fires, motor vehicle accidents, brush fires, etc.). All the fire departments that serve Wayne County have box plans.

Monitoring Systems: The municipalities may also be equipped with several systems to monitor emergency information and warnings. They include: Pennsylvania Emergency Incident Reporting System (PEIRS), Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radios.

2020 Wayne County Fire Departments:	
Lake Ariel Fire Co 1 PO Box 31 1381 Lake Ariel Hwy Lake Ariel, Pa. 18436 570-698-5340	Northern Wayne Fire Co 3 1633 Crosstown Hwy Lakewood, Pa. 18439 570-798-2335
Hawley Fire Co 9 PO Box 61 17 Columbus Ave Hawley, Pa. 18428 570-226-9820	Seelyville Fire Co 12 1200 Bridge St. Seelyville, Pa. 18431 570-253-1425
Honesdale Fire Co 13 958 Main St. Honesdale, Pa. 18431 570-253-6389	Lakeville Fire Co 18 10 Daniels Rd. Lakeville, Pa. 18438 570-226-2607
Beach Lake Fire Co 21 PO Box 122 Beach Lake, Pa. 18405 570-729-7779	Greene Dreher Fire Co 23 PO Box 420 460 Crestmont Dr. Newfoundland, Pa. 18445 570-676-4207

2020 Wayne County Fire Departments:

<p>Welcome Lake Fire Co 26 99 Cosgrove Rd. Beach Lake, Pa. 18405 570-729-7331</p>	<p>Pleasant Mt. Emergency Services Co 28 161 Great Bend Tpke Pleasant Mt., Pa. 18453 570-448-2963</p>
<p>White Mills Fire Co 32 PO Box 273 695 Texas Palmyra Hwy White Mills, Pa. 18473 570-253-4433</p>	<p>Ledgesdale Fire Co. PO Box 556 523 Goosepond Rd. Lake Ariel, Pa. 18436 570-689-9457</p>
<p>Forest City Fire Co 41 PO Box 73 380 Railroad St. Forest City, Pa. 18421 570-785-3226</p>	<p>Browndale Fire Co 43 620 Marion St. Browndale Forest City, Pa. 18421 570-785-5300</p>
<p>Gouldsboro Fire Co 55 PO Box 301 490 Main St. Gouldsboro, Pa. 18424 570-842-2663</p>	<p>Equinunk Fire Co 65 2625 Hancock Hwy Equinunk, Pa. 18417 570-224-6611</p>
<p>Hamlin Fire & Rescue Co 67 PO Box 116 582 Hamlin Hwy Hamlin, Pa. 18427 570-689-9093</p>	<p>Maplewood Fire Co 68 PO Box 527 Lake Ariel, Pa. 18436 570-689-7313</p>
<p>Waymart Fire Co 75 PO Box 186 Waymart, Pa. 18472 570-488-6131</p>	<p>Prompton Fire & Rescue Co 94 PO Box 145 638 Prompton Rd. Prompton, Pa. 18456</p>

2020 Wayne County Emergency Medical Services Departments:

<p>Tusten Volunteer Ambulance PO Box 34 Narrowsburg, NY 12764 845-252-3336</p>	<p>Pleasant Mount Emergency Services 161 Great Bend Tpke Pleasant Mt, Pa. 18453 570-448-2963</p>
<p>Northern Wayne Fire & Ambulance 1633 Crosstown Hwy Lakewood, Pa. 18439 570-798-2335</p>	<p>Newfoundland Ambulance PO Box 222 Newfoundland, Pa. 18445 570-676-4142</p>
<p>Hawley Ambulance 219 River St. Hawley, Pa. 18428 570-499-7514</p>	<p>Damascus Twp. Vol. Ambulance Corps PO Box 63 Damascus, Pa. 18415</p>

2020 Wayne County Emergency Medical Services Departments:

Forest City Ambulance PO Box 151 Forest City, Pa. 18421	Hamlin Fire & Rescue EMS PO Box 16 Hamlin, Pa. 18427
Cotage Ambulance 2 Greenfield Rd Carbondale, Pa. 18407	White Mills Ambulance PO Box 273 White Mills, Pa. 18473
Gouldsboro Ambulance PO Box 255 Gouldsboro, Pa. 18424	Commonwealth Ambulance Scranton, PA.

Administrative and technical actions and techniques can be used to continue to update and identify potential hazards as well as mitigation actions for these hazards. The planning process and these administrative techniques can also be used to educate municipal officials, planning commissions and local citizens on the critical nature of some of the identified hazards as well as the importance of laying the groundwork for prevention of hazards and/or mitigation of the impacts should they occur. Through these administrative and planning initiatives, the County and/or municipal governments may develop programs which can provide funds for assisting with the implementation of preventive measures.

An excellent example of the County's use of administrative means to address hazard mitigation issues can be seen in the application of mitigation in drought situations. Because the make-up of the drought task force is very similar to the makeup of the county's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) as per Act 165, whenever a drought emergency is declared by the Governor, Wayne County uses the LEPC as the nucleus for the drought task force and appoints additional members who can add expertise for the issues at hand. Over 90% of the County's drinking water is supplied by on site private individual wells, so education and outreach become critical factors. Use of existing education networks such as the County Conservation District educational program and website, the county website and the created and established partnerships provide important avenues for hazard mitigation in this regard.

Additionally, the creation of partnerships whether they are multi-municipal, county-municipal, county state, or public-private can provide important opportunities for implementation of hazard mitigation techniques.

Twenty-five out of 28 municipalities responded to the Capability Assessment Questionnaire. Out of the twenty-five municipalities, 14 had storm water regulations: the Boroughs of Bethany, Hawley and Waymart and Mount Pleasant, Oregon, Palmyra, Lake, Lehigh, Damascus, Dyberry, Lebanon, South Canaan, Sterling and Texas townships.

The Borough of Hawley, and the townships of Lake, Sterling, Dreher, Damascus, Lehigh, Texas, South Canaan, Oregon, Mount Pleasant, Lebanon, Dyberry and Scott have floodplain management ordinances in place.

Funding for all storm water planning efforts is a critical factor in compiling and updating plans in the County's Act 167 designated watersheds and other areas of the County. Ordinance updates are normally adopted by municipalities in conjunction with the completion of these storm water management plans. All 28 municipalities participated in the countywide storm water management plan Phase I that was completed in December 2008.

Administrative means, including such avenues as local land use regulations, state and local building codes, community and open space planning and educational outreach through non-traditional partnerships can be important tools in significantly mitigating the impact of natural hazards on the probability of future losses. Prevention and education will be key areas where Wayne County and its local communities will focus hazard mitigation efforts, thereby providing the most cost-effective means of reducing the probability of future losses to residents and communities. See figure 5.1 from the 2013 Wayne County Annual Report.

Partnerships

The 2010 Wayne County Comprehensive Plan outlines important strategies which will assist Wayne County and its municipalities to efficiently and pro-actively address the growth issues through the end of 2020. One of the most important strategies to the success of any of these efforts will be the ability of the County and its municipalities to create and sustain long-term partnerships both at the local, state and federal government level as well as with local business, utilities, private communities, civic and volunteer organizations and other appropriate non-traditional partners. Creation of these workable partnerships will be critical to both the implementation of action steps in this Plan Update but also to the public and municipal outreach and education identified in the Comprehensive Plan. Overall, these partnerships must be created and/or in place to provide for the success of any hazard mitigation program for the county.

Multi-Municipal and Municipal/County Partnerships

In recent years, the value of inter-municipal cooperation has been widely promoted to local municipal officials by many organizations and state agencies. The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code provides specific authority for multi-municipal comprehensive plans and cooperative zoning. The Pennsylvania Intergovernmental Cooperation Law authorizes two or more local governments to jointly cooperate in the exercise or in the performance of their respective governmental functions, powers or responsibilities. Simply stated, a local municipality may cooperate with any other municipality to undertake any function the municipality is authorized to perform under the respective municipal code.

Local governments can work together on land use planning and management, open land preservation, resource conservation and environmental protection, watershed/storm water management, floodplain and hazard mitigation as well as sharing of fire and/or emergency provision of services. These issues certainly transcend municipal boundaries and can perhaps be best addressed from an area-wide perspective. The county can partner with joint municipal efforts to assist with facilitation, technical planning expertise or other expertise as requested.

The county assisted three groups in Wayne County with their regional planning efforts: 1) Hawley Borough, Lake, Palmyra and Paupack townships adopted the Lake Region Comprehensive Plan in 2007-2008; 2) the East Central Wayne County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2008 by Damascus, Manchester and Oregon townships; and 3) the Central Wayne Comprehensive Plan

was adopted by Bethany and Honesdale boroughs and Texas Township in 2010. Preston and Mount Pleasant Townships have submitted a grant application to DCED to update their plans also. The Dreher-Lehigh-Sterling Comprehensive Plan was adopted in the latter part of 1996. Salem Township completed a new comprehensive plan by working with Jefferson and Madison Townships in Lackawanna County.

The county works closely with the townships and boroughs to provide updated GIS mapping help. Recently formed county/municipal and multi-municipal planning groups and local watershed associations are examples of how issues can be addressed across boundaries through partnerships.

After three consecutive years of floods, Manchester Township residents formed a watershed alliance in their area in 2009.

Other Partners

Wayne County is a voting member of the Northeast Pennsylvania Regional Counter-Terrorism Task Force. The task force is one of nine in Pennsylvania that are beneficiaries of the federal Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). The HSGP funds personnel and projects to benefit the public safety of the ten-county region and reduce risk to all hazards. Early in its award days, the HSGP was terrorism-centric, but has since expanded its mission to include all hazards. It is not, however, yet eligible to fund mitigation projects as of the writing of this Plan Update. The NECTTF Consisting of Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Susquehanna, and Wayne. ADDED in 2019 Wyoming and Luzerne. bring the task force from 8 counties to 10 counties.

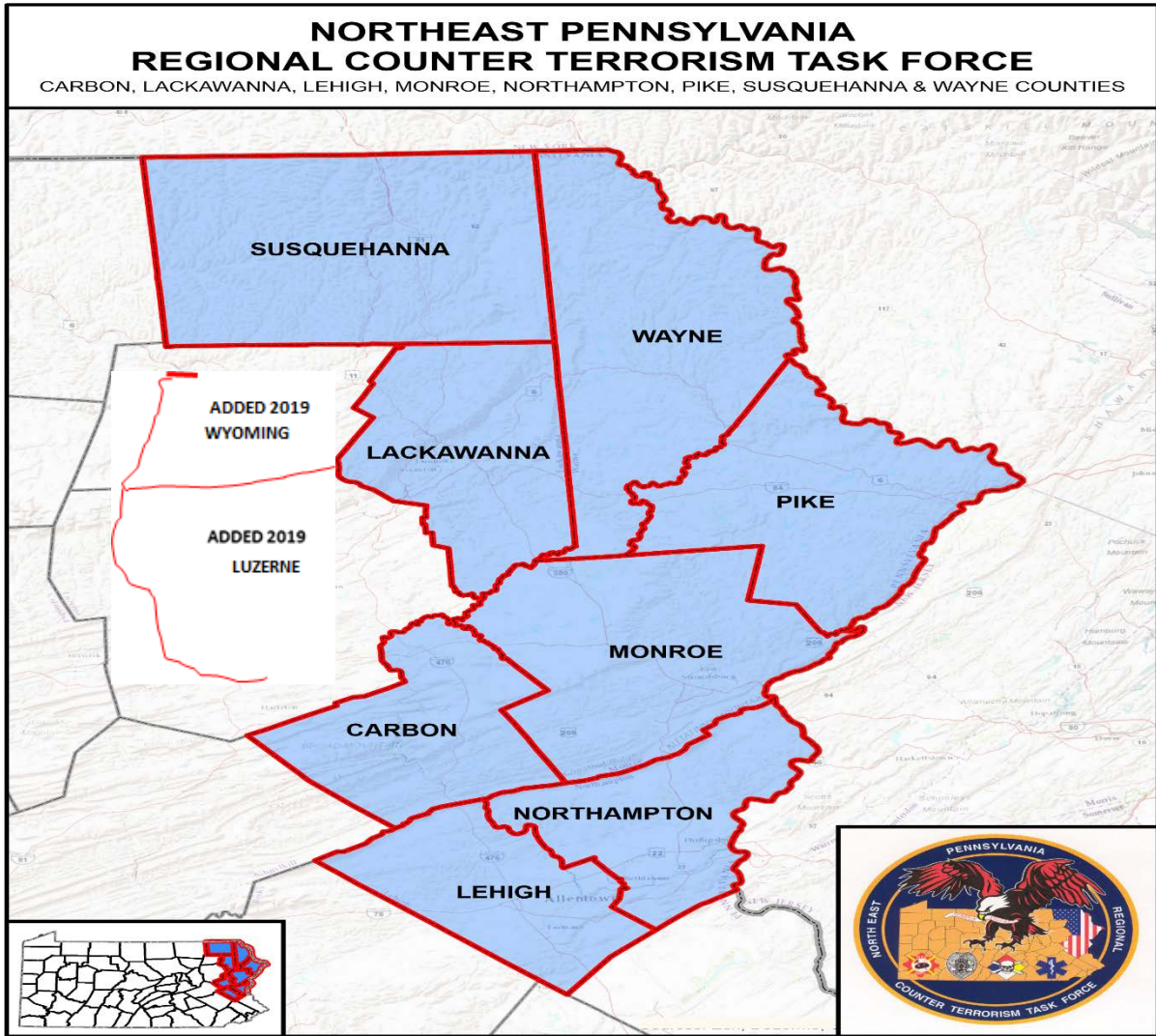


Figure 5.4
Source: Wayne County Emergency Management Agency

Watershed associations and conservancies can be major participants in water resource, floodplain and storm water management planning. Wayne County currently has several such organizations playing an active role in the County.

The Lackawaxen River Conservancy, with many of its members located along the Lackawaxen River Corridor, has played a key role in planning and education. Currently, members have been actively working with the PPL electric company and local government officials to address flooding mitigation issues in the Borough of Hawley. This group, as well as the Wayne County Emergency Management Agency, has played a significant role in developing "spill protocol" with PPL for addressing some of the downstream flooding issues along the Lackawaxen River, which have been compounded by the necessity for the company to “spill” the dam during flood events.

Additionally, Delaware Highlands Conservancy is a local land conservancy working within the County. Regional, state and national land trusts and conservancies can also play an important role in open land protection as mentioned above.

The Lake Wallenpaupack Watershed Management District (LWWMD), established in 1979, is a multi-governmental and citizen based non-profit corporation designed to manage water quality including storm water issues within the four-county Lake Wallenpaupack watershed.

Most organizations of these types provide grass roots citizen support which can assist with education and outreach on important issues. Watershed volunteers can also provide important input on the science of water resources through monitoring programs.

Watersheds can be planning and management areas for stream conservation and protection, storm water management, water supply budgeting, watershed based zoning, and integrated resource planning. Getting citizen-based groups such as watershed organizations involved with municipal planning in hazard mitigation efforts can provide a comprehensive approach to addressing hazard mitigation opportunities and can provide important education and outreach to the local residents.

Upper Delaware Council

The Upper Delaware Council, Inc. (UDC) was unique in the world of river conservation and management when established in 1988 because it represented a formal partnership of local, state, and federal governments and agencies which have joined together to manage the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, a true national treasure.

The Council's existence evolved from special provisions in the 1978 legislation which designated the Upper Delaware River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and called for development of a management plan and a program providing for the coordinated implementation and administration of the plan. To that end, the Upper Delaware Council was formed in 1988: <http://www.upperdelawarecouncil.org/>

What sets this [River Management Plan](#) apart is the commitment to local land use controls and voluntary actions by landowners to protect the resources on their own private property, as opposed to federal ownership of the land in the river corridor.

As the driving force behind the River Management Plan, the UDC provides a mechanism to address actions by local, state, and federal agencies which affect the river valley.

The Council membership operates under a long-term, renewable Cooperative Agreement with the National Park Service. [Voting members](#) are the two states (New York and Pennsylvania) and presently 13 out of the 15 local governments which border on the Upper Delaware River. In New York, these include the Town of Hancock in Delaware County, and Towns of Fremont, Delaware, Cohecton, Tusten, Highland, and Lumberland in Sullivan County, and the Town of Deerpark in Orange County. In Pennsylvania, members are the Townships of Berlin and Damascus in Wayne County, and Townships of Lackawaxen, Shohola, and Westfall in Pike County. The Delaware River Basin Commission is a non-voting member of the Council. The Wayne County Townships of Buckingham and Manchester are eligible to join the Council as voting members, but have not joined as of the writing of this Plan Update. The representatives from local government in Pennsylvania and New York as well as the National Park Service, local businesses, civic groups, and the public participate in monthly planning sessions.

Specialized Planning and Best Management Practices

Administrative avenues for hazard mitigation should also include the integration of Best Management Practices in future development and storm water management activities. Working with local governments to integrate design criteria which highlight best management practices is an active and ongoing goal of both the County Conservation District and Planning Department. Act 167 Storm Water Management planning, particularly in critical watershed areas throughout the County, and participation in regional storm water management initiatives which affect Wayne County's ability to address hazard mitigation in the County, are important tools in the overall approach of hazard mitigation. The County will continue to utilize both the locally adopted Lackawaxen Storm Water Management Plan and the Wallenpaupack Creek Storm Water Management Plan – which cover the majority of the county – as critical floodplain management tools until State funding becomes available for further watershed studies.

Role of Open Space and Green Space Planning

Open space planning identifies existing open spaces, their importance, areas that should be protected, and means of protecting and acquiring those open spaces. Techniques could include donation of natural areas, purchase of open space, recreation, or natural area parcels through outright acquisition or through purchase of conservation easements from willing sellers through the use of recreation fees, tax revenue, grants, bond issues, or any combination of these techniques. Other combinations of methods and options also exist and are considered in a planning effort.

The County will work closely with municipalities in this planning effort to identify and prioritize important natural areas and sensitive natural resources which are in need of protection, but also to consider the need for municipalities to protect critical floodplain areas and groundwater recharge areas which can be important in hazard mitigation efforts.

5.3.3 Financial Capability

A critical key to the implementation of any plan, whether it is a county or municipal comprehensive plan, hazard mitigation plan or emergency preparedness plan is the financial resources to accomplish the priority projects identified. As listed above, there are key areas where Wayne County's capabilities could be strengthened with sufficient funding to address important preventative measures. All municipalities have been moving forward with updates to their Municipal Comprehensive Plans and land use ordinances. The municipalities and the County have taken an active role in seeking funds for these planning efforts.

The County pursued funding through the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) for use in development of countywide storm water management plans in critical Wayne County watersheds where growth rates are the highest. The County was awarded a State Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) grant in the amount of \$51,500 to complete an update to the existing 1994 County Comprehensive Plan; this Land Use Planning and Technical Assistance Program (LUPTAP) grant enabled the county to complete an update to its comprehensive plan, which was adopted by the Wayne County Commissioners on September 28, 2010.

The County does currently and has in the past made full use of Community Development Block Grant funds for community revitalization. Included in one set of block grant funding was a bridge

replacement in Starrucca Borough, and street and road improvements for Clinton, Canaan, Berlin and Texas townships and Hawley Borough. Mount Pleasant Township received a block grant to improve its community center. Planning staff has assisted local communities with seeking grant funding and writing grants specific to sources such as the U.S. Department of Homeland Security – Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, and other sources.

The County will be making use of the funding opportunities available through the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as possible sources for implementation actions identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

The Federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Program, administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, provides planning and project funding to assist communities in reducing or eliminating the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). NFIP-compliant communities with approved flood mitigation plans can apply for grants for such projects as the elevation, acquisition, and relocation of NFIP-insured structures. Unfortunately, funding for this program generally falls far short of requests for assistance.

All of the above sources of funding can provide important opportunities for Wayne County's implementation of this Plan Update. Recognizing that many of these sources have limited funds or require matching funds for which the county or its municipalities are under-prepared, the County will work with its municipalities to provide as many opportunities for planning and hazard mitigation funds as possible, maximizing the use of taxpayer dollars. Wherever possible, county and municipal funding will be used to leverage funds from state, federal or other sources.

The multi-municipal, county-municipal, public-private, and public-volunteer and civic organization partnerships identified in the previous section of this Capability Analysis will also be an important aspect of seeking funds for implementation.

5.3.4 Education and Outreach

The Wayne County Commissioners announced a new initiative, *Wayne Tomorrow!*, in August 2012 to help guide future development and enhance the quality of life in Wayne County. This project establishes an inclusive process for on-going dialogue and creates a shared vision that will build the county's communities. The initiative will use data and recommendations from the Wayne County 2010 Update of the Comprehensive Plan as a base point. As an outcome, the Commissioners will create an action plan for moving forward using the goals and directives of the comprehensive plan, in conjunction with the common goals identified by *Wayne Tomorrow!* A visioning dialogue was begun in early 2012, and the framework is continuing to be developed to gather community input and participation. Five (5) key areas were identified: Agriculture, Business & Economic Development, Quality of Life, Sustainability, and Workforce/Education. The key areas were identified as important factors in their own right, but the interwoven relationships of these key areas are considered the backbone to creating a future in Wayne County.

Workgroups in each of the key areas include individuals who have geographic, demographic and industry/organizational diversity and who are committed to developing mutual respect and recognition of a shared goal and desire to create a vibrant Wayne County for future generations. Surveys, listening sessions and public forum opportunities are on-going for the vision of *Wayne Tomorrow!* through 2025.

Public Information Programs: During the capability assessment process, none of the municipalities nor any local EMA coordinators indicated he or she offers or engages in any type of public information programs other than passing along information disseminated by County EMA. The County EMA conducts multiple public education and outreach programs each year, and both its website and the county website promote preparedness and response actions for Wayne County residents and businesses. However, during the capability assessment process, one specific education program was determined to be needed throughout the county: information and outreach to insurance agents. Many insurance agents are telling citizens they cannot purchase flood insurance because they are not in a floodplain; this is inaccurate information.

Outreach Projects: Local fire and EMS services provide public safety information to local schools as well as other civic organizations on personal safety and fire prevention and home escape plans.

Citizen Corps: The county Citizen Corps Program, as of the writing of this Plan Update, is gaining strength and developing goals and objectives for public safety outreach activity, plans and kits in neighborhoods, communities and across the county. The Wayne County Citizen Corps officially came into existence at the signing of its congratulatory/award letter on May 28, 2014 from the PEMA State Citizen Corps Program Coordinator.

Section 6 — Mitigation Strategy

6.1 Federal Requirements for the Mitigation Strategy:

§201.6(c)(3): *The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction’s blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.*

§201.6(c)(3)(i): *[The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.*

§201.6(c)(3)(ii): *[The mitigation strategy shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.*

§201.6(c)(3)(iii): *[The mitigation strategy section shall include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.*

§201.6(c)(3)(iv): *For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.*

6.2 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Based on the risk assessment and hazard questionnaire, the goals and objectives of the 2008 plan have been determined to remain of greatest benefit in helping to reduce hazards to people, property, and infrastructure:

Goal 1— PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY IN HAZARD AREAS

- Remove and or limit structures that would be placed in the floodplains or below dams.
- Implement mitigation activities that will encourage environmental protection of natural resources.
- Direct development away from areas within the floodplains or have significant limitations for growth.
- Encourage municipalities with significant building to adopt regulations requiring new construction to meet or exceed the minimum requirements of established building codes.
- Include identified hazards into land use planning tools such as local comprehensive plans or land use studies.

Goal 2— PROVIDE FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES

- Continue to support emergency services by identifying any special needs (such as equipment or training) that would improve their response to all hazards.
- Assist local jurisdictions in improving or reviewing emergency evacuation routes especially below high hazard dams.

Goal 3— INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS

- Continue to educate and develop programs that will instruct the public on how to respond to and prepare for all natural hazards, especially floods, winter storms, drought and high wind.
- Target awareness campaigns where human-caused hazards consistently risk like and property, such as temporary poor road infrastructure or risky driving habits.

The Wayne County Comprehensive Plan identifies the following broad goals for the future direction of the County and the protection of the health, safety and welfare of Wayne County residents.

- Enhance the services provided to the population of Wayne County, through expanded training and financial support for volunteer providers so as to fill in gaps left by disappearance of some services and embellish the quality of those remaining.
- Preserve and enhance the small town rural quality of the County.
- Maintain and protect the County's natural resources.
- Promote the availability of recreational facilities and attractions.
- Promote economic development while avoiding any negative impact on the natural beauty and resources of our community and environment.
- Provide necessary and desirable community facilities.
- Provide and maintain an adequate transportation network.
- Maintain and improve the supply of affordable housing.
- Promote energy conservation.

The two plans are complementary to one another and support public safety and mitigation opportunities in a broad fashion. In a specific fashion, local ordinances are referenced in both plans as preventions of new development in Special Flood Hazard Areas.

6.3 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques

Wayne County has selected the following Hazard Mitigation Techniques for addressing the critical natural and human-caused hazards of concern to our communities.

Local plans and regulation
Structure and Infrastructure
Natural systems protection
Education and Awareness programs

Prevention

Preventative activities are those that are performed to keep hazard related issues from exacerbating in the community. They are effective in reducing a community's future vulnerability, particularly in areas where development has not occurred. Examples of preventative activities include: zoning and subdivision regulations; building code; hazard mapping; open space preservation; floodplain regulations; storm-water management; drainage system maintenance; and capital improvements programming.

Property Protection

Property protection measures include those actions that can be undertaken by private homeowners so their structures can: better withstand hazard events, be removed from hazardous locations, or can be insured to cover potential losses. Examples include: acquisition; relocation; building elevation; critical facilities protection; retrofitting (i.e., wind proofing, flood proofing, seismic design standards, etc.); insurance; and safe room construction.

Emergency Services

Although emergency services are not necessarily considered mitigation techniques, these services minimize the impact of a hazard on people and property. Actions taken immediately prior to, during, or in response to a hazard event include: warning systems; search and rescue operations; evacuation planning and management; and flood fighting techniques.

Structural Projects

Structural mitigation projects are designed to reduce the impact of hazards by building new structures or hardening existing structures. Structural projects are usually designed by engineers and managed or maintained by public works staff. Examples include: reservoirs; levees, dikes, and floodwalls; detention and retention basins; channel modification; and storm sewer construction.

Natural Resource Protection

Natural resource protection activities include those actions that can reduce the impact of hazards by preserving or restoring the function of natural systems. Natural systems that can be classified as high hazard areas include floodplains, wetlands and barrier islands. Thus, natural resource protection can serve the dual purpose of protecting lives and property while enhancing water quality or recreational opportunities. These actions are usually implemented by parks, recreation or conservation agencies. Examples include: floodplain protection; fire resistant landscaping; erosion and sediment control; wetland restoration; habitat preservation; and slope stabilization.

Public Information Programs

Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate the hazards, and may also include participation in national programs. Examples include, but are not limited to: radio or television spots, websites with maps and information, provide information and training, NFIP outreach, StormReady, and Firewise Communities.

6.4 Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan

The following Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Opportunity Projects have been identified in this Plan Update. This list has been assembled from the County and Municipal Hazard Mitigation Questionnaires and Project Forms circulated as part of this planning process.

The projects list has been further outlined and prioritized in the Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Municipal Projects Table which follows. Prioritization was completed using the STAPLEE (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, Environmental) Action Evaluation approach with emphasis on Wayne County priority hazard impacts as identified and the municipal priorities identified to address these hazards. The elements considered in the STAPLEE approach are those criteria considerations which the County and its municipalities also considered in the evaluation prioritization of projects.

Implementation of the projects will be based on project priority, cost effectiveness and technical feasibility. The County will work towards implementation of all hazard mitigation opportunities. Funding will be pursued based on priority status; however, should funds become available for projects of lesser priority, the County and municipalities will work towards immediate implementation. A cost-benefit review will be done all projects stating that the benefits will be Low, Medium or High. All actions and projects will emphasize cost effective and technically feasible actions.

The county's declared mitigation strategy (and technique) is: 1) protection of critical facilities and public infrastructure for the continued delivery of needed citizen services and the continuity of government, 2) upgrades to storm drainage projects where critical facilities or infrastructure are at risk, 3) and/or another strategy or technique needed to prevent loss of life. Based on the STAPLEE evaluation, the declared strategy above, and the likelihood of cost effectiveness, the prioritization of projects are denoted in Table 6.4.1.

**TABLE 6.4.1
WAYNE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECTS**

Hazard	Action	Municipality	Priority	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
Flood	Flood protection project for 4th Street area	Honesdale		New	Millions	No	Mayor
Flood	Flood protection project for Equinunk Village	Damascus Twp.		New	Millions	No	Chief Elected Official
Flood	Flood protection project	Hawley		New	Millions	No	Mayor
Flood	Remove gravel bars Wallenpaupack Creek	Dreher Twp.	1	New / Existing	Local/HMA \$10,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official

Hazard	Action	Municipality	Priority	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
Flood ONGOING Still	Tributary to Wallenpaupack Creek (confluence to fairgrounds) Clear brush, debris, etc.	Dreher Twp.	2	New / Existing	Local/HMA \$10,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Flood ONGOING Still	Tributary to Wallenpaupack Creek (rear hotel property) Clear brush, debris, etc; remove fill at State Highway culvert crossing	Dreher Twp.	3	New/Existing	Local/HMA \$15,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Flood	Remove T-walls and rubble from Shadigee Creek	Starrucca Borough	4	New/Existing	Local/HMA \$15,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Flood	Replace bridge over Lackawaxen River Rte. 611	Mt. Pleasant Twp.	5	New/Existing	Local/HMA \$300,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Flood ONGOING Still	Replace bridge on Chinaman Road; install retaining walls; stream clean up	Preston Twp.	6	New/Existing	Local/HMA \$300,000; \$10,000; \$10,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Flood ONGOING Still	Add new River gauges on tributaries feeding into the Lackawaxen River	Canaan, Scott & Buckingham Twps. and Honesdale Borough	Low	New/Existing	National Weather Service and Pa.	Yes	Chief Elected Officials
Flood	Stream bed restoration; storm water management program	Damascus Township	Medium	New	Local/HMA \$150,000; \$25,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Flood Mostly complete	Storm drainage and culvert clean-out; Phase I storm water mitigation plan & infrastructure; Phase II storm water	Hawley Borough	Underway *	Existing	PLGT funds/DCED grant/HMA \$30,000; \$228,000; \$110,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Flood ONGOING Still	Storm clean-out from Big Brooks, Lower Woods and Duck Harbor; storm water drainage, breach Lower Woods pond	Lebanon Township	Medium	New	Local/HMA \$30,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Flood ONGOING Still	Flood insurance agent/Public Information Program	County/All	7	New	HMA \$15,000	Yes	County Commissioners and Chief Elected Municipal Officials

Hazard	Action	Municipality	Priority	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
Flood	Family Disaster Planning	County/All	Medium	New	HMA \$15,000	Yes	County Commissioners and Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Continue NFIP compliance	All	8	New / Existing	Local/FEMA	Yes	County Commissioners and Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Continue to implement floodplain ordinances and standards	All	9	New / Existing	Local	Yes	County Commissioners and Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Verify & Collect data on Repetitive Loss	Wayne County	Medium	New / Existing	Local	Yes	County Commissioners
Flood	Complete Phase I & II County Wide Storm Water Man. Plans	Wayne County / All Municipalities	High	New 2019 / Existing	DEP/Wayne County \$180,000	Yes	County Commissioners and Municipal Officials
Drought	Prepare news releases on how to conserve water at all times	Wayne County	Medium	New / Existing	N/A	Yes	County Commissioners
Drought	Encourage the purchase of crop insurance by all farm owners in the county	Wayne County	Medium	New	Loan assistance program? PSAs (\$10K per year)	Yes	County Commissioners
Fire and Wildfire	Apply for Assistance to Firefighters Grant to improve communications between fire departments	Wayne County	10	New	Wayne County /Dept. Of Homeland Security FEMA (AFG)	Yes	County Commissioners
Winter Storms	Continue to maintain & update Wayne County Severe Situation Emergency Plan	Wayne County	Medium	Existing	N/A	Yes	County Commissioners
Winter Storms ONGOING Still	Purchase of emergency generators for critical facilities	See List at Appendix C	Medium	New	\$300,000	Yes	EMA

Hazard	Action	Municipality	Priority	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
Flood	Blakes Creek Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade 770-774-768 Ridge St. & 129 Crestmont Dr. Watershed-Terrace-Erie	Honesdale		New / Existing	\$93,222.00 / LSA Grant	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	4TH St. Railroad Track swale on West side Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade Watershed-Vine Street Area	Honesdale		New	\$6-\$8,000,000 /Grants	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Carroll St. Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade Watershed-Vine St Area	Honesdale		New / Existing commented (JP1)	\$15,000 /Local	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Parkway Drive Watershed-Parkway Drive	Honesdale		New / Existing	\$50,000	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Grove St. New stormwater installation Watershed-Terrace St-Rte. 191	Honesdale		New	\$100,000	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Erie Street Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade Watershed-Terrace St-Erie	Honesdale		New / Existing	\$50,000	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Crestmont Dr. Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade Watershed-Terrace-Erie	Honesdale		New / Existing	\$15,000 /Local	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Vine St./ Terrace St. / 4Th St. Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade/ New installation Watershed-Vine St Area	Honesdale		New / Existing	\$6-\$8,000,000 /Grants	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	West Park St. Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade Watershed-Hillside-Park	Honesdale		New / Existing	\$25,000	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials
Flood	Maple Ave. Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade Watershed-Hillside Park	Honesdale		New / Existing	\$100,000	Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials

Hazard	Action	Municipality	Priority	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
Dam / Levee Failure	Cadjaw Pond Dam Improvements to Dam to increase Stability and resiliency	Cherry Ridge and Texas		New Existing	\$500,000 FEMA and Local	YES	Chief Elected Municipal Officials Lake Cadjaw Watershed Association
Dam / Levee Failure	Keen Lake Dam to make improvements to Dam to increase Stability and resiliency	Canaan		New Existing		Yes	Chief Elected Municipal Officials and Keen Lake Association

Hazard	Action	Municipality	Priority	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
Wind Storms & Tornadoes	Continue to upgrade communications capability to become "Storm Ready"	Wayne County	Medium	Existing	PEMA	Yes	EMA
Dam/Levee Failures	Continue to be involved in reviewing Emergency Action Plans for dams within Wayne County	Wayne County / Borough of Hawley	High	New / Existing	N/A	Yes	County Commissioners
Dam/Levee Failures	Notification System for estimated 15,000 downstream population	Prompton Dam	Medium**	New	Local/FEMA	Yes	Commissioners and Chief Elected Official
Radon	Mandatory radon testing prior to real estate sales	Wayne County	High	New	Private funds	Yes	County Commissioners/PA Association of Realtors
Earthquakes	Education and Outreach	Wayne County	Low	New	Local/FEMA	Yes	EMA
Energy Emergencies	Education and Outreach	Wayne County	Low	New	Local/FEMA	Yes	EMA
Fixed Nuclear Facilities	Education and Outreach	Wayne County	Low	New	PPL	Yes	EMA
Hazardous Materials	Education and Outreach	Wayne County	Low	New	Local/FEMA	Yes	EMA
Terrorism	Education and Outreach	Wayne County	Low	New	Local/FEMA	Yes	EMA
Transportation Incidents	Education and Outreach	Wayne County	Low	New	Local/FEMA	Yes	EMA
Subsidence	Education and Outreach/Promotion of subsidence insurance	Clinton Township / Wayne County	Low	New	Local/FEMA	Yes	EMA
All Hazards	Update County Comprehensive Plan	Wayne County / All Municipalities	High	Existing / 2019	Grant/County \$125,000	Yes	County Commissioners and Municipal Officials

Hazard	Action	Municipality	Priority	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
All Hazards	Education and Outreach/Generator Safety	Wayne County / All Municipalities	High	New	\$25,000/year	Yes	EMA
All Hazards	Collect missing data for all types and numbers of future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities	Wayne County	Medium	New / Existing	County	Yes	County Commissioners
All Hazards	Identify hazard projects for the next update to County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Lehigh Twp.	Medium	New / Existing	N/A	Yes	Chief Elected Official

*The Hawley storm water management replacement project includes Chestnut, Wamgum, River, Keystone, Church and Pine Streets. Bids were accepted until March 11, 2015 until 3 p.m.

**A mitigation project by the Army Corps of Engineers upgraded the spillway at Prompton Dam in 2011 as part of the federal government's economic stimulus plan. An evaluation and/or study may be a future project to ensure notification of downstream residents.

Municipality	Action	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
Honesdale	Flood protection project for 4 th Street area	New	Millions	No	Mayor
Damascus Twp.	Flood protection project for Equinunk Village	New	Millions	No	Chief Elected Official
Hawley	Flood protection project	New	Millions	No	Mayor
Hawley	Storm drainage, culvert clean-out; storm water infrastructure	Underway	PLGT & DCED funds; \$30K, 228K, 110K	Yes	Mayor
Dreher Twp.	Remove gravel bars Wallenpaupack Creek	New / Existing	Local/HMA \$10,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Dreher Twp	Tributary to Wallenpaupack Creek (confluence to fairgrounds) Clear brush, debris, etc.	New / Existing	Local/HMA \$10,000	Yes	
Dreher Twp	Tributary to Wallenpaupack Creek (rear hotel property) Clear brush, debris, etc; remove fill at State Highway culvert crossing	New / Existing	Local/HMA \$15,000	Yes	

Municipality	Action	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
Starrucca Boro	Remove T-walls and rubble from Shadigee Creek	New / Existing	Local/HMA \$15,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Mt. Pleasant Twp.	Replace bridge over Lackawaxen River Rte. 611	New / Existing	Local/HMA \$300,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Preston Twp.	Replace bridge on Chinaman Road; install retaining walls; stream clean up	New / Existing	Local/HMA \$300,000; \$10,000; \$10,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Canaan Twp.	Add new River gauges on tributaries feeding into the Lackawaxen River	New / Existing	National Weather Service and PA.	Yes	EMA
Damascus Twp.	Stream bed restoration; storm water management program	New	Local/HMA \$150,000 and \$25,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Scott Twp.	Add new River gauges on tributaries feeding into the Lackawaxen River	New / Existing	National Weather Service and PA	Yes	EMA
Lebanon Twp.	Storm clean-out from Big Brooks, Lower Woods and Duck Harbor; storm water drainage, breach Lower Woods pond	New / Existing	Local/HMA \$30,000	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Buckingham Twp.	Add new River gauges on tributaries feeding into the Lackawaxen R.	New / Existing	National Weather Service and PA	Yes	EMA
Prompton Boro	Prompton Dam notification system/plan	New	Local/HMS	Yes	Chief Elected Official
Berlin Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Bethany Boro	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Cherry Ridge Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Dyberry Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Lake Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Lehigh Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA

Municipality	Action	New / Existing	Funding/Cost Estimate	Cost Effective	Project HMPO for this action
Manchester Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Oregon Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Palmyra Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Paupack Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Salem Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
South Canaan Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Sterling Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Texas Twp.	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
Waymart Boro	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA
County and All Townships	Education/ Outreach; Generator Safety; Generators for CI/KR	New	Local/HMA	Yes	EMA

6.5 Implementation Plan

Some of the smaller, low budget mitigation projects will stay reflected on the municipal Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) quarterly training meeting agendas until completed or dismissed. Once a significant funding source (and match) have been identified for this plan as a whole, the Board of Wayne County Commissioners will summon the county Emergency Management Director and Planning Department Director and all the local EMCs and their elected officials to a coordination meeting. The meeting will be facilitated by a neutral official and a plan of action crafted. All the projects in this plan will receive attention during the meeting in case a re-prioritization is needed based on facts or occurrences after this Plan Update was completed.

6.6 Successes of the 2016 Mitigation Plan

Successful mitigation activity since 2016 includes:

- The County's Comprehensive Plan update completed in 2018;

Many of the plans listed above are still ongoing and have not been completed to the date of this 2021 plan. most of the river bank plans are done yearly and there for should remain on the list. Townships and Boros are making efforts to fix these projects and are doing quick fixes as money allows.

- Prompton Borough working with FEMA representatives to have its jurisdiction re-evaluated and studied to correct potential floodplain errors identified on the 2013 FEMA maps; The Prompton Boro has had the floodplain map redone and state that there is NO homes or Structure in a floodplain.
- This plan update and its prompting of repeated discussions at the county's municipal emergency management coordinators' quarterly training meetings and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings.
- Other projects in a few Townships and Boros have come up due to flash flooding or winter storms that had to be fixed. some enclued are, in 2018 Honesdale Boro had a road way washed out due to a flash flood that washed out the Covert, the Boro paid for the road way to be fixed. Mount Pleasant Township in 2017 during a heavy rain event had two dirt roads wash out, the township repaired these roads. In 2020 Honesdale Boro was about to fix the 4th and Main st flooding problem when flooding took out a covert off of Terrace st and washed out parts of Terrace and Vine st, which had to be replace.

Section 7 — Plan Maintenance

7.1 Federal Requirements for the Plan Maintenance:

§201.6(c)(4)(i): The plan maintenance process includes a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

§201.6(c)(4)(ii): The plan shall include a process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

§201.6(c)(4)(iii): The plan maintenance process shall include a discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

7.2 Update Process Summary

Hazard mitigation planning in Wayne County is a function of both the Wayne County Emergency Management Agency and the Wayne County Planning Office. These agencies coordinate and manage the preparation, maintenance, and updating of the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan in concert with the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan, and any other County or local emergency related planning.

The hazard mitigation plan is required to include a formal plan maintenance process to ensure that the plan remains an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes a method and schedule for monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan at least every five years and describes how, when and by whom the work will be done. This section also includes an explanation of how local governments intend to incorporate their mitigation actions into any existing planning mechanisms they have such as comprehensive plans and ordinances. Further, a description of how the public will be involved in the plan maintenance is outlined below.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 specifies the requirements to maintain the County's hazard mitigation plan.

7.3 Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan (§201.6(c)(4)(i))

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will meet on an annual basis or after any disaster declaration to specifically discuss the effectiveness of this Plan Update and provide for any needed updates. Representatives from the Wayne County Planning Department will also be included in this annual review or disaster declaration meeting. The Wayne County Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for contacting committee members and for organizing the meetings.

The meetings will be held each year approximately on the anniversary of the Plan Update approval date. Municipal involvement will continue to be the responsibility of the Wayne County Emergency Management Coordinator, who will monitor the progress of the mitigation actions during the year by including an agenda item on mitigation for the quarterly municipal coordinator meetings. The Wayne County Emergency Management Coordinator will document and report the findings to the committee at the annual LEPC meeting. The Wayne County Emergency Management Coordinator will continue efforts to work with municipalities to improve the

regional planning process. The Wayne County Planning Department will provide technical planning assistance in this effort.

During the annual meetings, the planning committee will evaluate a variety of issues including whether:

- The goals of the Plan Update address current and expected conditions;
- The nature, magnitude or type of risks have changed;
- Current resources are appropriate (or inadequate) for implementing the plan;
- There are implementation problems or coordination issues with other agencies;
- Outcomes have occurred as expected; and
- Agencies and other partners participated as originally proposed.

Additional meetings may be scheduled as needed to complete the annual evaluation process. The planning committee will prepare an annual report that summarizes the findings of the evaluation and identifies any proposed amendments to the Plan Update. Proposed plan amendments may take one of two forms — plan supplement or Plan Update #2. A plan supplement may include data updates, analysis updates, addition of, or revision to, municipal projects, mapping updates or other revisions of a minor nature. Plan Update #2 is required when proposed changes include revised goal statements, revised project prioritization methodology, addition of hazards for detailed study, revision to the mitigation strategy (other than new municipal projects) or other revisions that represent a significant adjustment to the coordination relationship between involved parties. The Wayne County Emergency Management Coordinator will submit the annual report including any proposed plan supplement or Plan Update #2 to the municipalities. Proposed Plan Updates would need to be adopted by the participating municipalities with appropriate opportunity for public input.

The Wayne County Planning Department completed the update of its Comprehensive Plan in 2010. The Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Plan will be updated again – unless updated by the annual process described above – within five years of FEMA approval of this Plan Update (anticipated Autumn 2015). This will allow the County to simultaneously integrate the planning process and strengthen public participation.

7.4 Incorporation into Other Planning Mechanisms (§201.6(c)(4)(ii))

Each participating municipality is responsible for implementing its specific mitigation actions identified in this Plan Update. This includes incorporating these actions into other planning documents such as comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances as necessary. Municipalities are responsible for obtaining funds from outside sources to implement the mitigation actions. The Wayne County Planning Department can provide technical and planning assistance to the municipalities in seeking funding for projects and/or for integrating mitigation actions into planning and regulatory documents at the local level.

Finally, the Wayne County Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for implementing mitigation and operations plan inter-connections as identified in the footnotes throughout this Plan Update.

7.5 Continued Public Involvement (§201.6(c)(4)(iii))

The public involvement process during the five-year update cycle will include appropriate updates on the county website. The plan will be made available for review and comment annually and/or after each major hazard/disaster event. The plan will daily be available for review at the Wayne County Emergency Management Office, Wayne County Board of Commissioners Office, Wayne County Planning Department and the Wayne County website. The planning committee will review the comments received and make changes as it deems appropriate. In 2020 with Covid 19 all meetings were held with less people so the INTERNET was used to help get the public input. With the unknown for the coming years we feel posting the plan and taken input by phone or email will be the way we move forward into 2021 and beyond.

Appendix A

Plan Updates

Municipality	NAME of EMC	2nd Name (Offical)	3rd Name (Official)
BERLIN	Rich Miller		
BETHANY	Ron Dyer		
BUCKINGHAM	Bradley Shaffer		
CANAAN	Ron Shamanski		
CHERRY RIDGE	Don Hiller		
CLINTON	Josh Debevec	Russell Curtis	
DAMASCUS	ED Lagarenne	Alex Tucciarone	
DREHER	Allen Shiffler	Pete Pardi	
DYBERRY	Dan Brown		
HAWLEY	David Hawk		
HONESDALE	Stan Pratt	Sara Canfield	Judy Poltanis
LAKE	Jerry Peet		
LEBANON	Matt Kromko	Landon Hocker	
LEHIGH	Carol Rinaldi		
MANCHESTER	Dan Gill		
MT PLEASANT	Roger Dix	Francis Nebzydoski	
OREGON	Russell LaBar		
PALMYRA	Mike Hanf		
PAUPACK	David Boogertman		
PRESTON	Pete Hower	Alan Jones	
PROMPTON	Zach Wetzal		
SALEM	Jim Evans		
SCOTT	Demi Travis	Laura Travis	
SOUTH CANAAN	Alan Smith		
STARRUCCA	Demi Travis		
STERLING	Joe Mozaleski		
TEXAS	Paul Sprague	Keegan Werner	
WAYMART	Michelle Torquqti	Jane Varcoe	

AS you can see from the above list all the EMC's attended atleast one meeting during the 24 month planning and updating process, We also have had some elected officals come to the meeting. the plan was talked about in round table discussion at these meetings. The EMCs would then take the topics back to the Municipality and have there own round table. Each meeting would start off by what each Municipality had to change in the plan that would cover their area. This proved to help each Municipality as it opened views that might have been over looked.

SECTION 3:
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).

NOTE: Starting on page MI-1 to MI-28 in APPENDIX F are all 28 Municipal contact Information

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/township/village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
1	Berlin	Township	Rich Miller	Po box 61 Beach Lake PA 18405	Richmiller0561@gmail.com	570-729-8073	Y	Y	Y	Y		
2	Bethany	Boro	Ron Dyer	16 Old Wayne St Bethany Pa 18431	Rob.dyer.18431@gmail.com	570-253-1847	Y	Y	Y	Y		
3	Buckingham	Township	Bradley Shaffer	177 Travis rd Starrucca Pa 18462	bucktownp@verizon.net	570-798-2949	Y	Y	Y	Y		
4	Canaan	Township	Ron Shamanski	1327 Roosevelt Hwy Bldg B Waymart Pa 18472	shamanski@yahoocom	570-488-5240	Y	Y	Y	Y		
5	Cherry Ridge	Township	Don Hiler	269 Spinner Rd Honesdale pa 18431	dhiler@verizon.net	570-851-9361	Y	Y	Y	Y		
6	Clinton	Township	Josh Debevec	1799 white oak dr forest city Pa 18421	debevecjosh@gmail.com	570-840-3327	Y	Y	Y	Y		

SECTION 3:
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).

NOTE: Starting on page MI-1 to MI-28 in APPENDIX F are all 28 Municipal contact Information

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/township/village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
1	Berlin	Township	Rich Miller	Po box 61 Beach Lake PA 18405	Richmiller0561@gmail.com	570-729-8073	Y	Y	Y	Y		
2	Bethany	Boro	Ron Dyer	16 Old Wayne St Bethany Pa 18431	Rob.dyer.18431@gmail.com	570-253-1847	Y	Y	Y	Y		
3	Buckingham	Township	Bradley Shaffer	177 Travis rd Starrucca Pa 18462	bucktown@verizon.net	570-798-2949	Y	Y	Y	Y		
4	Canaan	Township	Ron Shamanski	1327 Roosevelt Hwy Bldg B Waymart Pa 18472	shamanski@yahoocom	570-488-5240	Y	Y	Y	Y		
5	Cherry Ridge	Township	Don Hiler	269 Spinner Rd Honesdale pa 18431	dhiler@verizon.net	570-851-9361	Y	Y	Y	Y		
6	Clinton	Township	Josh Debevec	1799 white oak dr forest city Pa 18421	debevecjosh@gmail.com	570-840-3327	Y	Y	Y	Y		

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
7	Damascus	Township	Ed Lagarenn e	60 Conklin hill rd damascue Pa 18415	Zoning damasc us07@ gmail.c om	570-224- 4410	Y	Y	Y	Y		
8	Dreher	Township	Allen Shiffler	Po box 177 Newfoundlan d pa 18445	Chief23 _7@ho tmail.c om	570-982- 0129	Y	Y	Y	Y		
9	Dyberry	Township	Dan Brown	44 Cabin corner Honesdale Pa 18431	danbro wntruc king@g mail.co m	570253- 7897	Y	Y	Y	Y		
10	Scott	Township	Demi Travis	197 sherman rdSusquehan na Pa 18847	Demi.tr avis21 @gmail .com	570-798- 0163	Y	Y	Y	Y		
11	South Canaan	Township	Alan Smith	46 Lake Quinn Rd Waymart Pa 18472	Alansm ith610 @hotm ail.com	570-937- 4620	Y	Y	Y	Y		
12	Starrucca	Boro	Demi Travis	177 Travis Rd Starrucca Pa 18462	Demi.tr avis21 @gmail .com	570-798- 0163	Y	Y	Y	Y		
13	Sterling	Township	Joe Mozaleski	Po box 100 Sterling Pa 18463	jomoz @aol.c om	570-689- 2911	Y	Y	Y	Y		
14	Texas	Township	Paul Sprague	PO Box 219 White Mills Pa 18431	retired		Y	Y	Y	Y		
15	Waymart	Boro	Michelle Torquati	PO Box 280 Waymart Pa 18472	torquat im@gm ail.com	570-470- 8887	Y	Y	Y	Y		
16	Wayne County	County	Steve Price	43 Volunteer dr Honesdale Pa 18431	sprice @wayn ecount ypa.gov	570-253- 1622	Y	Y	Y	Y		

Appendix C

Critical Facilities List

Key for the critical facilities as indicated on Municipal Maps

ID	CONTROL	NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	000006	BEACH LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 35' 55.873"" N	75° 9' 9.640"" W
2	108606	BREEZEWOOD ACRES COMMUNITY FIRE	41° 15' 24.464"" N	75° 22' 42.408"" W
3	117269	BROWDALE FIRE COMPANY	41° 39' 12.622"" N	75° 27' 18.637"" W
4	006021	DAMASCUS AMBULANCE	41° 41' 36.962"" N	75° 6' 50.708"" W
5	106269	DAMASCUS FIRST RESPONDER	41° 48' 19.397"" N	75° 11' 24.063"" W
6	001082	EQUINUNK FIRE COMPANY #1	41° 51' 11.011"" N	75° 13' 39.255"" W
7	006006	EQUINUNK FIRE COMPANY #2	41° 45' 17.844"" N	75° 11' 9.732"" W
8	110924	GOULDSBORO AMBULANCE	41° 14' 37.973"" N	75° 27' 30.829"" W
9	110924	GOULDSBORO FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 14' 37.973"" N	75° 27' 30.829"" W
10	008142	GREEN-DREHER FIRE COMPANY	41° 18' 25.185"" N	75° 19' 19.244"" W
11	037074	HAMLIN FIRE AND RESCUE	41° 24' 13.228"" N	75° 24' 15.288"" W
12	037074	HAMLIN Ambulance	41° 24' 13.228"" N	75° 24' 15.288"" W
13	011565	HAWLEY AMBULANCE	41° 28' 35.702"" N	75° 11' 9.421"" W
14	023975	HAWLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 28' 39.019"" N	75° 11' 7.168"" W
15	011331	HAWLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT AND BOROUGH BUILDING	41° 28' 46.266"" N	75° 11' 2.382"" W
16	012931	HONESDALE FIRE COMPANY #1	41° 34' 11.607"" N	75° 15' 16.651"" W
17	015099	HONESDALE FIRE COMPANY #2	41° 33' 55.250"" N	75° 15' 0.217"" W
18	012697	HONESDALE FIRE COMPANY #3	41° 34' 38.662"" N	75° 15' 28.498"" W
19	012794	HONESDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 28.001"" N	75° 15' 25.523"" W
20	041009	LAKE ARIEL FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 27' 8.129"" N	75° 23' 0.922"" W
21	041021	LAKE ARIEL FIRE DEPARTMENT HIDEOUT SUBSTATION	41° 26' 35.391"" N	75° 20' 37.095"" W
22	027408	LAKE ARIEL FIRE DEPARTMENT SOUTH CANAAN SUBSTATION	41° 30' 36.362"" N	75° 24' 52.493"" W
23	100042	LAKEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 26' 30.936"" N	75° 16' 13.100"" W
24	122535	LAKEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT WLE SUBSTATION	41° 24' 0.361"" N	75° 16' 25.989"" W
25	037116	LEDGEDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 23' 53.228"" N	75° 19' 9.777"" W
26	015622	LEHIGH TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT	41° 14' 34.224"" N	75° 27' 16.342"" W
27	041066	MAPLEWOOD FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 25' 58.086"" N	75° 26' 17.911"" W
28	008128	NEWFOUNDLAND AMBULANCE	41° 18' 26.760"" N	75° 19' 24.786"" W
29	115063	NORTHERN WAYNE FIRE AND RESCUE	41° 51' 38.303"" N	75° 22' 17.689"" W
30	115063	NORTHERN WAYNE FIRE AND RESCUE	41° 51' 38.303"" N	75° 22' 17.689"" W
31	052784	PA STATE POLICE	41° 30' 38.350"" N	75° 16' 45.955"" W

ID	CONTROL	NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
32	115839	PLEASANT MOUNT EMERGENCY SERVICES	41° 44' 27.6048''' N	75° 27' 11.3391''' W
33	115839	PLEASANT MOUNT EMERGENCY SERVICES	41° 44' 27.6048''' N	75° 27' 11.3391''' W
34	022968	PLEASANT MOUNT EMERGENCY SERVICES	41° 44' 25.893''' N	75° 25' 57.085''' W
35	026289	PROMPTON FIRE COMPANY	41° 34' 55.802''' N	75° 19' 27.371''' W
36	001752	SCI WAYMART FIRE COMPANY	41° 34' 29.980''' N	75° 25' 47.983''' W
37	028013	SEELEYVILLE FIRE COMPANY	41° 34' 37.608''' N	75° 16' 50.191''' W
38	012124	TEXAS FIRE COMPANY #4	41° 33' 41.880''' N	75° 15' 27.302''' W
39	029270	WAYMART FIRE COMPANY	41° 34' 57.239''' N	75° 24' 32.626''' W
40	055923	WAYMART POLICE DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 50.652''' N	75° 24' 38.657''' W
41	012124	WAYNE AMBULANCE	41° 33' 41.880''' N	75° 15' 27.302''' W
42	100042	WAYNE AMBULANCE LAKEVILLE SUBSTATION	41° 26' 30.936''' N	75° 16' 13.100''' W
43	012098	WAYNE COUNTY DETECTIVE	41° 34' 29.332''' N	75° 15' 13.853''' W
44	000023	WAYNE COUNTY EMA	41° 34' 3.384''' N	75° 11' 45.217''' W
45	012081	WAYNE COUNTY PARK STREET COMPLEX	41° 34' 26.431''' N	75° 15' 40.248''' W
46	012097	WAYNE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 27.709''' N	75° 15' 13.766''' W
47	037091	WAYNE COUNTY SENIOR CENTER HAMLIN	41° 24' 18.787''' N	75° 24' 33.281''' W
48	011333	WAYNE COUNTY SENIOR CENTER HAWLEY	41° 28' 44.502''' N	75° 10' 58.805''' W
49	013112	WAYNE COUNTY SENIOR CENTER HONESDALE	41° 34' 32.745''' N	75° 15' 13.456''' W
50	012098	WAYNE COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 29.005''' N	75° 15' 12.390''' W
51	012081	WAYNE COUNTY STOURBRIDGE PROJECT	41° 34' 27.994''' N	75° 15' 40.020''' W
52	012041	WAYNE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	41° 34' 36.088''' N	75° 15' 37.358''' W
53	012782	WAYNE MEMORIAL MAPLE AVE	41° 34' 30.167''' N	75° 16' 7.134''' W
54	000025	WELCOME LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 51.940''' N	75° 5' 25.681''' W
55	028006	WHITE MILLS FIRE AND AMBULANCE	41° 31' 37.674''' N	75° 12' 22.971''' W

SECTION 3:
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).

NOTE: Starting on page MI-1 to MI-28 in APPENDIX F are all 28 Municipal contact Information

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/township/village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
1	Berlin	Township	Rich Miller	Po box 61 Beach Lake PA 18405	Richmiller0561@gmail.com	570-729-8073	Y	Y	Y	Y		
2	Bethany	Boro	Ron Dyer	16 Old Wayne St Bethany Pa 18431	Rob.dyer.18431@gmail.com	570-253-1847	Y	Y	Y	Y		
3	Buckingham	Township	Bradley Shaffer	177 Travis rd Starrucca Pa 18462	bucktown@verizon.net	570-798-2949	Y	Y	Y	Y		
4	Canaan	Township	Ron Shamanski	1327 Roosevelt Hwy Bldg B Waymart Pa 18472	shamanski@yahoocom	570-488-5240	Y	Y	Y	Y		
5	Cherry Ridge	Township	Don Hiler	269 Spinner Rd Honesdale pa 18431	dhiler@verizon.net	570-851-9361	Y	Y	Y	Y		
6	Clinton	Township	Josh Debevec	1799 white oak dr forest city Pa 18421	debevecjosh@gmail.com	570-840-3327	Y	Y	Y	Y		

SECTION 3:
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).

NOTE: Starting on page MI-1 to MI-28 in APPENDIX F are all 28 Municipal contact Information

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/township/village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
1	Berlin	Township	Rich Miller	Po box 61 Beach Lake PA 18405	Richmiller0561@gmail.com	570-729-8073	Y	Y	Y	Y		
2	Bethany	Boro	Ron Dyer	16 Old Wayne St Bethany Pa 18431	Rob.dyer.18431@gmail.com	570-253-1847	Y	Y	Y	Y		
3	Buckingham	Township	Bradley Shaffer	177 Travis rd Starrucca Pa 18462	bucktownp@verizon.net	570-798-2949	Y	Y	Y	Y		
4	Canaan	Township	Ron Shamanski	1327 Roosevelt Hwy Bldg B Waymart Pa 18472	shamanski@yahoocom	570-488-5240	Y	Y	Y	Y		
5	Cherry Ridge	Township	Don Hiler	269 Spinner Rd Honesdale pa 18431	dhiler@verizon.net	570-851-9361	Y	Y	Y	Y		
6	Clinton	Township	Josh Debevec	1799 white oak dr forest city Pa 18421	debevecjosh@gmail.com	570-840-3327	Y	Y	Y	Y		

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
7	Damascus	Township	Ed Lagarenn e	60 Conklin hill rd damascue Pa 18415	Zoning damasc us07@ gmail.c om	570-224- 4410	Y	Y	Y	Y		
8	Dreher	Township	Allen Shiffler	Po box 177 Newfoundlan d pa 18445	Chief23 _7@ho tmail.c om	570-982- 0129	Y	Y	Y	Y		
9	Dyberry	Township	Dan Brown	44 Cabin corner Honesdale Pa 18431	danbro wntruc king@g mail.co m	570253- 7897	Y	Y	Y	Y		
10	Scott	Township	Demi Travis	197 sherman rdSusquehan na Pa 18847	Demi.tr avis21 @gmail .com	570-798- 0163	Y	Y	Y	Y		
11	South Canaan	Township	Alan Smith	46 Lake Quinn Rd Waymart Pa 18472	Alansm ith610 @hotm ail.com	570-937- 4620	Y	Y	Y	Y		
12	Starrucca	Boro	Demi Travis	177 Travis Rd Starrucca Pa 18462	Demi.tr avis21 @gmail .com	570-798- 0163	Y	Y	Y	Y		
13	Sterling	Township	Joe Mozaleski	Po box 100 Sterling Pa 18463	jomoz @aol.c om	570-689- 2911	Y	Y	Y	Y		
14	Texas	Township	Paul Sprague	PO Box 219 White Mills Pa 18431	retired		Y	Y	Y	Y		
15	Waymart	Boro	Michelle Torquati	PO Box 280 Waymart Pa 18472	torquat im@gm ail.com	570-470- 8887	Y	Y	Y	Y		
16	Wayne County	County	Steve Price	43 Volunteer dr Honesdale Pa 18431	sprice @wayn ecount ypa.gov	570-253- 1622	Y	Y	Y	Y		

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
17	Hawley	Boro	David Hawk	PO Box 197 Hawley Pa 18428	ezra@p td.net	570-226- 9545	Y	Y	Y	Y		
18	Honesdale	Boro	Stan Pratt	958 Main St Honesdale Pa 18431	srpratt @veriz on.net	570-253- 0731	Y	Y	Y	Y		
19	Lake	Township	Jerry Peet	PO Box 566 Lake Ariel Pa 18436	Pennys dad1!a ol.com	570-698- 0444	Y	Y	Y	Y		
20	Lebanon	Township	Matt Kromko	PO Box 75 Equinunk Pa 18417	mattkr omko @gmail .com	570-470- 7130	Y	Y	Y	Y		
21	Lehigh	Township	Carol Rinaldi	PO Box 651 Gouldsboro Pa 18424	Sweerp ea611 @hotm ail.com	570-842- 6262	Y	Y	Y	Y		
22	Manchester	Township	Dan Gill	3881 Hancock Hwy Equinunk Pa 18417	manch estere mc@g mail.co m	570-224- 4070	Y	Y	Y	Y		
23	Mt Pleasant	Township	Roger Dix	128 pleasant view dr pleasant mount Pa 18453	dixk@n ep.net	570-642- 1031	Y	Y	Y	Y		
24	Oregon	Township	Russell Labar	474 Fox hill rd Honesdale Pa 18431	rrlabar @outlo ok.com	570-470- 5819	Y	Y	Y	Y		
25	Palmyra	Township	Mike Hanf	219 Oak St Hawley Pa 18428	wwha mby@y ahoo.c om	570-226- 6566	Y	Y	Y	Y		
26	Paupack	Township	David Boogertman	25 Danils rd Lakeville Pa 18438	davebo o@ptd. net	570-226- 3115	Y	Y	Y	Y		

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
27	Preston	Township	Peter Hower	1515 Crosstown Hwy Lakewood Pa 18439	Pete_hower@yahoo.com	570-253-5970	Y	Y	Y	Y		
28	Prompton	Boro	Zach Wetzel	131 Church St Prompton Pa 18456	Zach1109@me.com	570-587-2453	Y	Y	Y	Y		
29	Salem	Township	Jim Evans	3 Savitz rd Moscow Pa 18444	Jcevans007@gmail.com	352-476-6064	Y	Y	Y	Y		
30	Clinton	Township	Russell Curtis	1799 White Oak dr forest city Pa 18421	Clinton_twp@gmail.com	570-960-1188	Y	Y	Y	Y		
31	Damascus	Township	Alex Tucciarone	60 Cinklin hill rd Damascus Pa 18415	ajttuco@verizon.net	570-224-4410	Y	Y	Y	Y		
32	Dreher	Township	Pete Pardi	PO Box 177 Newfoundland Pa 18445	mamapardi@yahoo.com	570-676-4976	Y	Y	Y	Y		
33	Honesdale	Boro	Sara Canfield	958 Main St Honesdale Pa 18431	hdleboro@choicemail.com	570-253-0731	Y	Y	Y	Y		
34	Honesdale	Boro	Judy Poltanis	958 Main St Honesdale Pa 18431	hdleboro@choicemail.com	570-253-0731	Y	Y	Y	Y		
35	Lebanon	Township	Landon Hocker	PO Box 75 Equinunk Pa 18417	Lebanon_twp@nep.net		Y	Y	Y	Y		

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
36	Preston	Township	Alan Jones	1515 Crosstown Hwy Lakewood Pa 18439	Perston 2134@verizon.net		Y	Y	Y	Y		
37	Scott	Township	Laura Travis	197 Sherman Rd Susquehanna Pa 18847	Demi.travis21@gmail.com		Y	Y	Y	Y		
38	Texas	Township	Keegan Werner	PO Box 219 White Mills Pa 18431			Y	Y	y	Y		
39	Waymart	Boro	Jane Varcoe	PO Box 28-Waymart Pa 18472	waymartboro@socantel.net		Y	Y	y	y		
40	Mt Pleasant	Township	Francis Nebzydowski	128 Pleasant view Dr pleasant mount Pa 18453	mtpleasanttw@nep.net	570-647-7331	Y	Y	Y	Y		
41	Wayne County	County	Pete Hooker	43 Volunteer Dr Honesdale pa 18431	phooker@waynecountypa.gov	570-253-1622	Y	Y	Y	Y		
42	Wayne County	County	Wendell Kay	925 Court St Honesdale Pa 18431	Retired		Y	Y	Y	Y		
43	Wayne County	County	Jocelyn Cramer	925 Court St Honesdale Pa 18431	jcramer@waynecountypa.gov	570-253-5970	Y	Y	Y	Y		
44	Wayne County	County	Craig Rickard	925 Court St Honesdale Pa 18431	crickard@waynecountypa.gov	570-253-5970	Y	Y	Y	Y		

AS you can see from the above list all the EMC's attended at least one meeting during the 24 month planning and updating process, we also have had some elected officials come to the meeting. The plan was talked about in round table discussion at these meetings. The EMCs would then take the topics back to the Municipality and have their own round table. Each meeting would start off by what each Municipality had to change in the plan that would cover their area. This proved to help each Municipality as it opened views that might have been over looked.

WAYNE COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA 18431
570-253-1622
FAX 570-253-2943

COMMISSIONERS
BRIAN W. SMITH
JOSEPH W. ADAMS
WENDELL R. KAY

COUNTY DIRECTOR
STEVEN EDWARD PRICE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
PETE H. HOOKER
ADM. ASSISTANT
DEBRA A. DOYLE

*Cancelled
due to storm*

TO: LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATORS/MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL
FROM: WAYNE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
RE: QUARTERLY TRAINING/MEETING

The Wayne County Emergency Management Agency would like to invite all Emergency Management Coordinators and Elected Officials to attend the quarterly training session listed below.

DAY/DATE: February 20, 2019

TIME: 6:30 pm

LOCATION: EOC ROOM: Volunteer Drive Complex, 43 Volunteer Drive, Honesdale, Pa

Please RSVP this office by calling 253-1622 or email ddoyle@waynecountypa.gov no later than the February 17, 2019

Wayne County Emergency Management
Steven E, Price

WAYNE COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

AGENDA

Local Emergency Management Coordinator's Meeting

TIME: 6:30 pm

DATE: MAY 15th 2019

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Introduction
3. Hazard Mitigation Update
4. Election Day
5. Camps
6. Recent Storms
7. OPEN DISCUSSION
8. Close of meeting

Next Meeting date: AUGUST 21, NOVEMBER 20TH

WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING MAY 15, 2019



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
Rich	Miller	Berlin Township EMC	235 Dum Road	Honesdale	570-443 1666	richmiller0501@gmail.com
[Blank]	[Blank]	Bethany Borough EMC	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
[Blank]	[Blank]	Buckingham Township EMC	1768 Oak	Stratford	7982307	[Blank]
Ron	Shemanski	Canaan Township EMC	35A Belmont St.	Wingmart	570-351-5074	Shemanski.maple@yahoo.com
[Blank]	[Blank]	Cherry Ridge Township EMC	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
[Blank]	[Blank]	Clinton Township EMC	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
ED	CARGAZINE	Damascus Township EMC	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	zoningdamascus07@gmail.com
[Blank]	[Blank]	Damascus Township Deputy	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
Allen	Shiffa	Dreher Township EMC	441 Roemer Ave	Crevetown	570-782-0129	[Blank]
Pete	Paed.	Dreher Township Deputy	779 Main St	Unfounded	569357	[Blank]
[Blank]	[Blank]	Dyberry Township EMC	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
[Blank]	[Blank]	Hawley Borough EMC/Mayor	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
Storn	Paest	Honesdale Borough EMC	109 Warts Hill Rd	Honesdale	570-470-0765	[Blank]
Terri	Peet	Lake Township EMC	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]

WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING MAY 15, 2019



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/ BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
Dan	Gill	Lehigh Township EMC				
Carrie	Gill	Manchester Township/EMC	4505 Hancock Highway	Equinunk	570 5070077	
Royce	Dix	Manchester Deputy				
Russell	KaBar	Mt. Pleasant Township EMC	453 GREAT BEND TRK	PRESTON MANANT	570 4765130 570 6421031	DIKS NET.NET
		Oregon Township EMC	1221 East St	Horsedale	570 470 5819	rrlrbarr@att.net
		Palmyra Township EMC				
		Paupack Township EMC				
		Preston Township EMC				
ZACH	WENTZEL	Prompton Borough EMC	98 RIVER RD	PROMPTON	570 253 1703	ZACH109@ME.COM
		Salem Township EMC				
Demi	Travis	Scott Township EMC	177 Tucanis Rd	Stonucca	570 798 2949	
Alan	Smith	South Canaan Township EMC	109 Mid Valley Road	Lake Ariel	570 335 0809	
		Starrucca Borough EMC				
		Sterling Township EMC				
Paul	Sprague	Texas Township EMC	12377 Bridge	Horsedale	570-253 0654	Paulspr@PTD.NET



WAYNE COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

AGENDA

Local Emergency Management Coordinator's Meeting

TIME: 6:30 pm

DATE: August 21, 2019

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Introduction
3. Cart Team Presentation
4. Hazard Mitigation Roll Out
5. Camps
6. NIMS Boro/Township 2019 Report
7. I A Claim's Change
8. OPEN DISCUSSION
9. Close of meeting

Next Meeting date: NOVEMBER 20TH



WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING AUGUST 21, 2019



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/ BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
		Berlin Township EMC				
		Bethany Borough EMC				
Paul	Stayer	Buckingham Township EMC	1768 Old Steubenville	Steubenville	799-2109	
		Canaan Township EMC				
		Cherry Ridge Township EMC				
		Clinton Township EMC				
LR	Lagomance	Damascus Township EMC				
		Damascus Township Deputy				
		Dreher Township EMC				
		Dreher Township Deputy				
		Dyberry Township EMC				
DAVID	HAWK	Hawley Borough EMC/Mayor	602 Church St	HAWLEY	570 390-9938	e2rro@fid.net
		Honesdale Borough EMC				
JEFFERY	Peet	Lake Township EMC				



WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING AUGUST 21, 2019



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/ BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
		Lake Township/Deputy				
		Lehigh Township EMC				
Danrei	Gill	Manchester Township/EMC	4805 Hancock Hwy	Equinunk	570 907 0017	
Carrre	Gill	Manchester Deputy	4805 Hancock Hwy	Equinunk	570 470 5130	
		Mount Pleasant EMC				
Russell	Labar	Oregon Township EMC	1221 East St	Honesdale	570 470 5819	
		Palmyra Township RMC				
		Paupack Township EMC				
		Preston Township EMC				
Zach	Wentz	Prompton Borough EMC	98 RIVER RD	PROMPTON	570 253 1703	ZACH@EMC.COM
Guin	Swann	Salem Township EMC	85 ALTERNIER RD	LAKE ARIEL	352-476-6064	
		Scott Township EMC				
		Scott Township Deputy				
		South Canaan Township EMC				



AGENDA

Local Emergency Management Coordinator's Meeting

TIME: 6:30 pm

DATE: November 20, 2019

- 1. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 2. Introduction**
- 3. Certified Township EMC(new information)**
- 4. Hazard Mitigation Update**
- 5. Training Packet**
- 6. NIMS Boro/Township 2019 Report**
- 7. Winter Weather Update NOAA**
- 8. Monroe County Pocono Manor Fire**
- 9. Open Discussioin**
- 10. Close of Meeting**

Next Meeting date: February 19th, May 20th, August 19th, November 18th year 2020



WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING NOVEMBER 20, 2019



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
Rich	Miller	Berlin Township EMC	235 Quail Road	Honesdale	570-493-1666	richmiller0561@gmail.com
Brad	Shaffer	Buckingham Township EMC	1760 Oak Rd	Starlight	570 798 2309	
Ben	Shannonshi	Canaan Township EMC				
		Cherry Ridge Township EMC				
		Clinton Township EMC				
EE	Leggett	Damascus Township EMC	600 Baker Hill Rd	Damascus	570 284 4440	
		Damascus Township Deputy				
Allen	Shaffer	Dreher Township EMC				
Pete	Pardi	Dreher Township Deputy				
		Dyberry Township EMC				
		Hawley Borough EMC/Mayor				
		Honesdale Borough EMC				
Larry	Pardo	Lake Township EMC				



WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING NOVEMBER 20, 2019



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
Carol	Kinaldi	Lake Township/Deputy				
Dan	Gill	Letch Township EMC	116 Lehigh Rd	Gouldsboro	570-241-5697	sweetpea611@hotmail.com
		Manchester Township/EMC	4805 Haverhill Hwy	Equinocc	570-503-0000	Manchesteremc@gmail.com
		Manchester Deputy				
Roger	Dix	Mount Pleasant EMC	Preston Mount Pleasant		570-448-2544	
Russell	LaBar	Oregon Township EMC	1221 East St	Honesdale	570 470-5519	
		Palmyra Township RMC				
DAVE	BOGGERTMAN	Daupack Township EMC				
		Preston Township EMC				
		Prompton Borough EMC				
JIM	EVANS	Salem Township EMC	85 RETEMIER RD	LAKE ARIEL	570-630-4217	JE EVANS 007@GMAIL.COM
Demi	TRAVIS	Scott Township EMC		Susquehanna	570 461-3981	
		Scott Township Deputy				
Alan	Smith	South Canaan Township EMC	109 Middle Valley Rd	Lake Ariel	570 325 0808	Alan Smith 610 ④ hotmail.com



WAYNE COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

AGENDA

Local Emergency Management Coordinator's Meeting

TIME: 6:30 pm

DATE: FEBRUARY 19, 2020

- 1. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 2. Introduction**
- 3. EMC Table Top Talk**
- 4. Hazard Mitigation Update**
- 5. ICS-300 & ICS-400 update**
- 6. NIMS Boro/Township 2020 Report**
- 7. Update EMC Contact Information Form (here/return)**
- 8. Responds' since November**
- 9. OPEN DISCUSSION**
- 10. Close of meeting**

Meeting Date Year 2020: May 20th, August 19th, November 18th



WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING FEBRUARY 19, 2020



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
		Berlin Township EMC				
		Bethany Borough EMC				
Bobby	Shetter	Buckingham Township EMC	1788 Otway	Stearley	795 2309	
Ron	Shemanski	Canaan Township EMC	35A Belmont St	Waynesport	570-351-5074	Shemanski.maple@ynhwi.com
Don	Waller	Cherry Ridge Township EMC				
		Clinton Township EMC				
Ed	Legg	Damascus Township EMC				
		Damascus Township Deputy				
		Dreher Township EMC				
		Dreher Township Deputy				
Dan	Brown	Dyberry Township EMC	344 Ash Street	Horseshoe	570-617 7905	DanBrown@rocking.com gmail.com
DAVID	HAWK	Hawley Borough EMC Mayor	602 Church	HAWLEY	570-390 9938	2219@PTB.NET
		Honesdale Borough EMC				
		Lake Township EMC				



WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING FEBRUARY 19, 2020



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
		Lake Township/Deputy				
		Lehigh Township EMC				
Dan	Gill	Manchester Township/EMC	2805 Horseshoe Hwy ***	Equinunk **	570-507-0077	manchesteremc@gmail.com
Carrie	Gill	Manchester Deputy			570-410-5730	
Royce	DIX	Mount Pleasant EMC	453 Great Bend Park	Pleasant Mount	570 002 1031	dix@nep.net
		Oregon Township EMC				
		Palmyra Township RMC				
		Paupack Township EMC				
ALAN	JONES	Preston Township EMC	1515 CROSS TOWN Hwy	15439 PRESTON PARK	570-798-2117	ALANPRESTON213@ HANCOCINW.ET
		Prompton Borough EMC				
		Salem Township EMC				
		Scott Township EMC				
		Scott Township Deputy				
		South Canaan Township EMC				



WAYNE COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

AGENDA

Local Emergency Management Coordinator's Meeting

TIME: 6:30 pm

DATE: MAY 20, 2020

- 1. CANCELED DUE TO COVID-19**

Meeting Date Year 2020: AUGUST 19, 2020



WAYNE COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

AGENDA

Local Emergency Management Coordinator's Meeting

TIME: 6:30 pm

DATE: AUGUST 19TH 2020

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Introduction
3. COVID 19
4. Hazard Mitigation Update
5. ICS-400 update
6. NIMS Boro/Township 2020 Report
7. Hurricane Season
8. OPEN DISCUSSION
9. Close of meeting

Meeting Date Year 2020: November 18th



WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING AUGUST 19, 2020



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
Rob	Dyer	Berlin Township EMC	50 SUGAR SIDE	BETHANY	973-714-4845	rob.dyer.18431@gmail.com
Bryan	Sutley	Buckingham Township EMC	1768 OHV	Stamly	570-798-2309	
Ron	Shenanski	Canaan Township EMC	35A Belmont St.	Waymont	570-351-5074	Shenanski.mplec@ohio.com
		Cherry Ridge Township EMC				
		Clinton Township EMC				
Ed	Lagorene	Damascus Township EMC				
Alex	Tucciarolo	Damascus Township Deputy	125 BARKWIT Hill Rd	DAMASCUS	848-391-7103	AJTUCO.PHC@verizon.net
		Dreher Township EMC				
Pete	Paroi	Dreher Township Deputy	779 Main St	Newfoundland	856-9357	
Dan	Brown	Dyberry Township EMC	394 Ash	Bethany Honesdale	570-647-7405	
David	Hank	Hawley Borough EMC/Mayor	church	NAULEY	570-390-9938	ezra@ptd.net
		Honesdale Borough EMC				
Jerry	Peet	Lake Township EMC		Lake ARden	351-5103	Peet@psdsd1.org



WAYNE COUNTY EMC MEETING AUGUST 19 2020



FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TOWNSHIP/ BOROUGH	STREET	CITY	PHONE	EMAIL
Carol	Riccardi	Lake Township/Deputy	116 Lehigh Rd.	Gouldsboro	570-241-5697	sweetpea611@hotmail.com
Math	Kromko	Lehigh Township EMC	340 Dennis rd	Honesdale	570-470-7130	Math.Kromko@gmail.com
Landon	Hockel	Lebanon Township EMC	321 Dennis Rd	Honesdale	570-470-7130	hacker.landon@gmail.com
Daniel	Gill	Lebanon Township Deputy	4805 Estimate ^{Hickory} Pt 4	Equinunk	570-507-0077	manchesteremc@gmail.com
Carrie	Gill	Manchester Township EMC			570 470 5130	0095005@gmail.com
Francis	WEZBYNSKI	Manchester Deputy	914 Grant Blvd	Pleasant mt	570-647-7331	
MIKE	HANF	Mount Pleasant EMC				
DAVE	BOO	Oregon Township EMC	350 Spruce St.	HAWLED	570.352-8914	mhanf@ptd.net
		Palmyra Township RMC	64 WOODLYN DR	HAWLEY	973 477 5696	DAVE BOO@PTD.NET
		Paupack Township EMC				
		Preston Township EMC				
		Preston Township EMC				
		Preston Township EMC				
		Prompton Borough EMC				
JAMES	EVANS	Salem Township EMC	85 AUTUMN RD	LAKE ARIEL	570 630 9247	JCEVANS007@gmail.com

WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX - 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943

December 11, 2018

AGENDA

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Call to Order
3. Minutes from September meeting
4. Treasurers Report - Previous Balance \$ 16,706.95
 Expenditures \$ 3,025.30
 Total Balance Remaining \$ 13,681.65

Expenditures

(2) Highhouse Energy	\$ 752.95
(1) Roadhouse Camper & RV	\$ 15.50
(1) Insight Public Sector	\$ 2,020.00
(1) Quick lane tire & auto	\$ 26.95
(1) Dick Palmer & Sons	\$ 209.90
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 3,025.30</u>

3. **New Business:**

1. SBA Disaster Field Operation Center East
2. ICS 300 & ICS 400 Course
3. Senate Resolution 6
4. EMA Responses
5. Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
6. County EOP Plan Update

4. Old Business

1. Wayne Memorial Hospital Progress (John Conte)

5. Good of the Organization

Year 2019 Meetings

- March 12, 2019
- June 11, 2019
- September 10, 2019
- December 10, 2019

Adjournment

WAYNE COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE



DECEMBER 11, 2018

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
A HIGHTHOUSE	member	LEPC / HIGHTHOUSE ENERGY	570 647-6688	on file
Deb Doyle		EMA	253-1622	ddoyle@waynecounty.gov
MIKE JONES	EHS COORDINATOR	LOV SITE	570 937 4921 X 3044	M. JONES@LOVESMELLS.COM
W. Kay	W.C.	W.C.	570-253-5970 Ext. 1322	
C. BUCKARD	COUNTY DEPT. PLANNING	W.C.	570 253-5970 x. 4080	

WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX – 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943

March 12, 2019

AGENDA

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Call to Order
3. Minutes from December Meeting
4. Treasurers Report - Previous Balance \$ 13,681.65
 Expenditures **\$ 1,044.04**
 Total Balance Remaining \$ 12,637.61

Expenditures

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (3) Highhouse Fuel | \$973.38 |
| (1) Dick Palmer | \$ 34.50 |
| (2) Wayne County Ford | <u>\$ 36.16</u> |

Total Expenditures **\$1,044.04**

3. **New Business:**

1. Miller Environmental Group
2. ICS 400 (March)
3. EMA Responses
4. Hazard Mitigation Plan (starting update)
5. County EOP Plan Update
6. NIMS Compliance

4. Old Business

1. ICS 300 (12 attended)
2. John Conte Hospital Project Update

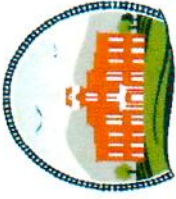
5. Good of the Organization

Year 2019 Meetings

- June 11, 2019
- September 10, 2019
- December 10, 2019

Adjournment

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

MARCH 12, 2019

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Ferry Durbay	Copy 2	HFD		
A HIGHHOUSE	OWNER	HIGHHOUSE ENERGY	570/253-3520	ALAN@HIGHHOUSEENERGY.COM
MIKE JONES	EHS COORD	LOVESMHC	570/937-4921	MIJONES@LOVESMHC.COM
Shannon Gill	911 Systems Manager	911	253 5970 X1915	SGILL@WAYNECOUNTYPA.GOV
URAS RICKARD	W.C. PLANNING DIR.	PLANNING / GIS	570 253-5970 X. 4008	urickard@waynecountypa.gov
John Coste	Dir. Facilities	WMH	570 253-8109	Coste@wmh.org
Deb Doyle	EMA Admin	W.C. EMA	570-253-1622	ddoyle@waynecountypa.gov

WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX – 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943

June 11, 2019

AGENDA

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Call to Order
3. Minutes from December Meeting
4. Treasurers Report - Previous Balance \$ 12,637.61
 Expenditures \$ 1,965.58
 Total Balance Remaining \$ 10,672.03

Expenditures

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| (3) Highhouse Fuel | \$969.49 |
| (1) Edward Schwarz | \$176.82 |
| (1) Quick Lane Tire | \$375.58 |
| (1) Myron Corp | \$356.33 |
| (1) Dave's Super Duper | \$ 48.58 |
| (1) Pete Hooker (Floodplain class) | \$ 38.78 |

Total Expenditures **\$1,965.58**

3. **New Business:**
 1. Western Wayne School Active Shooter Drill
 2. Weston Solution (Demo)
 3. EMA Responses (April, May)
 4. Manchester Township EMC Certification
 5. Wayne Memorial Hospital Drill

New Business Continued:

6. Susquehanna EMA Certification (Steve Evaluator)
7. Roots \$ Rhythm
8. Ford Response Trucks (rust repair)

4. Old Business

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan (working on update)
2. County EOP Plan Update
3. John Conte Hospital Project Update

5. Good of the Organization

Year 2019 Meetings

- September 10, 2019
- December 10, 2019

Adjournment

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**

Members
Attended



JUNE 11, 2019

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
A. HIGHHOUSE	CEO	Highhouse Energy	570 647 6688	ALAN@HIGHHOUSEENERGY.COM
M. JONES	ETS	LOVESTRAN	570 937-4921 EXT3042	M.JONES@LOVESTRAN.COM
L. RECKARD	PLANNING DIRECTOR	W.C. PLANNING	570 253-5970 x.4060	lreckard@waynecounty.pa.gov
S. GILL	911 Systems Manager	911	253-5970 ext 1915	sgill2@waynecounty.pa.gov
P. Mohr	Penn State Extension		X 1600	PKM11C@PSU.EDU
W. Kay	W. C.	Commissioners	570-253-5970 EXT 1322	wkay@waynecounty.pa.gov
DeB Doyle	WC EMA		253-1622	ddoyle@waynecounty.pa.gov

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

JUNE 11, 2019

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Christopher D'Arcy	Safety	SC I Waymart		C.d.penalpa.gov
Peter Hoover	EMA			



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX - 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943

Debra A. Doyle
Secretary

Wendell R. Kay
Chairman

Steven E. Price
Vice-Chairman

September 10, 2019

AGENDA

1. Pledge of Allegiance	
2. Call to Order	
3. Minutes from June Meeting	
4. Treasurers Report - Previous Balance	\$ 10,672.03
Expenditures	\$ 2,107.27
Balance	<u>\$ 8,564.76</u>
Release HMRF(2018)Grant	\$ 8,926.10
Sarah Facilities Funds Collected (Feb 2019 to Present)	\$ 4,375.00
Grand Total Balance	<u>\$ 21,865.86</u>

Expenditures

CDW Government	\$ 395.00
Mobil Tint	\$ 150.00
Myron (calendar)	\$ 642.87
JAZI Equipment	\$ 90.00
Case Tires	\$ 829.40

Total Expenditures \$ 2,107.27

3. **New Business:**

1. Hazmat
2. Weston Solution (Demo)
3. EMA Responses (June, July, August)
4. HMRF Grant FFY-2019 (Hazard Mitigation Response Fund)
5. NIMS for Municipalities (National Incident Management System)

4. Old Business

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan (working on update)
2. County EOP Plan Update
3. Response Truck Repair Rust
4. Local Fair Updates

5. Good of the Organization

Year 2019 Meetings

- December 10, 2019

Adjournment

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SEPTEMBER 10, 2019

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
CRAIG RICKARD	PLANNING DIRECTOR	COUNTY PLANNING	253-5970 x4060	--
ALAN HIGHTHOUSE	CEO HIGHHOUSE ENERGY	---	253-3520 x101	ALAN@highhouseenergy.com
ROB DYER	EMC BETHANY	BETHANY	973-714-4845	rob.dyer.18431@gmail.com
Julian Dyer	Bldg & EMA		570-499-4908	jdyer
MIKE JONES	EHS COOD	LOVESPAK	570-937-4921	MIKE.JONES@SINODE.COM
Tim Morgan	WHS D	ASST. SUPER.	570-253-4661	TMORGAN@WHSO.KD.COM
Margaretto	Superintendent	WHSO	253-4661	grigol@HUP mbsdk1210



WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX – 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943

Debra A. Doyle
Secretary

Wendell R. Kay
Chairman

Steven E. Price
Vice-Chairman

December 10, 2019

AGENDA

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Pledge of Allegiance | |
| 2. Call to Order | |
| 3. Minutes from September Meeting | |
| 4. Treasurers Report - Previous Balance | \$ 21,865.86 |
| Expenditures | \$ 490.18 |
| Balance | <u>\$ 21,375.68</u> |

Expenditures

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Witmer Public Safety | \$106.00 |
| Wayne County Ford | \$ 24.97 |
| Highhouse Energy | <u>\$359.21</u> |

Total Expenditures **\$490.18**

3. **New Business:**

1. Miller Environmental
2. Red Cross
3. EMA Responses (September, October, November)
4. Update



WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX – 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943

Debra A. Doyle
Secretary

Wendell R. Kay
Chairman

Steven E. Price
Vice-Chairman

4. Old Business

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan (timeline)
2. County EOP Plan (March 2020)
3. Trucks(R-3/ R-1) rust repair
4. NIMS for Municipalities(National Incident Management System)Update

5. Good of the Organization

Year 2020 Meetings

- March 10, 2020
- June 9, 2020
- September 8, 2020
- December 8 2020

Adjournment

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**



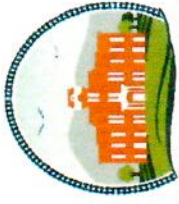
WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

17 people attended

December 10, 2019

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
JOHN SPINA	MASSCARE LEAD	AMERICAN RC	570-242-7762	john.spina@redcross.org
PAUL SEMLER	SPO	WESTERN WAYNE ^{SO}	700 321 9973	PAUL@WESTERNWAYNE.ORG
ALAN HIGHHOUSE	LEPC / HIGHHOUSE ENERGY	member	570/647-6688	ALAN@HIGHHOUSEENERGY.COM
John Conte	Dir FACILITIES	WMH	570 253-8169	Conte@WMH.ORG
Gregory Bending	Emp train	WFD		
ORFEO BICKARD	PLANNING DIRECTOR	WAYNE CO.	570 253-5970	
PAT JOHN	Penn STATE		570 253-5970	PKM11@PSU.EDU

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

December 10, 2019

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Cheryl Hunter	911	Wayne	570 390 9214	Cheryl.Hunter@WayneCountyPA.gov
Shannon Gull	911 Systems Manager	Wayne 911	253 5970 ext 1915	sgull@WayneCountyPA.gov
Dadi Dagh	Wayne EMA Logistics		570-253-1622	ddayle@WayneCountyPA
William Dye	4-8' alle Fire		253-4262 499-4908	jdoyce@
MIKE JONES	EMA coordinator	6034AM	570 937-4921	m.jones@state.pa.gov
Jennifer Rees	Business development	millerv	631-526-2035	jreese@millerev.com
Joe L. Boss	WJSD	WJSD	253-2046	jlobos@wjsd.pa.gov



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX – 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943

Debra A. Doyle
Secretary

Jocelyn Cramer
Chairwoman

Steven E. Price
Vice-Chairman

March 10, 2020

AGENDA

1. Pledge of Allegiance	
2. Call to Order	
3. New Chairperson Brief/Welcome	
4. Minutes from December Meeting	
5. Treasurers Report - Previous Balance	\$ 21,865.86
PEMA 2019-2020 Grant Funds Released	\$ 3,515.13
Balance	\$ 25,380.99
<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>\$ 1,308.99</u>
Total Balance	<u>\$ 24,072.00</u>

Expenditures

(1) Bucks Community College	\$ 1,200.00
(1) Highhouse Fuel	\$ 108.99

Total Expenditures \$ 1,308.99

6. New Business:

1. EMC Table Top
2. Races Field Day (June 26-28)
3. EMA Responses (December, January, February)
4. COVID-19



**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX – 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943**

Debra A. Doyle
Secretary

Jocelyn Cramer
Chairwoman

Steven E. Price
Vice-Chairman

5. Old Business

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan (timeline)
2. Trucks (R-3/ R-1) rust repair update
3. NIMS Classes 300/400 Update (National Incident Management System)

6. Good of the Organization

Year 2020 Meetings

- June 9, 2020
- September 8, 2020
- December 8 2020

Adjournment

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

MARCH 10, 2020

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
John Spina	Miss Care (Lead)	ARC	570 242-7762	John.Spina@RedCross.org
John Cowie	Dir. Facilities	WMA	570 253-8167	Cowie@wma.org
Christopher DiPiero	Safety Manager	SCD - Waymont		CdiPiero@PA.com
Gregory Denker	MFD			
Cheryl Hunter	Director 911	Wayne County	570 390-9214	Cheryl.Hunter@waycountypa.gov
Shannon Gill	911 Systems Manager	911	253-5970 ext 1915	Shannon@waycountypa.gov
Debra Doyle	EMA		570-253-1622	doyle@waycountypa.gov

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

MARCH 10, 2020

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
J. Doyle	EOC / Bider F.		499-4908	
L. Duband	PLANNING DIRECTOR	PLANNING / GIS DEPT.		
J. Cramer	Wayne County Commissioner			
M. Jones	BHS COO	LOVESTRON	937-4421	MJONES@SIGNODE.COM
P. Mohr	Penn State	Office Mgr	X1600	PKM110@psu.edu
A. Hightouse	Hightouse Energy	Mgr	570/253-3520	ALAN@HIGHTOUSEENERGY.COM
J. Lubosky	Director WHSJ	WHSJ	253-2204	



**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX - 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943**

**Debra A. Doyle
Secretary**

**Jocelyn Cramer
Chairwoman**

**Steven E. Price
Vice-Chairman**

June 9, 2020

AGENDA

1. CANCELED DUE TO COVID-19

Expenditures

5. **New Business:**



**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX – 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943**

**Debra A. Doyle
Secretary**

**Jocelyn Cramer
Chairwoman**

**Steven E. Price
Vice-Chairman**

6. Old Business

Good of the Organization

Year 2020 Meetings

- September 8 2020

Adjournment



WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX – 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943

Debra A. Doyle
Secretary

Jocelyn Cramer
Chairwoman

Steven E. Price
Vice-Chairman

September 8, 2020

AGENDA

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Call to Order
3. Minutes from December Meeting
4. Treasurers Report - Previous Balance \$ 24,072.00
Expenditures \$ 1,609.41
Total Balance \$ 22,462.59

Expenditures

(1) Edward Schwarz Inc	\$ 356.04
(1) Highhouse Fuel	\$ 39.08
(1) Wayne County Ford	\$ 292.90
(1) Myron Corporation	\$ <u>921.39</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ <u>1,609.41</u>

5. New Business:

1. School Updates
2. PPE Supply & Demand
3. EMA Responses
4. COVID-19
5. North East Pennsylvania Regional Counter Terrorism Task Force



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
VOLUNTEER COMPLEX – 43 VOLUNTEER DRIVE
HONESDALE, PA. 18431
PHONE: (570) 253-1622 FAX: (570) 253-2943**

Debra A. Doyle
Secretary

Jocelyn Cramer
Chairwoman

Steven E. Price
Vice-Chairman

6. Old Business

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan (Update)
2. Armature Radio Field Day
3. NIMS Classes 400 Update (National Incident Management System)

7. Good of the Organization

Year 2020 Meetings

- December 8 2020

Adjournment

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SEPTEMBER 8, 2020

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
A HIGHHOUSE	CEO	HIGHHOUSE ENERGY	570 647-6688	ALAN @ HIGHHOUSE ENERGY ".COM
Shannon Gull	911 Systems Manager	Wayne Co 911	253 5970 ext 1915	SS112@waynecountypa.gov
Cheryl Hunter	911 Director	Wayne Co	570 990 9214	Churster@waynecounty PA.GOV
J Doyle	Billie Logistics		570-253-4662 570-499-4908	jdoyle@ waynecountyPA. gov
Debbie	EMA		570 689 5299	Debra Doyle
Christopher DiPietro	Safety Manager	SCI Waymart	570-877-5351	CD.P.erro@PA.gov
Dennis Cusl	CI-M	SCI Waymart	570-396-2396	dcusl@PA.gov

**WAYNE COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**



WAYNE COUNTY, PA
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SEPTEMBER 8, 2020

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
S PRICE	Director EMA	Wayne County	570 253-1622	sprice@waynecounty.pa.gov
PAT MOHN	Office Mgr	Penn STATE	X1600 570-253-5970	PKM11C@PSU.EDU
MIKE JONES	EHS coord.	LOVEBISHAW	X 3044 570-937-4921	MJONES@ESLGNODE.COM
CRAIG RICHARD	PLANNING DIRECTOR	WAYNE CO. PLANNING	570-253-5970	
Jocelyn Cranes	Commissioner		570 470 9760	jcrales@waynecounty.pa.gov
Pete Hooker	Deputy Wayne County EMA	Wayne County EMA	570-253-1622	phooker@waynecounty.pa.gov
John Conte	Dir. Facilities	WCMH	570 253-8168	Conte@wcmh.org

Appendix B

Hazus-MH: Flood Event Report

Appendix C

Critical Facilities List

Key for the critical facilities as indicated on Municipal Maps

ID	CONTROL	NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	000006	BEACH LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 35' 55.873"" N	75° 9' 9.640"" W
2	108606	BREEZEWOOD ACRES COMMUNITY FIRE	41° 15' 24.464"" N	75° 22' 42.408"" W
3	117269	BROWDALE FIRE COMPANY	41° 39' 12.622"" N	75° 27' 18.637"" W
4	006021	DAMASCUS AMBULANCE	41° 41' 36.962"" N	75° 6' 50.708"" W
5	106269	DAMASCUS FIRST RESPONDER	41° 48' 19.397"" N	75° 11' 24.063"" W
6	001082	EQUINUNK FIRE COMPANY #1	41° 51' 11.011"" N	75° 13' 39.255"" W
7	006006	EQUINUNK FIRE COMPANY #2	41° 45' 17.844"" N	75° 11' 9.732"" W
8	110924	GOULDSBORO AMBULANCE	41° 14' 37.973"" N	75° 27' 30.829"" W
9	110924	GOULDSBORO FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 14' 37.973"" N	75° 27' 30.829"" W
10	008142	GREEN-DREHER FIRE COMPANY	41° 18' 25.185"" N	75° 19' 19.244"" W
11	037074	HAMLIN FIRE AND RESCUE	41° 24' 13.228"" N	75° 24' 15.288"" W
12	037074	HAMLIN Ambulance	41° 24' 13.228"" N	75° 24' 15.288"" W
13	011565	HAWLEY AMBULANCE	41° 28' 35.702"" N	75° 11' 9.421"" W
14	023975	HAWLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 28' 39.019"" N	75° 11' 7.168"" W
15	011331	HAWLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT AND BOROUGH BUILDING	41° 28' 46.266"" N	75° 11' 2.382"" W
16	012931	HONESDALE FIRE COMPANY #1	41° 34' 11.607"" N	75° 15' 16.651"" W
17	015099	HONESDALE FIRE COMPANY #2	41° 33' 55.250"" N	75° 15' 0.217"" W
18	012697	HONESDALE FIRE COMPANY #3	41° 34' 38.662"" N	75° 15' 28.498"" W
19	012794	HONESDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 28.001"" N	75° 15' 25.523"" W
20	041009	LAKE ARIEL FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 27' 8.129"" N	75° 23' 0.922"" W
21	041021	LAKE ARIEL FIRE DEPARTMENT HIDEOUT SUBSTATION	41° 26' 35.391"" N	75° 20' 37.095"" W
22	027408	LAKE ARIEL FIRE DEPARTMENT SOUTH CANAAN SUBSTATION	41° 30' 36.362"" N	75° 24' 52.493"" W
23	100042	LAKEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 26' 30.936"" N	75° 16' 13.100"" W
24	122535	LAKEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT WLE SUBSTATION	41° 24' 0.361"" N	75° 16' 25.989"" W
25	037116	LEDGEDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 23' 53.228"" N	75° 19' 9.777"" W
26	015622	LEHIGH TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT	41° 14' 34.224"" N	75° 27' 16.342"" W
27	041066	MAPLEWOOD FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 25' 58.086"" N	75° 26' 17.911"" W
28	008128	NEWFOUNDLAND AMBULANCE	41° 18' 26.760"" N	75° 19' 24.786"" W
29	115063	NORTHERN WAYNE FIRE AND RESCUE	41° 51' 38.303"" N	75° 22' 17.689"" W
30	115063	NORTHERN WAYNE FIRE AND RESCUE	41° 51' 38.303"" N	75° 22' 17.689"" W
31	052784	PA STATE POLICE	41° 30' 38.350"" N	75° 16' 45.955"" W

ID	CONTROL	NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
32	115839	PLEASANT MOUNT EMERGENCY SERVICES	41° 44' 27.6048''' N	75° 27' 11.3391''' W
33	115839	PLEASANT MOUNT EMERGENCY SERVICES	41° 44' 27.6048''' N	75° 27' 11.3391''' W
34	022968	PLEASANT MOUNT EMERGENCY SERVICES	41° 44' 25.893''' N	75° 25' 57.085''' W
35	026289	PROMPTON FIRE COMPANY	41° 34' 55.802''' N	75° 19' 27.371''' W
36	001752	SCI WAYMART FIRE COMPANY	41° 34' 29.980''' N	75° 25' 47.983''' W
37	028013	SEELEYVILLE FIRE COMPANY	41° 34' 37.608''' N	75° 16' 50.191''' W
38	012124	TEXAS FIRE COMPANY #4	41° 33' 41.880''' N	75° 15' 27.302''' W
39	029270	WAYMART FIRE COMPANY	41° 34' 57.239''' N	75° 24' 32.626''' W
40	055923	WAYMART POLICE DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 50.652''' N	75° 24' 38.657''' W
41	012124	WAYNE AMBULANCE	41° 33' 41.880''' N	75° 15' 27.302''' W
42	100042	WAYNE AMBULANCE LAKEVILLE SUBSTATION	41° 26' 30.936''' N	75° 16' 13.100''' W
43	012098	WAYNE COUNTY DETECTIVE	41° 34' 29.332''' N	75° 15' 13.853''' W
44	000023	WAYNE COUNTY EMA	41° 34' 3.384''' N	75° 11' 45.217''' W
45	012081	WAYNE COUNTY PARK STREET COMPLEX	41° 34' 26.431''' N	75° 15' 40.248''' W
46	012097	WAYNE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 27.709''' N	75° 15' 13.766''' W
47	037091	WAYNE COUNTY SENIOR CENTER HAMLIN	41° 24' 18.787''' N	75° 24' 33.281''' W
48	011333	WAYNE COUNTY SENIOR CENTER HAWLEY	41° 28' 44.502''' N	75° 10' 58.805''' W
49	013112	WAYNE COUNTY SENIOR CENTER HONESDALE	41° 34' 32.745''' N	75° 15' 13.456''' W
50	012098	WAYNE COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 29.005''' N	75° 15' 12.390''' W
51	012081	WAYNE COUNTY STOURBRIDGE PROJECT	41° 34' 27.994''' N	75° 15' 40.020''' W
52	012041	WAYNE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	41° 34' 36.088''' N	75° 15' 37.358''' W
53	012782	WAYNE MEMORIAL MAPLE AVE	41° 34' 30.167''' N	75° 16' 7.134''' W
54	000025	WELCOME LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT	41° 34' 51.940''' N	75° 5' 25.681''' W
55	028006	WHITE MILLS FIRE AND AMBULANCE	41° 31' 37.674''' N	75° 12' 22.971''' W

Appendix D

Municipal Adoptions

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021 - 1

BERLIN Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the BERLIN Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health & safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the BERLIN Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of BERLIN Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

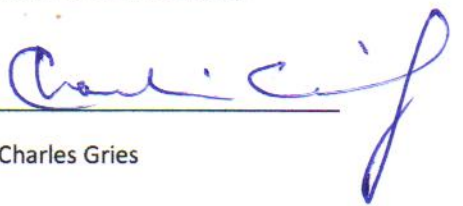
WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the BERLIN Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the BERLIN Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this Nineteenth day of April, 2021.

ATTEST: BERLIN Township

By



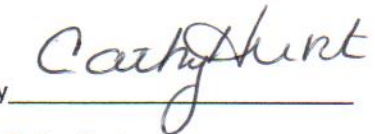
Charles Gries

By



Robert Mahon

By



Cathy Hunt

Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 051121-1

Bethany Boro, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the BETHANY BORO, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the BETHANY BORO acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of BETHANY BORO, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the BETHANY BORO: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the BETHANY BORO, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

Adopted this 11th day of May 2021

ATTEST: BETHANY BORO

By [Signature] President
Borough Council

By [Signature] Secretary

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021 - 01

BUCKINGHAM Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the BUCKINGHAM Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the BUCKINGHAM Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of BUCKINGHAM Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the BUCKINGHAM Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the BUCKINGHAM Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 5th day of April 2021 _____

ATTEST: BUCKINGHAM Township

By [Signature]

By [Signature]

By [Signature]

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021 - 6

CANAAN Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the CANAAN Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the CANAAN Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of CANAAN Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the CANAAN Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the CANAAN Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 2nd day of June 2021 _____,

ATTEST: CANAAN Township

By [Signature]

By [Signature]

By _____



Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 040621

CHERRY RIDGE Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the CHERRY RIDGE Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the CHERRY RIDGE Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of CHERRY RIDGE Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the CHERRY RIDGE Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the CHERRY RIDGE Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 6th day of April 2021

ATTEST: CHERRY RIDGE Township

By [Signature]

By [Signature]

By [Signature]

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 04-14-21 A

CLINTON Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the CLINTON Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the CLINTON Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of CLINTON Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

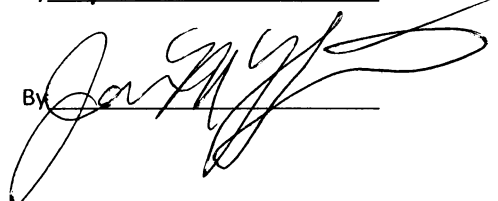
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the CLINTON Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the CLINTON Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 14th day of April 2021.

ATTEST: CLINTON Township

By 

By 

By 

**DAMASCUS TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**WAYNE COUNTY 2021 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
RESOLUTION # 2021 - 03**

WHEREAS, the DAMASCUS Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the DAMASCUS Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of DAMASCUS Township, and

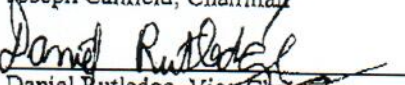
WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the DAMASCUS Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the DAMASCUS Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them. ADOPTED, this 19 day of April 2021.

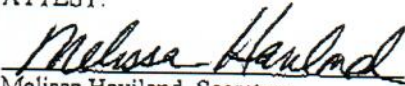
Signed by The Board of Supervisors:


Joseph Canfield, Chairman


Daniel Rutledge, Vice Chairman


Steven R. Adams, Admin Supervisors

ATTEST:


Melissa Haviland, Secretary

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-9

DREHER Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the DREHER Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the DREHER Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of DREHER Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the DREHER Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the DREHER Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 13th day of April 2021

ATTEST:

Dale G. Galt
SEC/TREAS

ATTEST: DREHER Township

By _____

By *Dale G. Galt*

By *Rebecca Karpis*

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-5

DYBERRY Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the DYBERRY Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the DYBERRY Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of DYBERRY Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the DYBERRY Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the DYBERRY Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 10th day of May 2021.

ATTEST: DYBERRY Township

By Kenn P. McG...

By [Signature]

By [Signature]

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-3

HAWLEY BORO, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the HAWLEY BORO, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the HAWLEY BORO acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of HAWLEY BORO, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

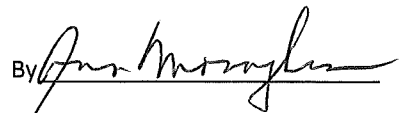
WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the HAWLEY BORO: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the HAWLEY BORO, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

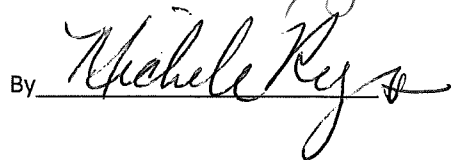
ADOPTED, this 14th day of April 2021



ATTEST: HAWLEY BORO

By 

By 

By 

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 009

HONESDALE BORO, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the HONESDALE BORO, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the HONESDALE BORO acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of HONESDALE BORO, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the HONESDALE BORO: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the HONESDALE BORO, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 15th day of March 2021

ATTEST: HONESDALE BORO

By Mehdi Auzob

By Judith Blotom

By _____

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 21-4-1

LAKE Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the LAKE Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the LAKE Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of LAKE Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the LAKE Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the LAKE Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 6 day of April 2021

ATTEST: LAKE Township

By Scott Sneyd

By Frederic O. Bermel

By Timothy Poggan

**LEBANON TOWNSHIP
OF
WAYNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION NO. 1-R 2021**

WAYNE COUNTY 2021 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the LEBANON Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the LEBANON Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of LEBANON Township, and

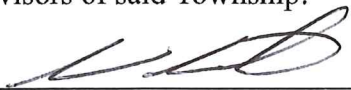
WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the LEBANON Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the LEBANON Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 5th day of April 2021,

Supervisors of said Township:



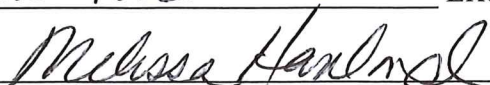
Kevin Bryant, Chairman



Charles E. Augello, Vice-Chairman



Eric Hocker, Member

ATTEST: 

Melissa Haviland, Secretary

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-8

LEHIGH Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the LEHIGH Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the LEHIGH Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of LEHIGH Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the LEHIGH Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the LEHIGH Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 2nd day of March 2021

ATTEST: LEHIGH Township

By Proctor & Phillips

By Swich

By Paul Ang

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021 - 02

MANCHESTER Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the MANCHESTER Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the MANCHESTER Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of MANCHESTER Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the MANCHESTER Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the MANCHESTER Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

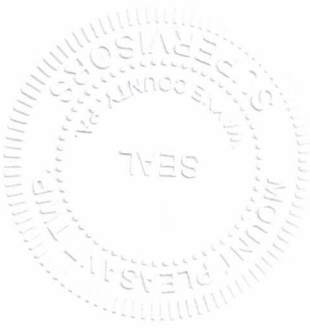
ADOPTED, this 26th day of April 2021

ATTEST: MANCHESTER Township

By [Signature]

By [Signature]

By _____



Attest: MT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP
By: [Signature]
By: [Signature]
By: [Signature]

ADOPTED, this 5th day of April 2021.

activities assigned to them.
strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended
of the MT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation
The Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the MT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP
governments.
to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal
WHEREAS the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses
the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and
WHEREAS a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop
TOWNSHIP and
Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of MT PLEASANT
Whereas, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and
funds and
approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Whereas the MT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an
respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and
develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their
Whereas Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to
safety, and
made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and
Whereas, the MT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP of Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-
MT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP, of Wayne County, Pennsylvania

Resolution No. 1-21

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Darrin Peck, Supervisor

Francis Michael Nebzydowski, Supervisor

Philip Elz, Supervisor

Kathryn Dix Secretary/Treasurer

570-448-2575

Pleasant Mt. PA 18453

128 Pleasant View Drive

Mount Pleasant Township

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-1

OREGON Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the OREGON Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the OREGON Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of OREGON Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the OREGON Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the OREGON Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 7th day of April, 2021.

ATTEST: OREGON Township

By William R. Dyer

By Matthew Green

By Matthew Green

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 21-01

PALMYRA Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the PALMYRA Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the PALMYRA Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of PALMYRA Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the PALMYRA Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the PALMYRA Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 5th day of April 2021

ATTEST: PALMYRA Township

By Pete [Signature] 4/5/21

By Joseph Kmety

By _____

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-36

PAUPACK Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the PAUPACK Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the PAUPACK Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of PAUPACK Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and


WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the PAUPACK Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the PAUPACK Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 8th day of April 2021

ATTEST: PAUPACK Township

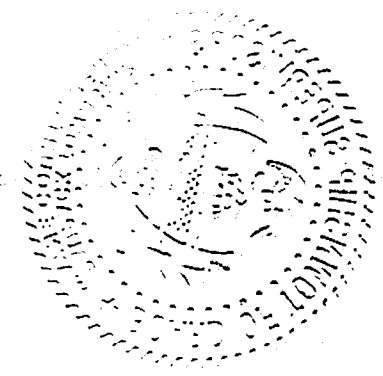
By 

By 

By 

1911

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1911.
 The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.
 The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of
 Justice of the Peace for the year 1911 are as follows:



Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-04-01

PRESTON Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the PRESTON Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the PRESTON Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of PRESTON Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

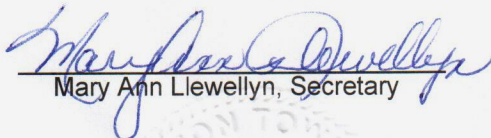
WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the PRESTON Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the PRESTON Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

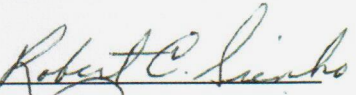
ADOPTED, this 1st day of April 2021

ATTEST: PRESTON Township

Attest


Mary Ann Lewellyn, Secretary

By 

By 

By 



Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2

PROMPTON BORO, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the PROMPTON BORO, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the PROMPTON BORO acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of PROMPTON BORO, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the PROMPTON BORO: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the PROMPTON BORO, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 2 day of APRIL 2021

ATTEST: PROMPTON BORO

By [Signature]

By [Signature]

By [Signature]

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 21-04

SALEM Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the SALEM Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the SALEM Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of SALEM Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the SALEM Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the SALEM Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 13 day of April 2021

ATTEST: SALEM Township

BY [Signature]
TITLE: CHAIRMAN

BY [Signature]
TITLE: VICE-CHAIRMAN

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-01

SCOTT Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the SCOTT Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the SCOTT Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of SCOTT Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the SCOTT Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the SCOTT Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 12th day of April 2021

ATTEST: SCOTT Township

By Russell Mosler

By Harold Welch

By Alan Francis

South Canaan Township

46 Lake Quinn Road
Waymart, Pennsylvania 18472
570-937-4620

RESOLUTION 2021 -01

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

SOUTH CANAAN Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the SOUTH CANAAN Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the SOUTH CANAAN Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of SOUTH CANAAN Township, and

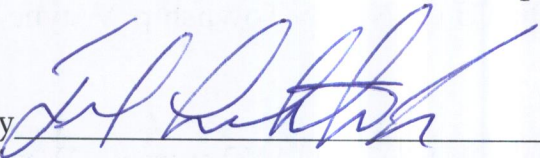
WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

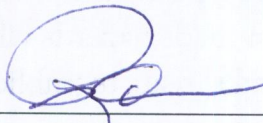
WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the SOUTH CANAAN Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the SOUTH CANAAN Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 2 day of June 2021,

ATTEST: SOUTH CANAAN Township

By 

By 

By Walter Howell

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-01

STARRUCCA BORO, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the STARRUCCA BORO, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities; and

WHEREAS, the STARRUCCA BORO acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of STARRUCCA BORO, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the SOUTH CANAAN Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the STARRUCCA BORO, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 22nd day of April 2021

ATTEST: STARRUCCA BORO

By *Kid Rhone*

By _____

By _____

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 2021-7

STERLING Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the STERLING Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the STERLING Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of STERLING Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the STERLING Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the STERLING Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 12 day of April 2021

ATTEST: STERLING Township

By  _____

By Roger Sings

By Timothy J. Oate

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan
Municipal Adoption Resolution
Resolution No. 452021
TEXAS Township, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the TEXAS Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and **WHEREAS**, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and **WHEREAS**, the TEXAS Township acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and **WHEREAS**, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of TEXAS Township, and **WHEREAS**, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and **WHEREAS**, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments, **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** by the governing body for the TEXAS Township: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the TEXAS Township, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 5 day of April 2021.

ATTEST: TEXAS Township
By Don Doney
By Rae Weber
By Jay Branning

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Municipal Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 1-2021

WAYMART BORO, Wayne County Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the WAYMART BORO, Wayne County, Pennsylvania is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the WAYMART BORO acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of WAYMART BORO, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the WAYMART BORO: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the WAYMART BORO, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 13 day of April 2021 _____

ATTEST: WAYMART BORO

By Charles Howell

By Lillian Rollins

By Heraldine Raugel



Adoption Resolutions

Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan

County Adoption Resolution

Resolution No. 3-18-21

Wayne County, Pennsylvania

WHEREAS, the municipalities of Wayne County, Pennsylvania are most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, Wayne County acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the Wayne County EMA and the Wayne County Planning in cooperation with other county departments, local municipal officials, and the citizens of Wayne County, and


WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the County and its municipal governments,

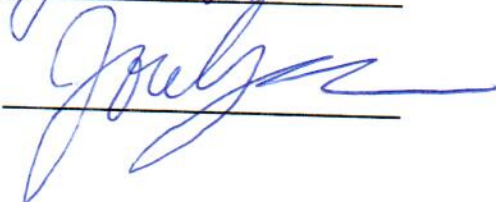
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the County of Wayne that: the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the County, and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Wayne County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them.

ADOPTED, this 18th day of March 2021

ATTEST: WAYNE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

By 

By 

By 

WAYNE COUNTY

PLANNING COMMISSION



ANNUAL REPORT

2020



BOARD MEMBERS

William F. Troop, *Chairman*
Alfred K. Bucconear
Kurt Caruth
Kathy Enslin
Robert Flynn
Richard B. Henry
Alan J. Highhouse
Matthew Meagher
Peter Ridd

Craig E. Rickard
Director of Planning

Wayne County Department of Planning/GIS

February 25, 2021

Wayne County Commissioners
Brian W. Smith, Chairman
Joseph W. Adams
Jocelyn Cramer

Dear Commissioners:

The Wayne County Planning/GIS Department is pleased to present to you the Wayne County Planning Commission 2020 Annual Report.

Act 247, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (PMPC), requires all planning agencies to prepare a written report annually to the governing body. We have traditionally used this opportunity not only to fulfill this State law requirement, but also to inform the public of planning topics and geographic information system (GIS) resources in Wayne County. The report also helps share information with our local governments for whom we are a resource in assisting them with their daily planning related tasks.

Throughout 2020, our office provided Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping support to various local governments, other County departments and the general public upon request. Our office is also responsible for the assigning and verification of physical 911 addresses, telephone updates and tax assessment parcel changes. In 2020, the County contracted with Woodland Design Associates, Inc. for the preparation of a Recreation, Parks and Natural Resources Plan through an awarded grant from the PA Department Conservation and Natural Resources. Municipal subdivision or zoning amendment reviews were also completed for Cherry Ridge, Clinton, Honesdale, Lehigh and Paupack Township.

During 2020, our office reviewed a total of 123 subdivision and land development applications. These applications resulted in the creation of 52 new lots and 112 lot additions (lot improvements). The largest total of these new lots occurred in Damascus with 10 new lots, South Canaan with five and Berlin and Salem with four each. Of the 112 lot additions, Damascus had a total of 29, Paupack had 16 and Berlin and Preston with 11 each. A total of eight land development applications were also reviewed. The 2020 County-wide subdivision activity can be viewed in detail starting on page seven of this report.

The Wayne County Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance covers Dyberry, Prompton, and South Canaan. The other 25 Wayne County municipalities have adopted their own ordinance and in those, the Planning Department's function is that of technical review and comment only, as required by the PMPC (Act 247).

This annual report is also available on the County's website (Planning/GIS link) at www.waynecountypa.gov.

We look forward to working with you during 2021.

Sincerely,

Craig E. Rickard
Planning Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Planning Commission Members and Staff

Planning Commission Members	1
Past Planning Commission Members	4
Department Staff Members	5

Subdivision Activity and Administration

2020 Municipal Application Reviews	7
2020 Total Applications by Municipality	8
2020 Total New Lots by Municipality	9
Applications and New Lots Created 2001-2020	10

County Topics

Wayne County Recreation, Parks & Natural Resources Plan	13
Wayne County GIS	14

Local Topics

Municipal Ordinance Reviews	19
Wayne County/Municipal Comprehensive Plan Consistency Reviews	21

State Topics

Wayne County Transportation Planning	25
Wayne County Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP)	26

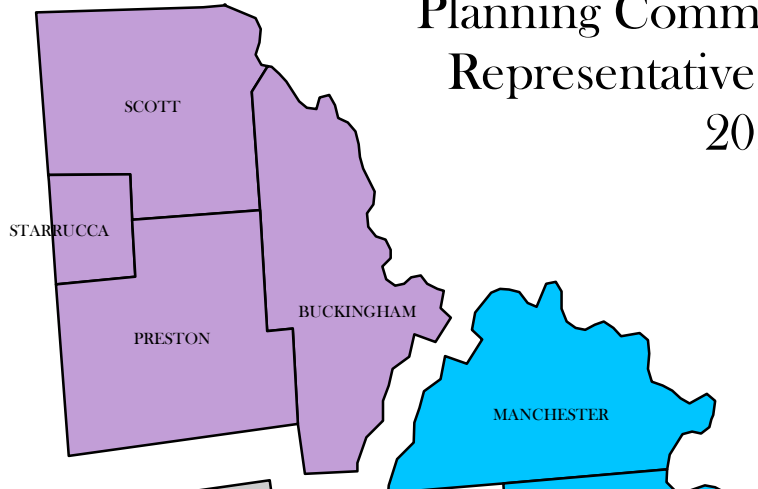
Census 2020	29
Pennsylvania County & Municipal Census Information	30
Municipal Index	MI-1
Zoned Municipalities	Appendix A
Municipalities with Comprehensive Plans	Appendix B

**WAYNE COUNTY
PLANNING COMMISSION MEMBERS**

Wayne County Planning Commission Members Representative Municipalities 2020

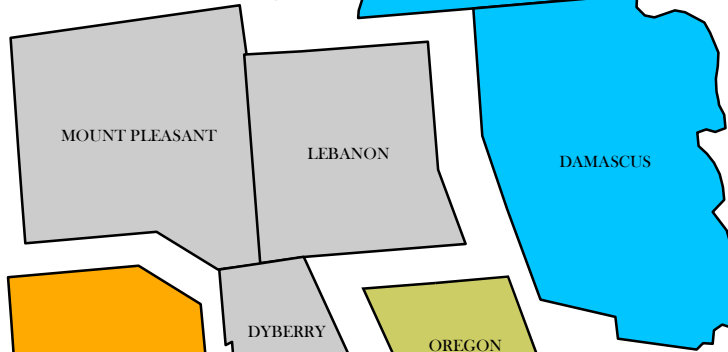
Robert Flynn

Scott
Starrucca
Preston
Buckingham



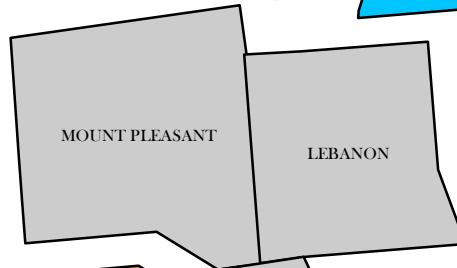
William Troop

Manchester
Damascus



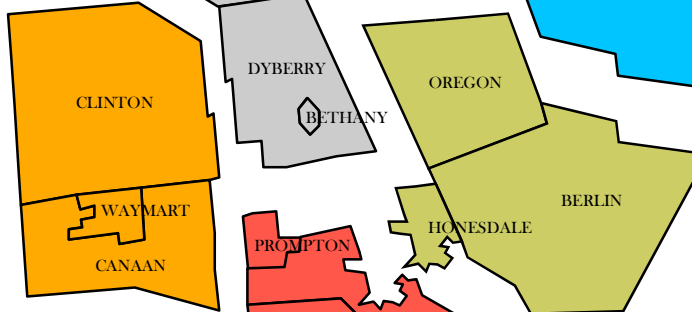
Matthew Meagher

Mt. Pleasant
Lebanon
Dyberry
Bethany



Alfred Bucconear

Clinton
Canaan
Waymart

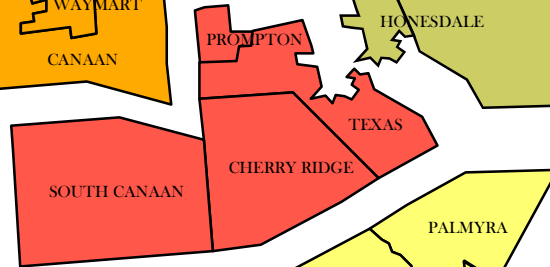


Richard Henry

Honesdale
Oregon
Berlin

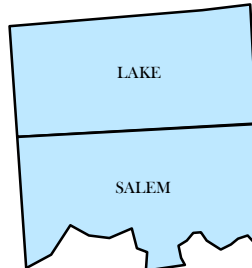
Peter Ridd

Cherry Ridge
South Canaan
Texas
Prompton



Kathy Enslin

Lake
Salem



Alan Highhouse

Palmyra
Paupack
Hawley

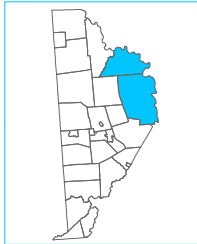


Kurt Caruth

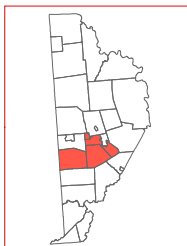
Sterling
Dreher
Lehigh



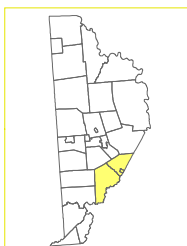
PLANNING COMMISSION MEMBERS



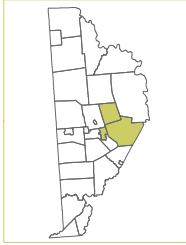
WILLIAM TROOP, *Chairman* – A Wayne County native, William Troop was appointed to the Wayne County Planning Commission in January of 1998. He represents *Damascus and Manchester Townships*. Mr. Troop graduated from Honesdale High School and Devry Technical Institute in New Jersey. He owned and operated Troop Electronic Service until his retirement in 2002. He retired from Wayne Highlands School District in 2017. Mr. Troop served as a Pennsylvania state constable for 12 years. He is past president of the Beach Lake Fire Company, past president of the Dessin Animal Shelter Board and is a member of Beach Lake United Methodist Church. Formerly he served as a member of the Texas Township Planning Board, CPR and EMT instructor and president of the Honesdale Volunteer Ambulance Corps. Mr. Troop lives in Atco with his wife Beth. His planning commission term will expire in December 2021.



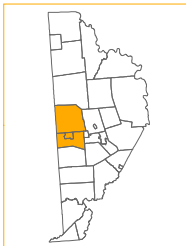
PETER RIDD, *Vice Chairman* – Mr. Ridd was appointed to the Wayne County Planning Commission in January of 2009 and represents *Cherry Ridge, South Canaan, and Texas Townships and Prompton Borough*. He is a Wayne County native, living all his life in Honesdale Borough until moving to Cherry Ridge Township in 2007. Mr. Ridd is a past member and officer of the Honesdale Area Jaycees and has been active in many community volunteer activities and youth sports organizations. He served eight years on the Honesdale Borough Zoning Hearing Board, two years as chairman, and three years on Honesdale Borough Council, lastly as its vice-president. Since 1985 Mr. Ridd has operated Thomas Spinning Lures, a fishing lure manufacturing business located in Hawley. Mr. Ridd is also currently chairman of the Cherry Ridge Township Zoning Hearing Board. He resides in Cherry Ridge with his wife Barbara. Mr. Ridd's term expires in December 2022.



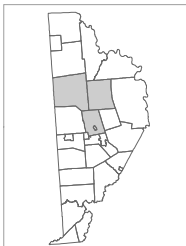
ALAN J. HIGHHOUSE, *Secretary* – A resident of Lakeville, Mr. Highhouse represents *Palmyra and Paupack Townships* as well as *Hawley Borough*. Mr. Highhouse was appointed to the Wayne County Planning Commission in January of 1992, and currently serves as Secretary. He is also an officer in the Civil Air Patrol (U.S.A.F. Auxiliary) and serves as chief of staff for Group 4 (N.E.PA). Mr. Highhouse is a member of Queen of Peace Church in Hawley, a Life member of Texas No. 4 Fire Company, a member of the Fire Police at Lakeville Company 18 and a volunteer staff member of Wayne County Emergency Management. He is a graduate of Honesdale High School and graduated from Lehigh University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business and Economics. Mr. Highhouse has served as C.E.O. of Highhouse Oil Co. Inc. since 1969. Mr. Highhouse's term will expire in December of 2023.



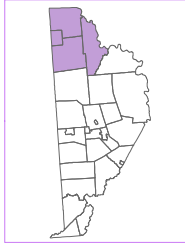
RICHARD B. HENRY – Mr. Henry was appointed to the Planning Commission in January 1996. He represents *Honesdale Borough and Berlin and Oregon Townships*. Mr. Henry maintains a legal practice in Honesdale, PA and includes as part of his practice municipal law. He formerly served on the editorial Staff of “The Wayne Independent” where one of his functions was to monitor local government and areas of land use and planning. He has since authored or co-authored a number of municipal ordinances, including ones involving land use, planning and subdivision. Mr. Henry is active in the Wayne County Bar Association, formerly serving as president. He grew up in Wayne County, graduating from Honesdale High School and currently lives with his family in Beach Lake. Mr. Henry holds degrees from Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey, and Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio. His term will expire in December of 2023.



ALFRED K. BUCCONEAR – Mr. Bucconear was appointed to the Planning Commission in August of 2008. He represents *Canaan and Clinton Townships and Waymart Borough*. Mr. Bucconear graduated from Southern Columbia High School, Catawissa, PA in the academic curriculum and received an Associate Degree in Applied Arts and Science in the curriculum of Forest Technology from Pennsylvania College of Technology, Williamsport, PA. He is self-employed as a Professional Land Surveyor in private practice serving northeast Pennsylvania. Al resides with his wife Barbara in the Waymart area of Wayne County in Canaan Township. Mr. Bucconear serves as Planning Commission Chairman for Canaan Township. His term expires December of 2022.

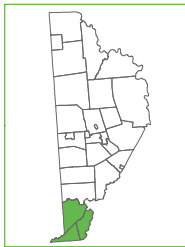


MATTHEW MEAGHER – Mr. Meagher was appointed to the Planning Commission in January of 2018. He represents *Bethany Borough, Dyberry, Mt. Pleasant and Lebanon Townships*. Attorney Meagher maintains a law practice in Honesdale, PA. Born and raised in Wayne County, Mr. Meagher graduated from Honesdale High School and attended the University of Scranton and California Western Law School in San Diego, CA. Attorney Meagher’s law practice has an emphasis in real estate matters and municipal representation. Presently, Mr. Meagher is the Solicitor for Bethany Borough, Dyberry, Manchester, and South Canaan Townships. He also serves as Solicitor for the Dreher Township Zoning Hearing Board and the Western Wayne School District. Attorney Meagher also serves as 2nd Vice Chair on the Wayne Memorial Health System Board. He is a past Vice President of the Wayne County Bar Association, past Board member of WEDCO, past Board member of the Wayne County Historical Society and a past Board member of the Cooperage Project. Mr. Meagher resides in Dyberry Township with his two children, Tess and John. His term will expire in December of 2021.



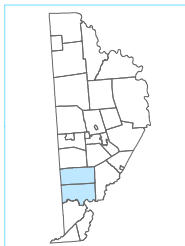
ROBERT FLYNN – Mr. Flynn was appointed to the Wayne County Planning Commission in January of 2020. He represents *Buckingham, Preston and Scott Townships* as well as *Starrucca Borough*. Mr. Flynn was born and raised in Lakewood, PA and attended Hancock Central School. After furthering his education at Rutgers University and the Graham School for Cattlemen majoring in Animal Science and Anthropology he returned home and took over the family farm. Mr.

Flynn currently owns and operates Flynn Stone and Cattle Company along with Flynn Stone Design and Fabrication. Mr. Flynn and his three sons (who reside in California, Texas and Washington, DC) have supplied stone to such notable places as the The US Capital, the Niche Wall at Arlington National Cemetery, the Holocaust Memorial in New Jersey, and the Peace Memorial in Japan. Their stone has also been approved for a project at the White House Rose Garden. Two former US Presidents are also clients of Mr. Flynn. A more recent project was the Great Hunger Memorial on Deer Island in Boston, Massachusetts of which Mr. Flynn donated the stone. Mr. Flynn enjoys working and is proud of the involvement of his sons in the family business. Mr. Flynn's term will expire in December of 2024.



KURT CARUTH – Mr. Caruth was appointed to the Planning Commission in December 2020. He represents *Lehigh, Dreher and Sterling Townships*. Mr. Caruth was employed by IBM Corporation in various customer service positions in CT, MA, NJ and NY from 1983 through 2017. Currently Mr. Caruth owns and operates Caruth Bus Lines, Inc., a school and charter bus operation serving the Western Wayne School District and several private companies. He is a member

of Salem Masonic Lodge 330 in Hamlin and is active in the Salem Community Church. In addition, Mr. Caruth is currently serving as President of the Sterling Township Parks and Recreation committee. Mr. Caruth's term will expire in December 2021.



KATHLEEN ENSLIN – Ms. Enslin was appointed to the Planning Commission in December 2020. A resident of Lake Township, she represents *Lake and Salem Townships*. Ms. Enslin is a Wayne County native and has been employed at The Honesdale National Bank since 1999. She is the President of the Wayne County Business and Professional Women's Club. Ms. Enslin resides in Lake Ariel with her husband Gary. Her term will expire in December of 2024.

Past Planning Commission Members

The Wayne County Planning Commission was created September 23, 1964. The first meeting was held November 12, 1964, with the Board consisting of the following people:

- James E. McKeehen
- Gerard Adams, Sr.
- Lester F. Burlein
- Carl F. Odell
- Charles F. Fredericks
- Douglas Thorpe
- Alfred H. Haase
- Beulah Tiel
- S. Elmore Haag

Through the history of the Wayne County Planning Commission, the following people have also served:

W. Robert Bennett	Kenneth Bailey	George W. Stanton
Robert Gilchrist	A.G. Petrsek	Maurice Bateridge
Melvin Swendsen	Gerard (Rod) Adams	Richard Nash
Arthur Davis	Arthur Goerlitz	Robert Bird
Willard Varcoe	Jack Edwards	George Hocker
Robert Haag	Robert Lubinski	William Theobald
Vicky Lamberton	Frank Ward	Daniel Liptak
Kuni Holbert	Donald Olsommer	Mark S. Davis

DEPARTMENT STAFF

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING/GIS

STAFF MEMBERS

CRAIG E. RICKARD – *Director*, Mr. Rickard began his employment with the Wayne County Department of Planning in January of 1991. He is a graduate of Honesdale High School and Bloomsburg University where he earned a B.A. Degree in Geography with a concentration in Environmental Planning. Mr. Rickard is a Board member of the County Planning Directors Association of Pennsylvania (CPDAP), Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (NEPA), the Wayne Economic Development Corporation (WEDCO) as well as a member of the County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). He enjoys working on his family farm and playing basketball, golf and socially distant kayaking. He resides in Texas Township with his wife Kim, their two sons, Colin and Ethan and his dog Coal.

CHRISTOPHER J. BARRETT – *Assistant Director*, Mr. Barrett began his employment with the Wayne County Department of Planning on July 31, 2000. After graduating from Lock Haven University where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Biology, he was employed by Synergist, Incorporated, which is an environmental consulting firm located in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. In his spare time, Mr. Barrett enjoys golfing, hunting and fishing. He currently resides in Jessup with his wife Kristin, their son Kyle and daughter Kayla.

TERRY A. MAHN – *GIS Technician*, Miss Mahn began her employment with the Wayne County GIS Department in December 2009. Prior to her position with the GIS Department she worked in the Wayne County Tax Assessment Office as a Data Entry/ Mapping Technician since June 2003. During the same time, she worked closely with the GIS Department on multiple programs and projects. With the consolidation of the Planning and GIS departments in December of 2011, Miss Mahn joined the Planning Department. Miss Mahn resides in Jefferson Township.

DEBBIE S. VARCOE – *Planning Technician*, Mrs. Varcoe began her employment with the Wayne County Department of Planning in January 2000. Prior to her position with the Planning Department she worked as a Career Consultant for Wayne County Job Training since January of 1986. Mrs. Varcoe lives in Dyberry Township with her husband Bruce.

KRISTINE R. WASCO – *Planner II*, Kristine started as a full-time County employee in 2015 after completing an internship for the Planning/GIS Department in 2014. She graduated from Wallenpaupack Area High School and Bloomsburg University with a B.A. in Geography: Environmental Planning. Kristine is a resident of Paupack Township where she spends most of her free time outdoors.

DEREK F. WILLIAMS – *Senior Planner/GIS Coordinator*, Derek joined the department in 2007. In his free time, he makes maps, movie festivals, and walks around. Since the recent pandemic, Mr. Williams has embraced the roll of citizen planner for his neighborhood by writing reports for Canaltown, has joined the board of the Clean Energy Co-op, has advocated for walkable communities in all land use discussions, and has started making soup regularly. Planner Derek lives in downtown, Honesdale with two silly rabbits and a Lisa.

PLANNING COMMISSION SOLICITOR

R. Anthony Waldron, Esq.

Attorney Waldron graduated from Villanova University in 1974 and from Dickinson School of Law in 1977. He was admitted to practice law in Pennsylvania in November 1977. He has maintained a law practice in the Hawley area for over thirty years, with a primary focus in Real Estate and Land Use Law. Mr. Waldron also specializes in representing property owners and land trusts in Conservation Easement transactions.

The Land Use practice includes representation of both municipal and private clients. He presently represents several municipalities and zoning hearing boards as primary or alternate solicitor in Pike and Wayne Counties. Attorney Waldron serves as school board solicitor for the Wallenpaupack Area School District. He also serves as the solicitor for the Wayne County Agricultural Land Preservation Board.

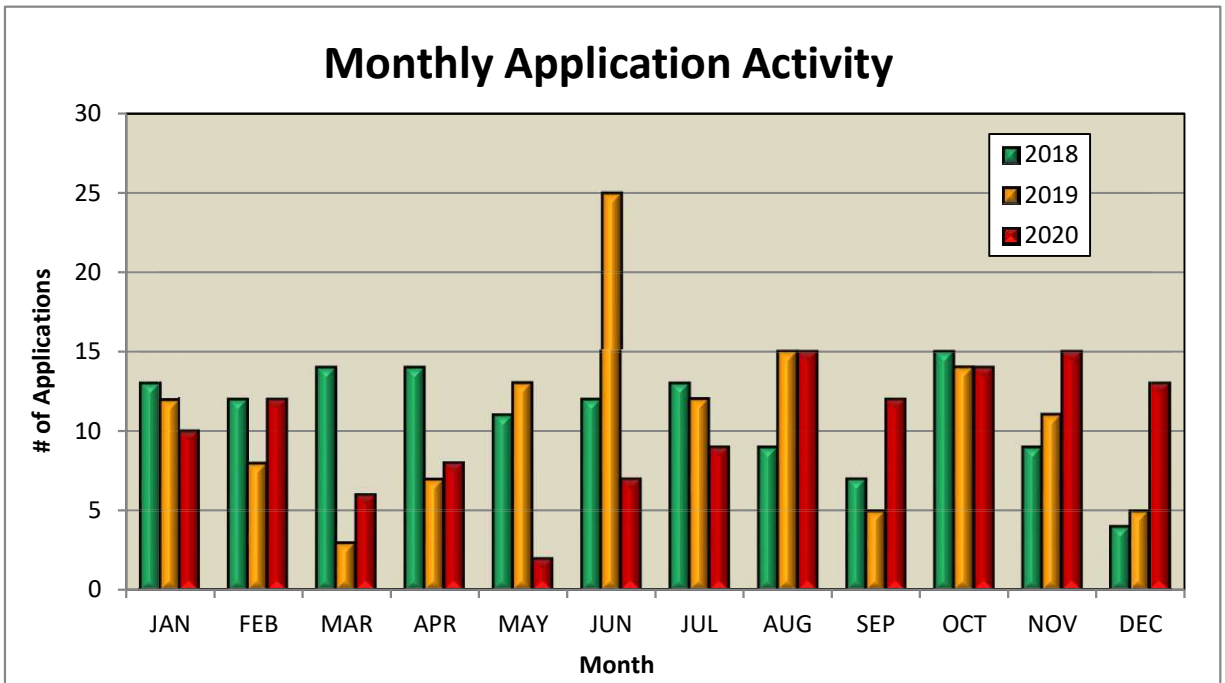
Mr. Waldron is past president of the Pike County Bar Association and serves as board member and legal counsel for the Delaware Highlands Conservancy, Hawley Library, Black Bear Music Conservatory, Downtown Hawley Partnership and the Wallenpaupack Historical Society. Attorney Waldron resides in Hawley.

**SUBDIVISION ACTIVITY
& ADMINISTRATION**

2020 Municipal Application Reviews

MUNICIPALITY	No. of Apps.	No. of Lots	No. of Additions	No. of Land Developments
Berlin	13	4	11	3
Bethany	-	-	-	-
Buckingham	1	1	-	-
Canaan	1	1	-	-
Cherry Ridge	4	1	2	-
Clinton	3	1	6	-
Damascus	20	10	29	1
Dreher	1	-	1	-
Dyberry*	4	3	1	-
Hawley	1	-	1	-
Honesdale	2	1	1	-
Lake	6	3	6	-
Lebanon	1	1	-	-
Lehigh	-	-	-	-
Manchester	4	2	6	-
Mt. Pleasant	6	3	3	1
Oregon	1	-	-	1
Palmyra	2	1	1	-
Paupack	17	2	16	1
Preston	9	2	11	-
Prompton*	-	-	-	-
Salem	8	4	4	-
Scott	2	1	1	-
South Canaan*	10	5	7	1
Starrucca	-	-	-	-
Sterling	2	3	2	-
Texas	5	3	3	-
Waymart	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	123	52	112	8

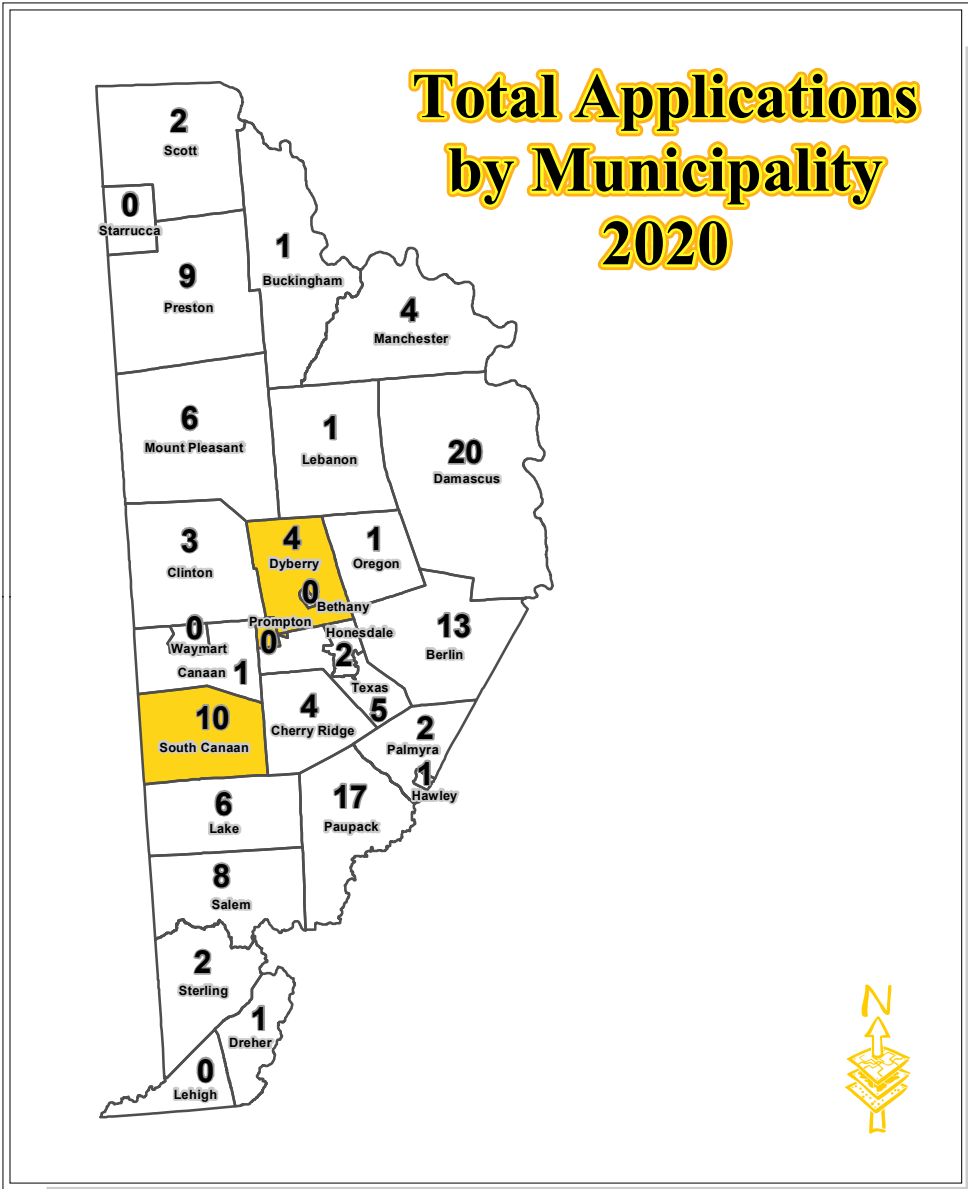
* Under the jurisdiction of the Wayne County Subdivision & Land Development Ordinance in 2020



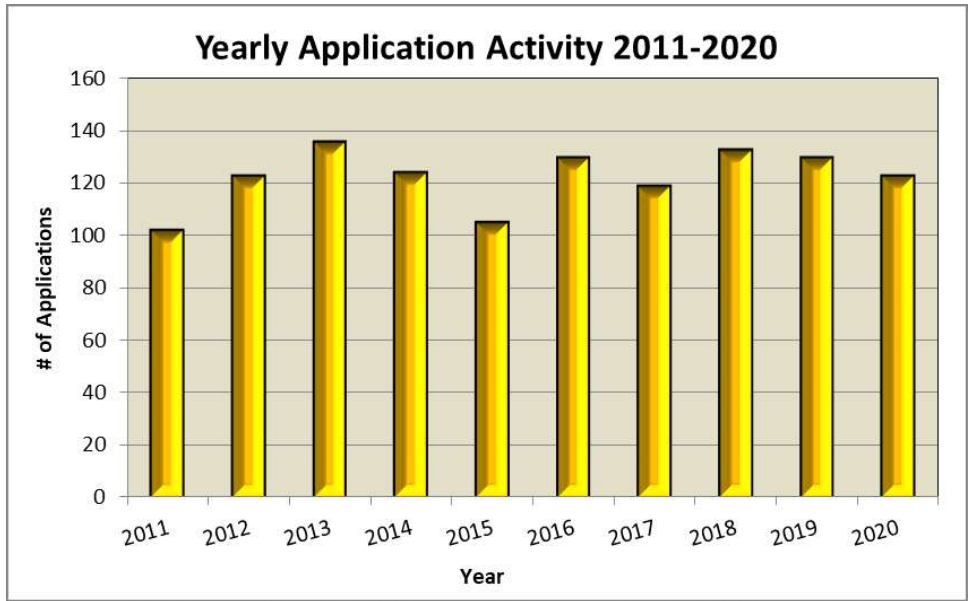
A total of **123** subdivision or land development applications were reviewed by the Wayne County Planning/GIS Department in 2020. The numbers shown within the map to the right represent the number of applications received by the Wayne County Planning/GIS Department from each municipality in 2020.

On the map, the shaded municipalities (Dyberry, South Canaan, & Prompton) were under the jurisdiction of the Wayne County Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance. The remaining municipalities have locally adopted ordinances in effect.

The greatest amount of applications received was in Damascus with 20 applications followed by Paupack with 17 and Berlin with 13 applications.



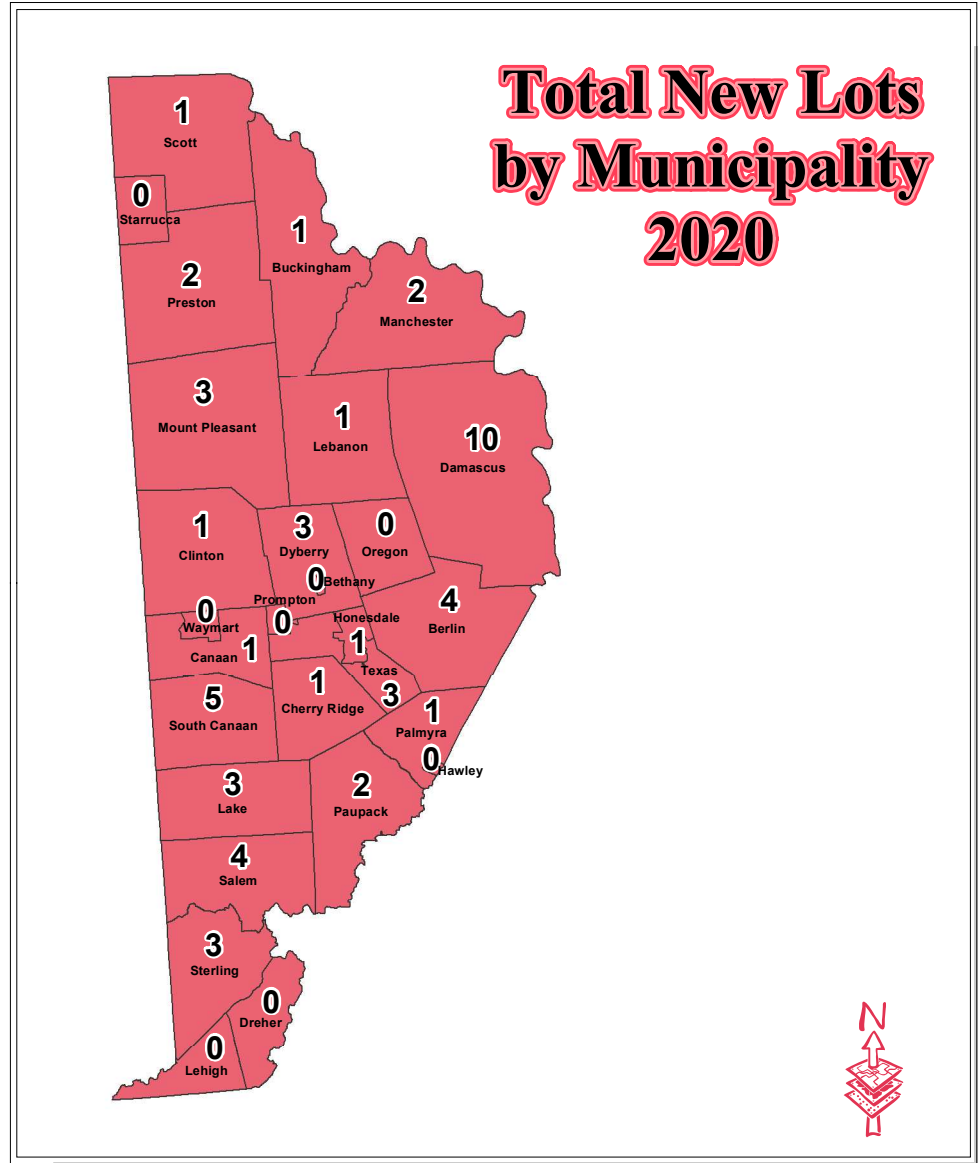
In 2020 the number of applications submitted to the Wayne County Department of Planning/GIS decreased slightly. There were 7 less applications submitted this past year compared to the 2019 total of 130. The highest number in the last ten years was in 2013 with 136 applications. Since then, the yearly applications have been fluctuating, but staying below 140 applications. The average number of submissions over this ten year period was 123 per year.



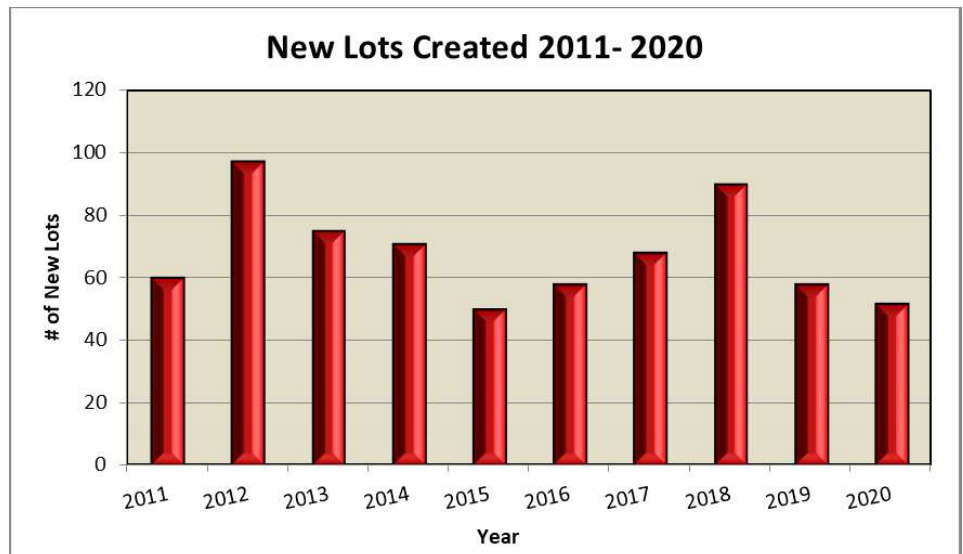
The map to the right shows the number of new lots created in each municipality in 2020. In total, **52** new lots were created in Wayne County in 2020.

The number of new lots created in 2020 decreased by 6 in comparison to last year. The highest total of new lots over the past ten years was in 2012 with 97, followed by the total in 2018 of 90 and 2013's total of 75.

Damascus Township had the most new lots created in 2020 with 10, followed by South Canaan with 5, and Berlin and Salem Townships both with 4. A total of 8 municipalities had no new lots created in 2020, with five of those located in the Boroughs.

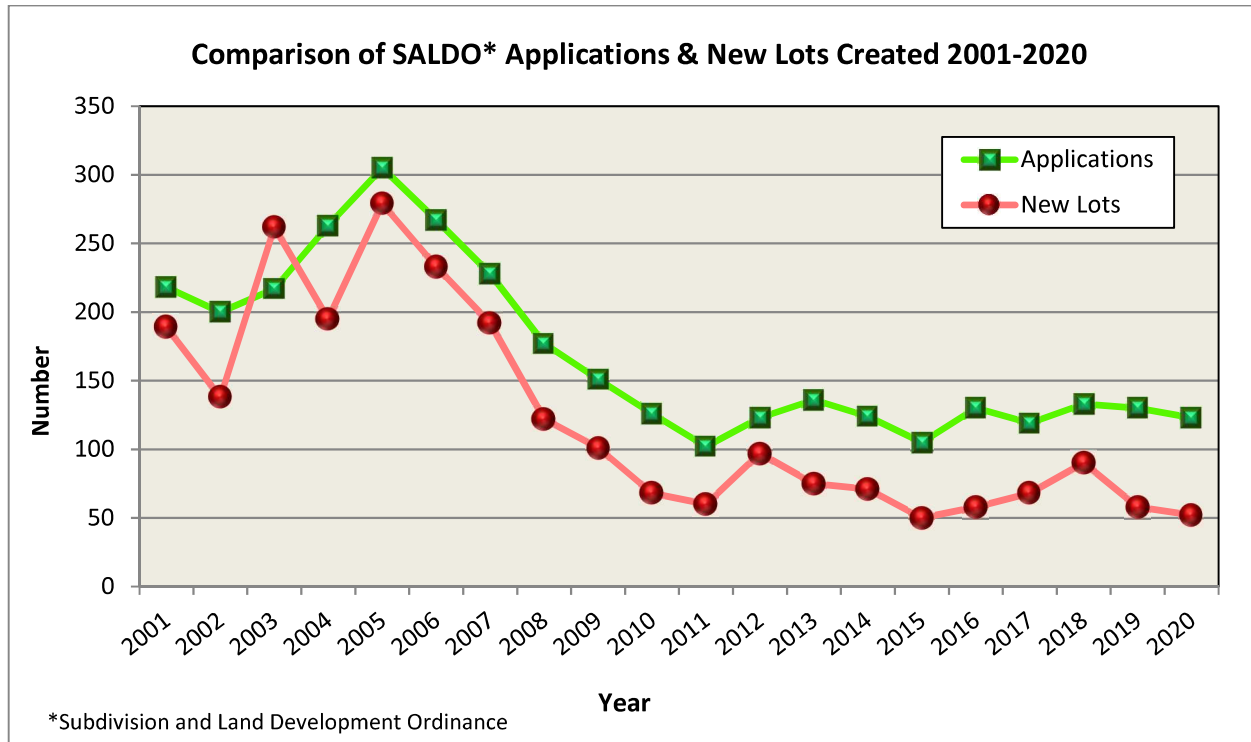


Over the course of the past decade, the average number of new lots created per year was 68. The last ten years have seen fluctuations in total number of new lots. A steady increase was occurring up to 2018's peak, but has declined since.



Applications & New Lots Created (2001 – 2020)

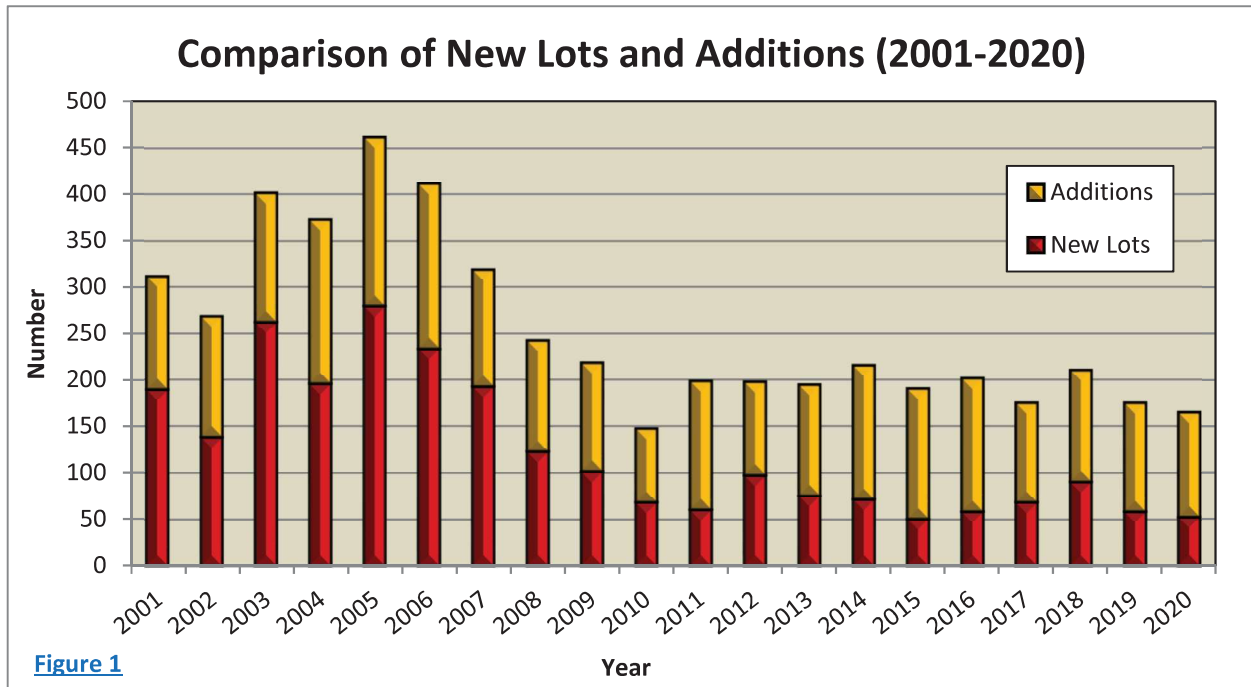
The following paragraphs offer a breakdown of the types of applications reviewed by the Wayne County Planning/GIS Department from the year 2001 up to and including 2020. Comparisons will be drawn between the numbers of new lots created relative to the number of applications received. We will also break down the application results by type and compare the numbers of subdivision applications that result in new lots to those that involve additions. Also illustrated on the following page is the number of land developments reviewed each year compared to the number of subdivisions.



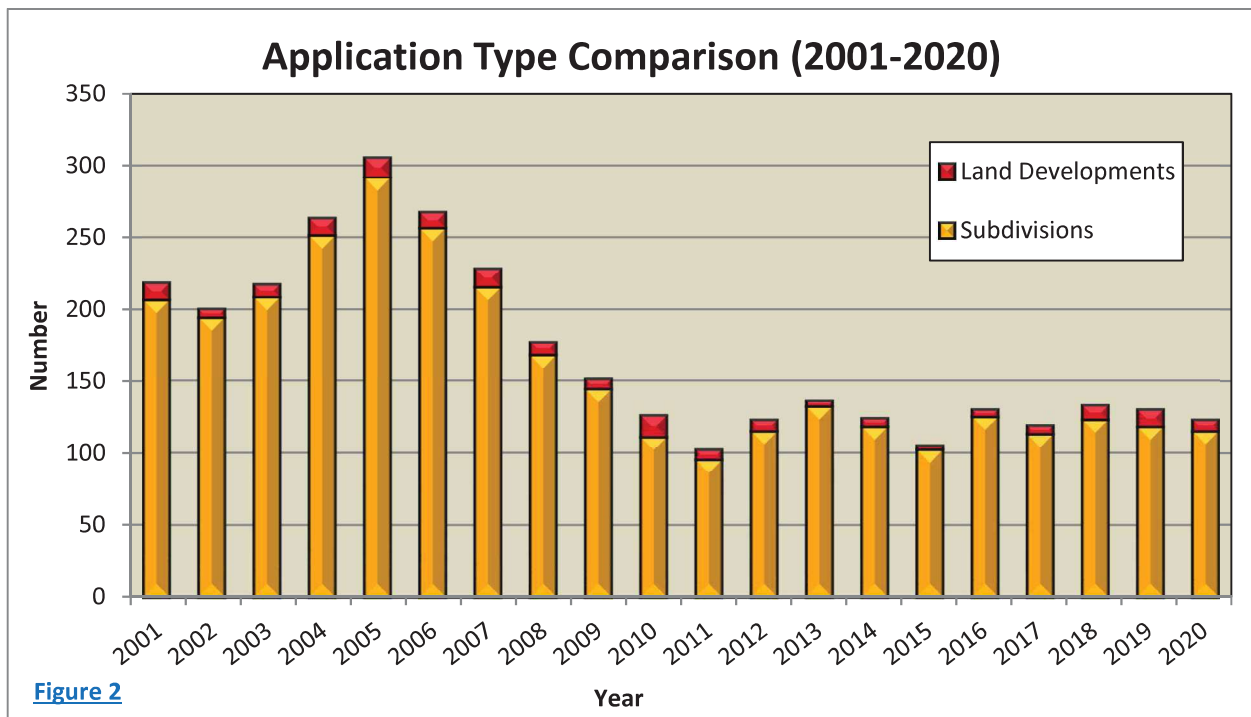
The Planning/GIS Department reviewed seven (7) fewer applications in 2020 than the previous year. The number of new lots created in the County decreased by six (6) with respect to the previous year of 2019. A total of only 52 new lots were created in the County in 2020, which was lower than the previous two-year time period. However, the total new lots created since 2010 has consistently been less than 100 over the past eleven years.

Overall, for the period of 2001 to 2020, a total of 3,377 applications were submitted for review to the Wayne County Planning/GIS Department. Over this same period, these applications resulted in the creation of 2,458 new lots in Wayne County. On an average basis, these totals translate to 169 applications submitted for review and 123 new lots per year over this twenty-year time span. Whether referring to the yearly average, the cumulative totals over this period or simply the yearly comparison of the number of submitted applications to the number of newly created lots, the number of new lots is typically less than the applications figure. The only exception to this pattern over this twenty-year time period was in the year 2003 when the number of newly created lots surpassed the number of applications by approximately fifty. Since that time, the number of newly created lots has consistently been lower than the total applications received for review.

A major reason why the number of applications submitted for review outpaces the number of newly created lots is that a large percentage of subdivision applications result in lot combinations or additions of portions of a lot to another adjoining existing lot. The year 2020 was no exception to this pattern as 112 additions resulted from the subdivision reviews conducted by the Wayne County Planning/GIS Department. This marks the twelfth straight year where the number of additions surpassed the number of newly created lots in the County. Over the past ten years a total of 679 new lots were created in the County compared to 1,238 additions equaling 559 more additions over this ten-year time span (2011-2020). [Figure 1](#) at the top of the next page illustrates the yearly comparison of resulting new lots to additions going back to the year 2001.



Another explanation, but to a lesser degree, of why the number of reviewed applications is greater than the number of new lots is that a number of applications are for the purposes of land development rather than a subdivision of land. A subdivision application proposes changes to existing lot lines or the establishment of newly created lots lines, whereas a ‘land development’, as defined by Act 247, involves certain types of physical improvements to a parcel of land. **Figure 2** below illustrates a comparison of the number of land developments to the number of subdivision applications for each year going back to the year 2001. Although the number of land developments is relatively small in comparison, it is still a contributing factor that explains why the number of new lots is typically less than the number of reviewed applications over the last twenty years. A total of eight (8) land developments were reviewed throughout Wayne County in 2020.



Page intentionally left blank

COUNTY TOPICS

Wayne County Recreation, Parks & Natural Resources Plan

In 2020, Wayne County received grant funding from the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for the purpose of developing a Recreation, Parks and Natural Resources Plan. A request for proposals was prepared to find a consultant to assist the County in the development of the plan. A total of seven proposals were received by the County. After a review of the proposals by the established committee, three finalists were selected for interviews. After the conclusion of the in-person interviews of the consultant teams, the County decided on the firm of Woodland Design Associates, Inc. to oversee development of the plan.

It is anticipated that the resulting plan will provide broad directions and goals for the County's future development as it applies to natural and recreational resources in Wayne County. The plan will incorporate previous studies such as the Wayne County Trail Feasibility Study and other existing municipal and County studies and plans. A large component of the plan's development will be public participation and input. This



River Access with Trailhead and Parking

input will be achieved through public meetings, surveys and stakeholder interviews. In addition to the public input, a steering committee was also formed to support the development of the plan. The committee represents various geographic areas and partners within the County that possess knowledge or experience in recreation and natural resource management. The Wayne County Planning/GIS Department will also be assisting in the effort with the production of mapping and assistance at meetings. The eventual completed Recreation, Parks and Natural Resources Plan will become an important and required element of the next Wayne County Comprehensive Plan Update.

The first Study Committee meeting was held on September 23rd of 2020 at the County Park Street Complex. A work schedule was presented by Woodland Design Associates, Inc. to illustrate anticipated timelines and project development target dates. Among the first steps of the project will be to inventory and analyze existing resources. For the purposes of analyzing and categorizing existing resources, the County will be divided into three sections (North, Central and South). Additionally, a mission statement, project goals and objectives will be developed, along with a survey to gather input on selected topics from the public in the near future. The development of the plan will continue through 2021 with completion slated for early Spring of 2022.

Wayne County GIS

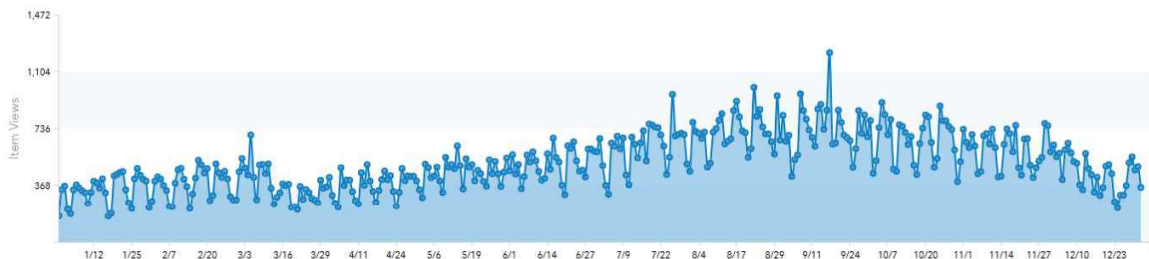
The Wayne County Planning/GIS Department works on GIS (Geographic Information Systems) projects throughout the year. These include daily maintenance tasks such as setting addresses, amending building footprints, maintaining road centerlines, revising tax parcel boundaries and updating the County’s 911 system. In addition, the department regularly supports other County offices that either use GIS directly or rely on GIS data for their projects and workflows. We also serve the public through data requests, custom cartography, aerial mapping products and an interactive online mapping application.

The following are examples of County GIS projects from 2020 and some of the ongoing projects worked on throughout the year.

Wayne County Interactive Map

The Planning/GIS Department’s interactive web map shows tax parcels/ownership, roads, and verified 9-1-1 addresses within Wayne County. The total yearly view count for 2020 was 191,882 with an average of 526 views per day. This is a noted increase from 2019 usage, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and remote work.

To illustrate the year-over-year difference recorded, the most active month of this past year was September. In September 2019, map views totaled 13,002 or 448 views per day. In 2020, September map views nearly doubled to a total of 22,607 or 780 views per day. With continual interest and such regular usage, our office places a priority on updating this interactive map (that can be found on the Wayne County website (<http://waynecountypa.gov/>) on a regular basis.



Interactive map viewership numbers for 2020

Large Neighborhood Mapping

As managers of addressing and road data maintenance for the County’s 9-1-1 system, we’re often assisting residents, property owners’ associations and large property managers with better understanding the addressing within their neighborhoods. With larger developments, our office will produce maps showing all roads, parcels and addresses within said development. These maps are used to get everyone from development managers, residents and County staff on the same page. This year’s mapping included work for Breezewood Acres, Camp Ladore, Paupack Point, Pocono Springs and Woodledge Village.

Municipal Assistance

As requested, our office assists Wayne County municipalities with assorted mapping needs. One such request was an analysis of Borough-owned parcels and parks in Honesdale to support the Honesdale Borough Parks and Recreation Commission. In addition to a greater neighborhood map (portion shown below), individual park maps of key areas were mapped in more detail. Additionally, parcel mapping was provided to Bethany Borough for their municipal operations.



Portion of a map showing Honesdale Borough parks and parcels.

Property Mailing Lists

Planning/GIS provides regular assistance to municipalities and organizations looking to identify various tax parcels. For instance, if a township needs a mailing address list for property owners neighboring a parcel where a conditional use is proposed, our office can generate that list. Likewise, if a watershed management group needs a similar list for parcels within a given watershed, we can provide the same.

WEDCO

Each year, we contribute to the Wayne Economic Development Corporation's (WEDCO) work by providing mapping and resource gathering support. WEDCO's projects range from the site or area specific to wider ranging plans that are more akin to fact-finding missions. This year, assistance included providing Census Block data and mapping WEDCO's Sterling Business & Technology Park and neighboring parcels.

Wayne County Trail Feasibility Study

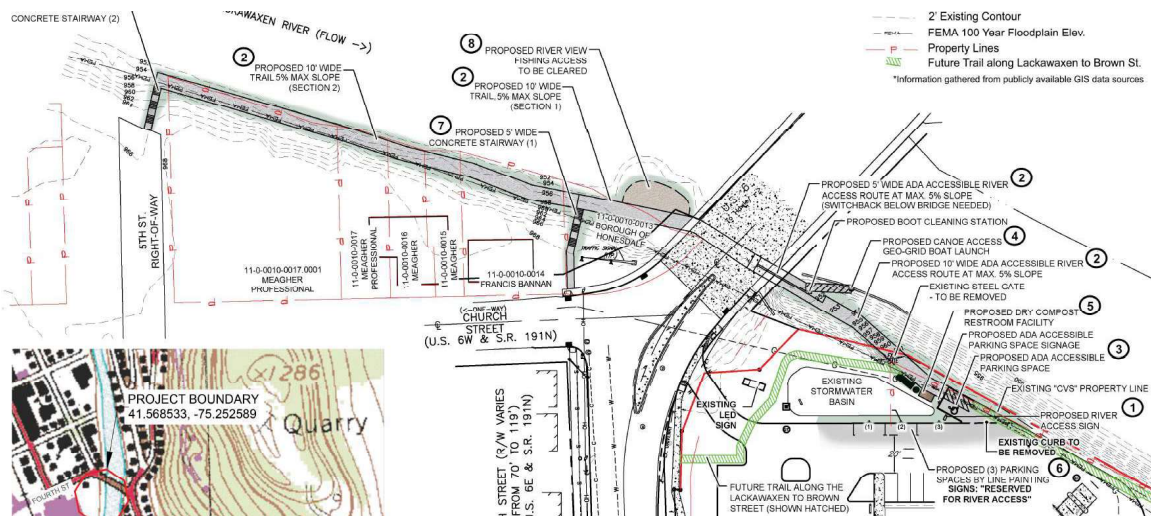
The Wayne County Trail Feasibility Study was completed in May, 2020. This study concluded that connecting Honesdale and Hawley Boroughs along the Lackawaxen River corridor (with connections along PA Route 6, PA Bicycle Route Y, the old D&H Canal Towpath, the Stourbridge Line Railroad, and the Lackawaxen River itself) is both feasible and supported by the majority of survey respondents. This study aligns with the County-wide recreation plan currently in progress.

Next steps for the feasibility study are bringing projects to life. The development of multiple water access/trail connection sites along the Lackawaxen River is a current focus. Sites at Industrial Point and near CVS in Honesdale and a third site in White Mills are presently being planned. These will compliment the Hawley Borough site near Bingham Park, completed in 2020.

Upon completion, these sites will help build a network of access points within the study corridor. They can then be woven together with other places of interest (town centers, commercial areas, historical sites, etc.) parks, and trail segments to activate the work of the feasibility study. Such a network will contain recreation and alternative transportation value that is eyed to increase quality of life for residents and visitors alike.

Also completed last year is a walk/bike trail connecting Lock 31 and downtown Hawley. This trail mainly follows the former towpath and represents nearly a quarter of the eventual length connecting Hawley and Honesdale. Future connections to expand the Hawley side of the line with new trails leading up Wallenpaupack Creek to other, existing trails alongside Lake Wallenpaupack in Pike County.

Wayne County Planning/GIS continues to help Woodland Design and other community stakeholders with mapping and planning project assistance. One such group is that involved in the Pike County Trail Feasibility Study currently underway. This study picks up where the Wayne County study left off, with a plan to lengthen the planning area along the Lackawaxen River to the Delaware River.

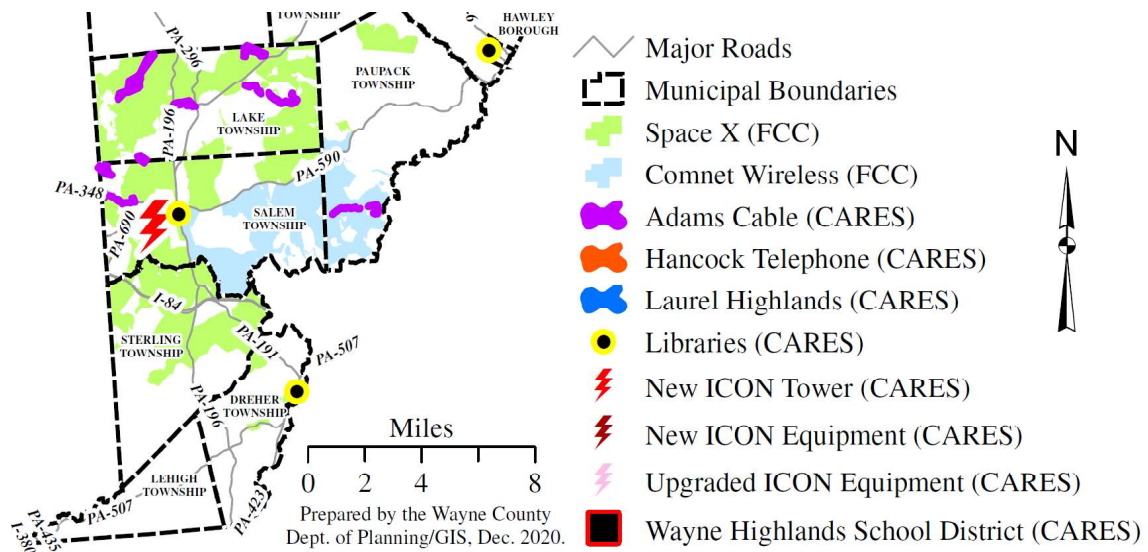


Portion of a draft plan from Woodland Design, including river access and pedestrian underpass near CVS in Honesdale.

Wayne Tomorrow!

The Wayne Tomorrow! initiative meets throughout the year. Our office provides mapping and planning assistance as the group pursues various goals and objectives. One mapping project from 2019 was utilized throughout 2020 to highlight village centers and the County’s communities in relation to each other and existing infrastructure.

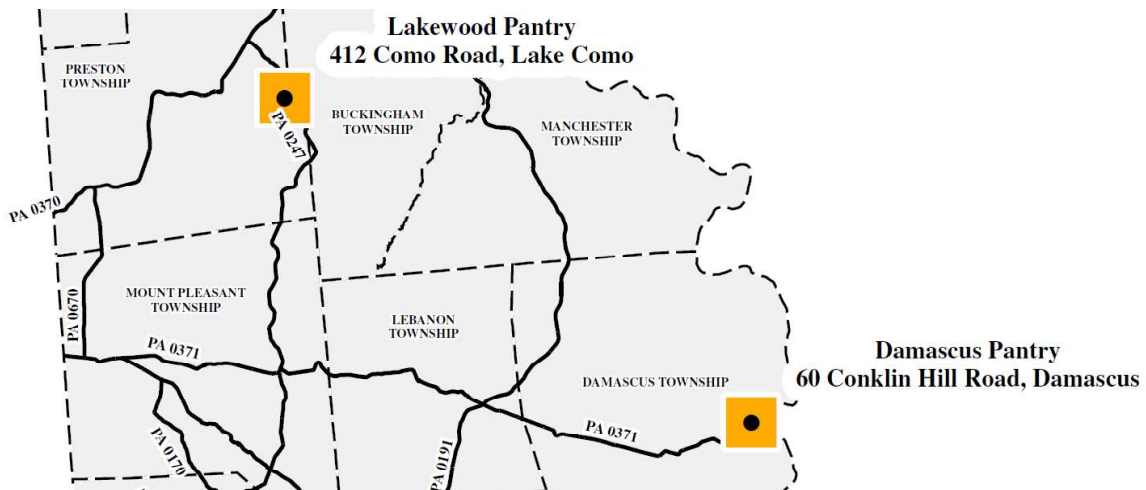
The Wayne County Technology Committee is one active component of Wayne Tomorrow! that we support. A 2020 project involved providing a project map showing where direct federal or County-distributed federal dollars were being allocated to increase the availability of broadband internet services in Wayne County.



Portion of a map highlighting broadband expansion projects.

Wayne County Food Pantries

With food and resource availability being a concern in 2020, our office helped other agencies and community organizations get food to people by providing mapping services.



Portion of a food pantries map.

Wayne County Assessment and GIS

The Wayne County Department of Planning/GIS works closely with the Tax Assessment Office to help maintain tax parcel data, rights-of-way, building footprints, the County's clean and green program (preferential tax abatement) and more. This past year, the work also included strategizing how clean and green and parcel data maintenance can be updated for better operations going forward.

Wayne County 911 and GIS

The County's 911 Department is one we work with regularly. The Planning/GIS Department updates address points, roads, and driveways in the service of 911's Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. Additional maintenance involves processing telephone record changes and revisions to emergency response area boundaries.

Maintaining telephone records and response boundaries is a vital part to the County's 911 system. In 2020, a total of 2,600 telephone number records were reviewed and processed through daily maintenance. Additionally, the County began working with consultant Geo-Comm last year to coordinate data updates to meet next generation 9-1-1 standards.



Snapshot of fire response area boundaries in and near Waymart.

GIS and 911 staff work together on a daily basis to maintain and support the CAD and overall 911 system to the best of their combined abilities.

LOCAL TOPICS

Cherry Ridge Township Code Book Amendments

In November of 2020, our office completed a review of the proposed amendments as related to their Code Book Chapter 78, Driveway and Road Occupancy Permits, Chapters 59 and 108, for the regulating of unlicensed vehicles for purposes of defining a junk yard, adding the definition of Mixed-Use to be permitted within the RD (Rural Development) District as a Conditional Use and adding Cemeteries as a principal permitted use in all Districts. The final amendment proposed to incorporate a new Section 108-32 to regulate Communications Facilities as a Conditional Use within the RD District with a 5-acre minimum and 300-foot setback on all sides. Upon completion of our Act 247 required review, the Township took final action on these proposed Code Book amendments at their December 2020 meeting.

Clinton Township Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance Amendments

In the fall of 2020, our office received proposed amendments to the Clinton Township Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance (SALDO). The amendments consisted of new ordinance sections to regulate ‘Communication Towers’ and ‘Wind Energy Facilities’. Among these proposed regulations were standards relating to siting, setback minimums and decommissioning, in addition to others. The consulting firm of Woodland Design Associates, Inc. was retained by the Township to develop the regulations. It is our understanding that the Township continues to work on the proposed SALDO amendments and it is anticipated they will be adopted in 2021.

Honesdale Borough Zoning Ordinance Amendment

In September of 2020, we received a request to review a proposed amendment to the Honesdale Borough Zoning Ordinance for the purpose of regulating ‘Short Term Rentals’. This new section was proposed to manage those properties typically rented at periods of less than thirty days. The proposed regulations would seek to manage the registration and operation of such properties in order to protect adjoining properties from potential nuisances and also to alleviate potential health and emergency response concerns. Many municipalities are proposing or amending such regulations after a fairly recent Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruling, which classified short term rentals as ‘commercial uses’, relative to Zoning. We understand that Honesdale Borough is continuing to work on the proposed amendments and anticipates adoption sometime in 2021.

Lehigh Township Zoning Ordinance Amendment

In November of 2020, we completed a review of Lehigh Township's proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments, along with proposed stand-alone ordinance regulations related to Short Term Rentals. These new regulations would designate standards related to enforcement, occupancy, and parking for this land use. These proposed amendments and the stand-alone ordinance were not adopted by the Lehigh Township Supervisors in 2020.

Paupack Township Zoning Ordinance Amendment

In January and September of 2020, our office reviewed proposed amendments to Paupack Township's Zoning Ordinance related to lot size, setbacks, and frontage. These amendments were adopted by the Paupack Township Supervisors, prior to our second review, at their September 2020 meeting. We made a comment regarding this timeline as a scheduling reminder for future amendment considerations.

Wayne County and Municipal Comprehensive Plan Consistency Reviews

Bethany Village Senior Living Facility – Sewage Facility Funding

A letter of support was provided to the Bethany Village Senior Living Facility supporting their efforts to construct a wastewater treatment plant. Bethany Village is applying for funding through PENNVEST to assist with this important infrastructure project. The project is consistent with the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan in that such upgrades are essential to group living facilities and protection of water quality from identified malfunctioning on-lot sewer systems.

Damascus Township Park Improvements – Phase II

A letter of support was requested by the Damascus Township Supervisors to apply for funding through the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) Local Share Account (LSA) that will be utilized for Phase II improvements to the Damascus Township Park. The improvements will include upgrades to the former baseball field, an ADA walkway and the completed addition of the community amphitheater. This project is consistent with both the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan and the East Central Wayne County Comprehensive Plan as an objective to maintain and enhance recreational areas and facilities.

Honesdale Borough – Stormwater Control

Honesdale Borough is applying for funding through the Local Share Account (LSA) to be used towards the Borough's efforts to address stormwater control measures in several identified areas within the Borough. These stormwater related projects will benefit the residents by reducing damage to both property and the road network within the Borough of Honesdale. A letter of support was provided to the Borough to assist in securing this grant funding.

Lacawac Sanctuary – Woodland Lakes Property

Lacawac Sanctuary is applying to the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) C2P2 Program and the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) to obtain funding that will assist in the acquisition and future conservation of the Woodland Lakes property located in Oregon Township. Lacawac Sanctuary intends to use this 130+/- acre parcel for future hiking and outdoor educational programming. Two letters of support were provided by the Wayne County Planning Department that will accompany each grant application. The purchase of this property is consistent with the recreation section of the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan.

Lacawac Sanctuary – Environmental Education Center

A letter of support was sent to Lacawac Sanctuary to assist with a grant application through the Wayne County Redevelopment Authority for the construction and renovation of the Lacawac Sanctuary Environmental Education Center. The Wayne County Redevelopment Authority is seeking the funding from the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) Local Share Account. Lacawac Sanctuary provides community education and environmental programs to strengthen academic achievement by providing hands-on, indoor and outdoor programming for the school districts in Wayne County. This project is consistent with the recreation section of the County's Comprehensive Plan.

Lackawaxen River Access Points

In order to assist in the progress of activating the Lackawaxen/Route 6/Stourbridge Railroad recreational corridor in Wayne County, grant funding is being pursued from the PA Fish and Boat Commission to aid in the development of three Lackawaxen River access points between Honesdale and Hawley Boroughs. These points would be located at CVS, Industrial Point and White Mills. The Wayne County Trail Feasibility Study, which was completed in May of 2020, proposes a core trail connecting Honesdale and Hawley Boroughs, connections to existing sites and trails, and multi-use river access points for residents and visitors alike. This project is supported by the Central Wayne Regional Comprehensive Plan, the Lake Region Comprehensive Plan, the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan, the PA Route 6 Management Action Plan and Pennsylvania's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

South Canaan Township – Truck Purchase

A letter of support was provided to South Canaan Township to assist in a grant application through the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) Local Share Account (LSA) for the purchase of a new Township truck. An updated truck will allow the Supervisors of South Canaan Township to provide their residents with adequate road maintenance throughout the year including winter snowplowing that covers nearly 34 miles of Township roads. A listed goal under the County's Comprehensive Plan is to provide for needed equipment and community facilities by seeking out grant funds to reduce the burden on the local taxpayers.

Waymart Borough Council – Storage Shed

Waymart Borough is applying to the Local Share Account (LSA) for grant funds to aid in the construction of a 25'x 36' storage shed to be used to store Penn DOT approved anti-skid materials. A letter of support was sent to Waymart Borough as this project is consistent with Waymart Borough's Comprehensive Plan to provide for a transportation network to safely move people and goods with the objective to develop a highway improvement and maintenance plan.

Wayne County Commissioners – Hankins Dam Park Project

A letter of support was requested by the Wayne County Commissioners to accompany a grant application to the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) to assist with the development of the Hankins Dam Park project located in Mount Pleasant Township. The first phase of this project will involve the required DEP stabilization of this designated high-hazard dam and the completion of a trail/walkway across the top of the dam. One of the identified recommendations in the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan is to examine opportunities for re-use of existing facilities as a way to reduce costs and ensure existing structures of prominence are retained in productive community use. Further development of this property will take place once the initial Phase I project is completed.

Wayne County Commissioners – Industrial Point Recreation Area

The Wayne County Commissioners are applying to the Monroe County Local Share Account (LSA) Grant for funding to develop the Industrial Point Natural Area located along the Lackawaxen River near the confluence with the Dyberry Creek. The first phase of the project will be to remove the existing structure that is currently condemned and develop the land area into a natural area for public community use. This location will offer the community a river access for fishing and boating along with access to hiking and passive recreational opportunities within the Borough of Honesdale. Future phases could potentially offer additional future economic development opportunities. The project is consistent with the goals of the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan in the development of recreational facilities and attractions by supporting municipal park improvement projects in locations suited to the areas of population centers. The Wayne County Planning/GIS Department provided a support letter for this project.

Wayne Highlands School District – Baseball Field Renovation Project

A consistency letter supporting a grant application to the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED), PA Greenways, Trails and Recreation Grant Program was sent to the Wayne Highlands School District. This grant application is intended to be used for the renovation of the baseball field located at the District's Sports Complex in Texas Township. The existing baseball field was unable to be used during the majority of last year's season due to inadequate drainage from frequent storm events. This project was found to be consistent with the "Community Facilities and Recreation Plan" of the Wayne County Comprehensive Plan in that the bulk of recreational facilities should be provided by private enterprise, municipal governments and school districts.

Wayne/Pike Workforce Alliance – Wayne Tomorrow! Agricultural Subcommittee

Wayne/Pike Workforce Alliance is applying for a grant through the PA Dairy Investment Program that will be used to assist the Wayne Tomorrow Agricultural Committee in their marketing investment initiative for the identified Branding and Pairing Program involving the regional dairy industry. This project will be a critical element to sustain and grow agriculture as an economic engine in Wayne County. A letter of support was provided to Wayne/Pike Workforce Alliance as this project was found to be consistent with the County's Comp Plan.

Page intentionally left blank

STATE TOPICS

Wayne County Transportation 2020 Construction Season

Wayne County is an independent county working directly with Penn DOT Central Office in Harrisburg and Penn DOT District 4-0 in Dunmore for County-wide transportation planning. Penn DOT's Roadway Projects that were scheduled for the 2020 Construction Season included the following State Routes:

- SR 6 – Fourth Street (Honesdale Boro) 0.69 miles
- SR 6 – Grandview Avenue – 6.65 miles
- SR 191 – North Main Street – 0.75 miles
- SR 191 – Hancock Hwy – 13.23 miles
- SR 196 – Turnpike Road – 4.98 miles
- SR 296 – Belmont Street – 1.34 miles
- SR 1001 – Oregon Tpke – 0.55 miles
- SR 1003 – Oregon Tpke – 4.46 miles
- SR 1009 – Fallsdale Road – 1.34 miles
- SR 1027 – Wescott Road – 2.03 miles

From the listing above, a total of 36 miles of surface improvements were completed along major highway segments throughout the County.

Interstate Bridge Projects

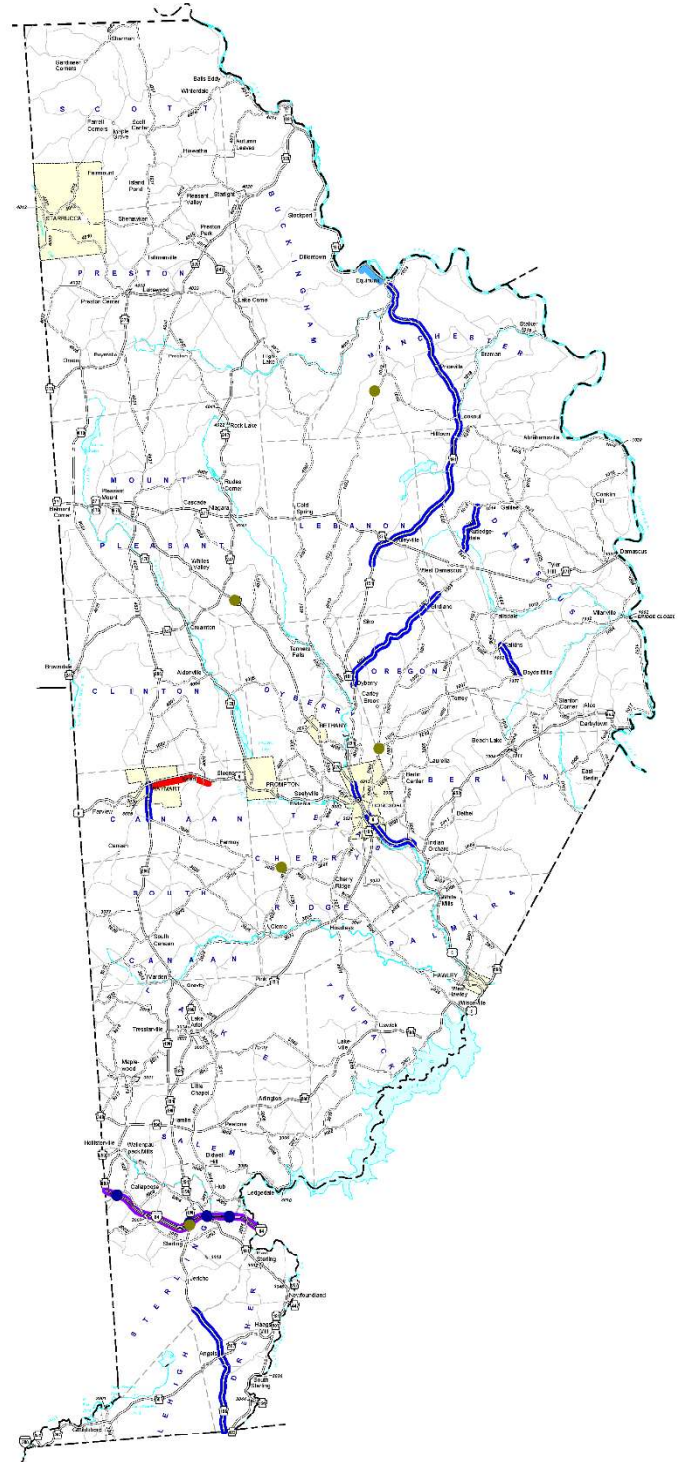
Interstate 84 Bridges were also completed across five locations in Sterling Township. These locations were over Wilcox Creek and Sepko Road (TR 325), over SR 191 (Twin Rocks Road) over Butternut Creek and over SR 196 (Sterling Road). Interstate 84 roadway reconstruction and resurfacing also took place across the entire section of this Interstate in Sterling Township.

State Bridge Projects

Other State Route bridge construction took place on SR 670 over Cramer Creek in Mount Pleasant Township, SR 1001 over Carly Brook in Oregon Township, SR 1023 over South Equinunk Creek in Manchester Township and on the Owego Tpke in Cherry Ridge Township.

State Route Slide/Safety Improvement Projects

One additional Slide repair roadway project took place along SR 191 (Hancock Hwy) just north of Equinunk in Buckingham Township. The last scheduled Penn DOT project for 2020 involved a US 6 safety improvement from the Waymart four corners eastbound just past Elk Lake Drive (SR 4001) in Canaan Township, Wayne County.



Wayne County Transportation Improvement Program

One of the requirements as an independent county is working directly with Penn DOT District 4-0 in the development of the County's 12-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP), which is updated every two years. The 2021 Wayne County Twelve Year Program (TYP) approved by the Pennsylvania Transportation Commission is as follows. Some projects may be completed and future schedules revised at the time of this annual report printing. For the most current listing of Penn DOT road and bridge TIP projects, please visit: <https://gis.penndot.gov/paprojects/TipVisMap.aspx>

WAYNE COUNTY PA - 56 Projects - \$89,850,750

TIP - 47 Projects - \$83,878,750

- [9833](#) Carley Brook Bridge 2 Wayne Replace/Rehab \$3,450,000
- [9834](#) SR 4017 over Dyberry Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$500,000
- [9849](#) T-603 Factory Bridge #5 over Equinunk Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$300,000
- [9877](#) SR 1023 over Equinunk Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$300,000
- [9936](#) SR 3031 over Middle Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,650,000
- [9972](#) SR 2007 over Carley Brook Wayne Bridge Replacement \$600,000
- [9973](#) SR 3002 over Stevens Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,443,750
- [9979](#) SR 4043 over Branch Sherman Creek Wayne Bridge Replacement \$650,000
- [9983](#) SR 1002 over Delaware River Wayne Replace/Rehab \$13,235,000
- [10018](#) SR 191 over Branch Middle Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,300,000
- [10021](#) SR 3018 over Branch Middle Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,100,000
- [10042](#) SR 371 over Delaware River Wayne Bridge Rehabilitation \$3,100,000
- [10046](#) SR 1020 over Delaware River Wayne Bridge Rehabilitation \$9,800,000
- [10048](#) SR 4014 over Balls Creek Wayne Bridge Preservation Activities \$1,450,000
- [56746](#) SR 371 over Dyberry Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,300,000
- [67578](#) SR 296 over Van Aucken Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,500,000
- [67580](#) SR 590 over Jones Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$2,500,000
- [67585](#) SR 3008 over Ariel Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,700,000
- [67587](#) SR 3018 over Tributary Middle Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,700,000
- [67588](#) SR 3020 over Tributary Quinsigamund Lake Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,350,000
- [67589](#) SR 3020 over Inlet Lake Quinsigamund Wayne Bridge Replacement \$650,000
- [67592](#) SR 3030 over Van Auken Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$450,000
- [68900](#) SR 590 over Inlet to Finn Swamp Wayne Replace/Rehab \$600,000
- [68906](#) SR 1004 over Calkins Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$2,600,000
- [68921](#) SR 1023 over South Branch Equinunk Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,700,000
- [79565](#) SR 4041 over Riley Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,600,000

[85786](#) SR 1002 over South Branch Calkins Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$2,200,000
[88469](#) SR 670 over Cramer Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,400,000
[89909](#) SR 4010 over Shadigee Creek Wayne Bridge Rehabilitation \$350,000
[93944](#) SR 1031 over Beaver Dam Creek Wayne Bridge Preservation Activities \$250,000
[96740](#) SR 4031 over Johnsons Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,000,000
[96742](#) SR 3002 over Butternut Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,700,000
[96817](#) SR 652 Slide Wayne Restoration \$350,000
[101099](#) SR 170 over Lackawaxen River Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,700,000
[101390](#) SR 1001 over Carley Brook Wayne Bridge Preservation Activities \$400,000
[101791](#) SR 590 over Branch of Ariel Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,050,000
[102313](#) Wayne Co Bridge Review Wayne Bridge Replacement \$100,000
[109884](#) SR 590 over Outlet House Pond Wayne Replace/Rehab \$850,000
[109885](#) SR 590 over Inlet to Lake Moc-a-Tec Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,100,000
[109886](#) SR 1007 over Boyd's Creek Wayne Bridge Replacement \$1,150,000
[111777](#) SR 6 and Long Ridge Road Wayne Safety Improvement \$1,750,000
[113520](#) SR 1002 over Delaware River Repair Wayne Replace/Rehab \$5,500,000
[113847](#) SR 2009 over Holbert Creek Wayne Bridge Replacement \$750,000
[113868](#) SR 4014 over Hiawatha Creek Wayne Bridge Replacement \$500,000
[113894](#) SR 191, 3031,3042 Intersection Safety Improvements Wayne Safety Improvement \$2,600,000
[114064](#) Church Street over Lackawaxen River Wayne Bridge Replacement \$2,650,000

TYP - 8 Projects - \$5,900,000

[67593](#) SR 3034 over Middle Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$500,000
[68883](#) SR 247 over West Branch Dyberry Creek Wayne Replace/Rehab \$1,000,000
[68967](#) SR 4004 over Outlet White Oak Pond Wayne Bridge Replacement \$300,000
[102010](#) Group 4-16-ST 11 Wayne Resurface \$1,000,000
[102054](#) Group 4-17-ST 5 Wayne Resurface \$1,000,000
[102066](#) Group 4-17-ST 9 Wayne Resurface \$1,000,000
[102085](#) Group 4-18-ST 10 Wayne Resurface \$100,000
[114065](#) Asset Management Phase 1 Wayne Bridge Preservation Activities \$1,000,000

Aviation 1 \$72,000

[104516](#) Cherry Ridge Airport \$72,000

Disclaimer: Current scheduled projects under construction may have been completed and future project scheduling revised accordingly by PennDOT at the time of this County 2020 Annual Report printing.

Page intentionally left blank

**PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY & MUNICIPAL
CENSUS INFORMATION**

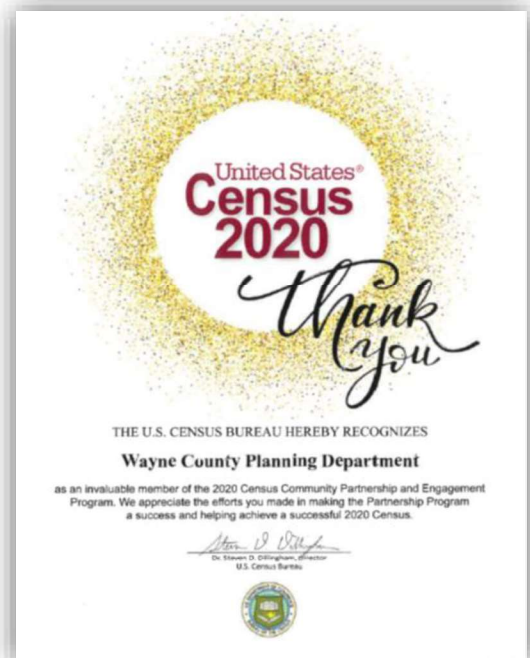
CENSUS 2020

The United States Constitution (Article I, Section 2) requires a complete count of the nation’s population every 10 years. The first census was in 1790. The goal of the decennial census is to count every person living in the U.S. once, only once, and in the right place. Every 10 years, the results of the census are used to reapportion the House of Representatives, which determine how many seats each state gets. After each decade’s census, state officials redraw the boundaries of the congressional and state legislative districts in their states to account for population shifts. The results of an accurate census are used as the basis for distributing more than \$675 billion in federal funds annually to states, counties, and communities to support community resources such as schools, hospitals, and local emergency services such as ambulance, fire departments and police. Pennsylvania receives \$26.8 billion annually – the fifth largest allocation in the nation. Each person counted in rural, urban and suburban areas contributes \$2,100 in federal funds annually. In a period of ten years, that equals \$21,000 per individual independently of age, gender and physical address location.

As part of the public outreach efforts that took place throughout 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic, our office took part in the creation of a Census 2020 Complete Count Committee (CCC) with both the Wayne Tomorrow Action Committee and the Wayne County Community Foundation. CCC’s are volunteer community leaders and organizations created to increase awareness and motivate residents to respond to the decennial count in an effort to obtain the most accurate count as possible. As part of this effort, Census response flyers were included as part of the County food drives that took place through the local school districts, and were also placed along major road segments in the County.

In 2020, the Bureau implemented new technology to make it easier than ever to respond to the Census. For the first time, residents were able to respond online, by phone, as well as by mail. The Bureau used data that the public had previously provided to reduce follow up visits. This became even more important through the pandemic period.

In an effort to assist the Census Bureau to prepare for an accurate and efficient 2020 population count, our Planning/GIS Department had already provided our most current 911 physical address points, road centerline data and building footprint tax assessment data in GIS shapefile format. As the Bureau’s field addressing canvassing took place, we also provided additional aerial photography with physical address points for more concentrated housing areas, especially in the private residential communities with a higher seasonal population base, estimated at nearly 40% of the County, for further field verification. In addition to the funding and legislative representation importance noted previously, the data, once released, will become an important component of local and County comprehensive plans.

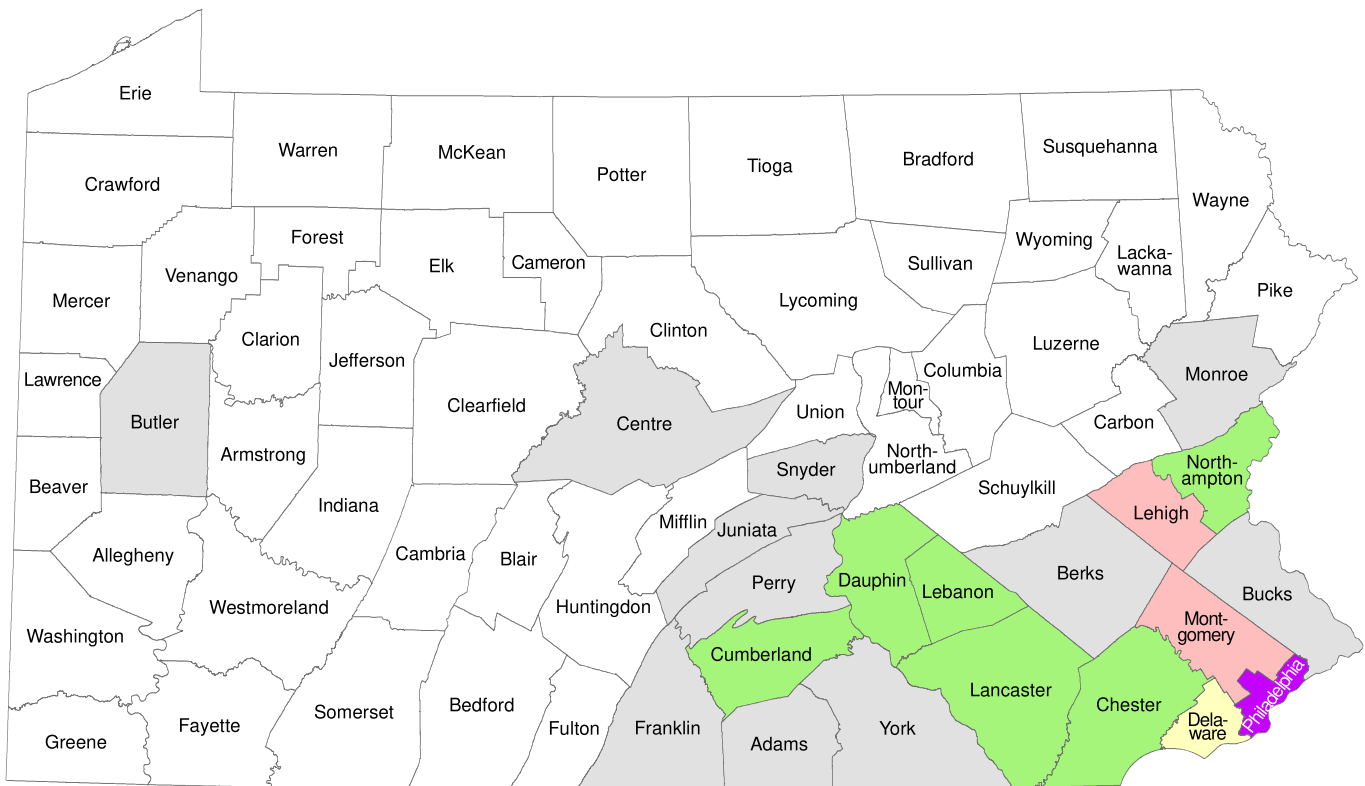


POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE IN PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

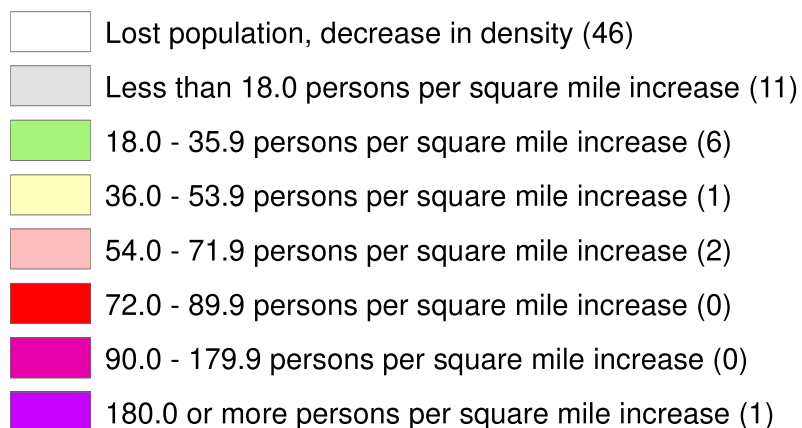
Persons Per Square Mile 2010-2019

Rank	County	2010 Census	2019 Estimate	Change in Population	Square Miles	2010 Persons Per Sq. Mile	2019 Persons Per Sq. Mile Est.	Change in Persons Per Sq. Mile
1	Philadelphia	1,526,006	1,584,064	58,058	134.1	11,379.61	11,812.56	432.95
2	Montgomery	799,874	830,915	31,041	483.04	1,655.92	1,720.18	64.26
3	Lehigh	349,497	369,318	19,821	345.17	1,012.54	1,069.96	57.42
4	Delaware	558,979	566,747	7,768	183.84	3,040.57	3,082.83	42.26
5	Chester	498,886	524,989	26,103	750.51	664.73	699.51	34.78
6	Cumberland	235,406	253,370	17,964	545.46	431.57	464.51	32.94
7	Lancaster	519,445	545,724	26,279	943.81	550.37	578.21	27.84
8	Lebanon	133,568	141,793	8,225	361.83	369.15	391.88	22.73
9	Northampton	297,735	305,285	7,550	369.67	805.41	825.83	20.42
10	Dauphin	268,100	278,299	10,199	525.05	510.62	530.04	19.42
11	York	434,972	449,058	14,086	904.18	481.07	496.65	15.58
12	Berks	411,442	421,164	9,722	856.51	480.37	491.72	11.35
13	Centre	153,990	162,385	8,395	1,109.92	138.74	146.30	7.56
14	Franklin	149,618	155,027	5,409	772.22	193.75	200.75	7.00
15	Butler	183,862	187,853	3,991	788.6	233.15	238.21	5.06
16	Bucks	625,249	628,270	3,021	604.31	1,034.65	1,039.65	5.00
17	Adams	101,407	103,009	1,602	518.67	195.51	198.60	3.09
18	Snyder	39,702	40,372	670	328.71	120.78	122.82	2.04
19	Monroe	169,842	170,271	429	608.29	279.21	279.92	0.71
20	Perry	45,969	46,272	303	551.45	83.36	83.91	0.55
21	Juniata	24,636	24,763	127	391.35	62.95	63.28	0.33
22	Union	44,947	44,923	-24	315.98	142.25	142.17	-0.08
23	Montour	18,267	18,230	-37	130.24	140.26	139.97	-0.29
24	Clinton	39,238	38,632	-606	887.98	44.19	43.51	-0.68
25	Fulton	14,845	14,530	-315	437.55	33.93	33.21	-0.72
26	Sullivan	6,428	6,066	-362	449.94	14.29	13.48	-0.81
27	Potter	17,457	16,526	-931	1,081.32	16.14	15.28	-0.86
28	Huntingdon	45,913	45,144	-769	874.64	52.49	51.61	-0.88
29	Forest	7,716	7,247	-469	427.19	18.06	16.96	-1.10
30	Washington	207,820	206,865	-955	856.99	242.5	241.39	-1.11
31	Tioga	41,981	40,591	-1,390	1,133.79	37.03	35.80	-1.23
32	Mifflin	46,682	46,138	-544	411.03	113.57	112.25	-1.32
33	Cameron	5,085	4,447	-638	396.23	12.83	11.22	-1.61
34	Bedford	49,762	47,888	-1,874	1,012.30	49.16	47.31	-1.85
35	Bradford	62,622	60,323	-2,299	1,147.40	54.58	52.57	-2.01
36	Wayne	52,822	51,361	-1,461	725.60	72.80	70.78	-2.02
37	Clearfield	81,642	79,255	-2,387	1,144.72	71.32	69.24	-2.08
38	Lycoming	116,111	113,299	-2,812	1,228.59	94.51	92.22	-2.29
39	Elk	31,946	29,910	-2,036	827.36	38.61	36.15	-2.46
40	Clarion	39,988	38,438	-1,550	600.83	66.55	63.97	-2.58
41	Jefferson	45,200	43,425	-1,775	652.43	69.28	66.56	-2.72
42	Carbon	65,249	64,182	-1,067	381.46	171.05	168.25	-2.80
43	Pike	57,369	55,809	-1,560	544.96	105.27	102.41	-2.86
44	McKean	43,450	40,625	-2,825	979.2	44.37	41.49	-2.88
45	Warren	41,815	39,191	-2,624	884.14	47.29	44.33	-2.96
46	Susquehanna	43,356	40,328	-3,028	823.44	52.65	48.98	-3.67
47	Wyoming	28,276	26,794	-1,482	397.32	71.17	67.44	-3.73
48	Luzerne	320,918	317,417	-3,501	890.33	360.45	356.52	-3.93
49	Somerset	77,742	73,447	-4,295	1,074.37	72.36	68.36	-4.00
50	Crawford	88,765	84,629	-4,136	1,012.30	87.69	83.60	-4.09
51	Greene	38,686	36,233	-2,453	575.95	67.17	62.91	-4.26
52	Columbia	67,295	64,964	-2,331	483.11	139.3	134.47	-4.83
53	Indiana	88,880	84,073	-4,807	827.03	107.47	101.66	-5.81
54	Venango	54,984	50,668	-4,316	674.28	81.54	75.14	-6.40
55	Armstrong	68,941	64,735	-4,206	653.2	105.54	99.10	-6.44
56	Northumberland	94,528	90,843	-3,685	458.37	206.23	198.19	-8.04
57	Schuylkill	148,289	141,359	-6,930	778.63	190.45	181.55	-8.90
58	Fayette	136,606	129,274	-7,332	790.34	172.84	163.57	-9.27
59	Allegheny	1,223,348	1,216,045	-7,303	730.08	1,675.64	1,665.63	-10.01
60	Blair	127,089	121,829	-5,260	525.8	241.71	231.70	-10.01
61	Lackawanna	214,437	209,674	-4,763	459.08	467.1	456.73	-10.37
62	Mercer	116,638	109,424	-7,214	672.58	173.42	162.69	-10.73
63	Erie	280,566	269,728	-10,838	799.15	351.08	337.52	-13.56
64	Beaver	170,539	163,929	-6,610	434.71	392.31	377.10	-15.21
65	Lawrence	91,108	85,512	-5,596	358.18	254.36	238.74	-15.62
66	Westmoreland	365,169	348,899	-16,270	1,027.55	355.38	339.54	-15.84
67	Cambria	143,679	130,192	-13,487	688.35	208.73	189.14	-19.59
	Pennsylvania	12,702,379	12,801,989	99,610	44,742.71	283.90	286.12	2.22

Population Density Change in Pennsylvania Counties 2010-2019



Between 2010 and 2019 the U.S. Census Bureau estimates Pennsylvania's population density increased 2.2 persons per square mile. During that time, a total of 21 counties are estimated to have increased in population while 46 counties decreased.



Wayne County Estimated Municipal Population Change: 2010-2019

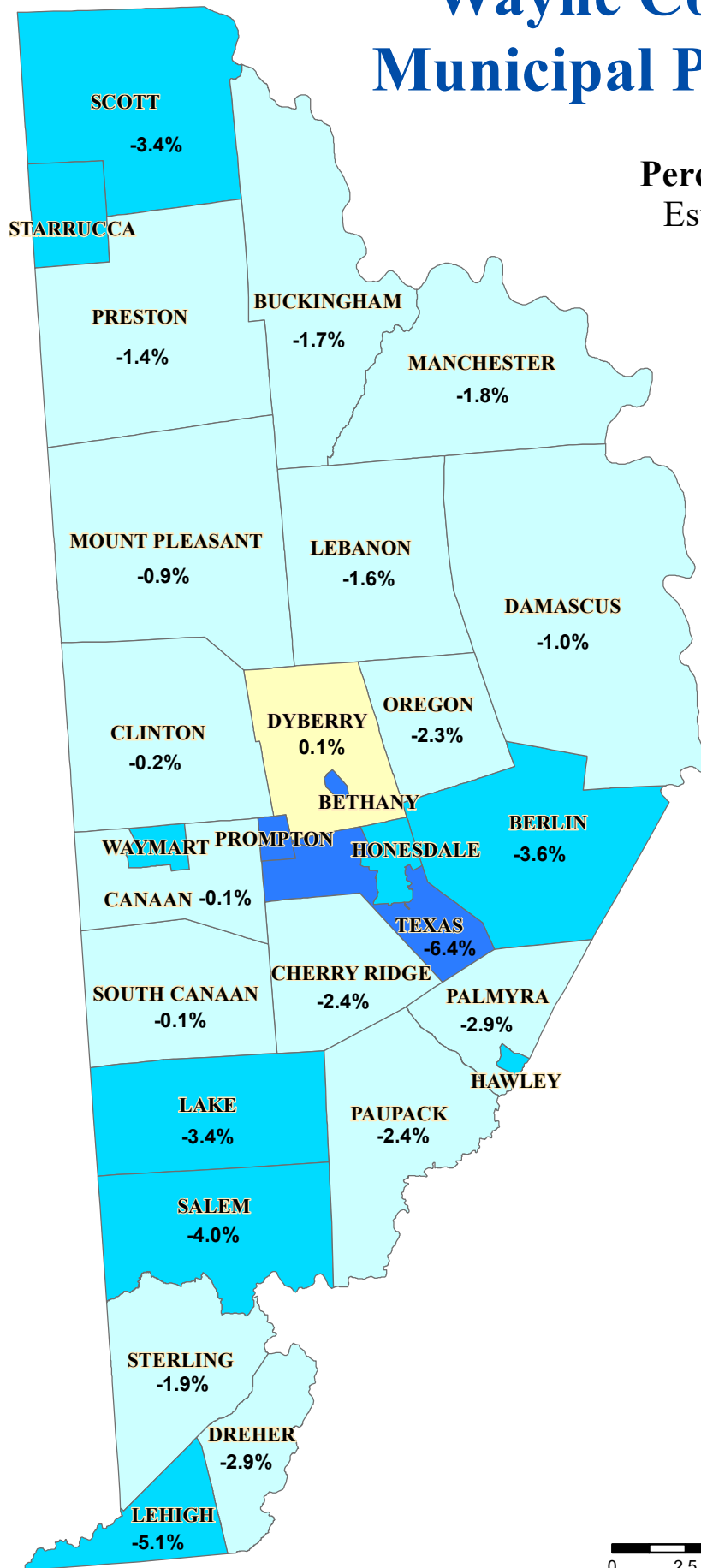
MUNICIPALITY	2010 Estimate Base	2019 Estimate	Difference	Percent Change
Berlin Township	2,562	2,470	-92	-3.6%
Bethany Borough	245	224	-21	-8.6%
Buckingham Township	520	511	-9	-1.7%
Canaan Township	3,963	3,960	-3	-0.1%
Cherry Ridge Township	1,898	1,853	-45	-2.4%
Clinton Township	2,053	2,048	-5	-0.2%
Damascus Township	3,661	3,624	-37	-1.0%
Dreher Township	1,412	1,371	-41	-2.9%
Dyberry Township	1,407	1,408	1	0.1%
Hawley Borough	1,212	1,153	-59	-4.9%
Honesdale Borough	4,476	4,281	-195	-4.4%
Lake Township	5,275	5,094	-181	-3.4%
Lebanon Township	684	673	-11	-1.6%
Lehigh Township	1,881	1,786	-95	-5.1%
Manchester Township	834	819	-15	-1.8%
Mount Pleasant Township	1,357	1,345	-12	-0.9%
Oregon Township	776	758	-18	-2.3%
Palmyra Township	1,338	1,299	-39	-2.9%
Paupack Township	3,830	3,737	-93	-2.4%
Preston Township	1,014	1,000	-14	-1.4%
Prompton Borough	250	234	-16	-6.4%
Salem Township	4,265	4,095	-170	-4.0%
Scott Township	593	573	-20	-3.4%
South Canaan Township	1,766	1,764	-2	-0.1%
Starrucca Borough	173	165	-8	-4.6%
Sterling Township	1,450	1,423	-27	-1.9%
Texas Township	2,589	2,424	-165	-6.4%
Waymart Borough	1,341	1,269	-72	-5.4%
Wayne County	52,825	51,361	-1,464	-2.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Release Date: May 21, 2020

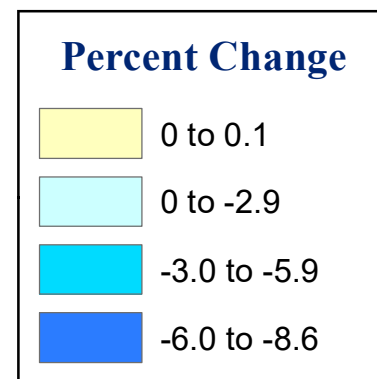
Wayne County Estimated Municipal Population Change

Percent Change from 2010 Census
Estimate Base to 2019 Estimates

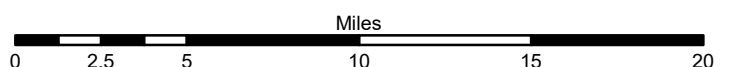


Boroughs	
Bethany	-8.6%
Hawley	-4.9%
Honesdale	-4.4%
Prompton	-6.4%
Starrucca	-4.6%
Waymart	-5.4%

Prepared by the
Wayne County Planning/GIS
Department
July 2020



Data Source:
U.S. Census Bureau
May 2020



Page intentionally left blank

MUNICIPAL INDEX

TOWNSHIP OF BERLIN

SUPERVISORS

Charles Gries 729-8473
Cathy Hunt 729-8073
Robert Mahon 507-0872

Meeting Date: 3rd Monday each month
Location: Berlin Twp. Community Center
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Cathy Hunt 729-8073
PO Box 61
Beach Lake, PA 18405

Hours: Tuesday 9:00 am - 2:00 pm
Wednesday 9:00 am - 1:00 pm
E-mail: berlntp@ptd.net

PLANNING COMMISSION

George Martin 251-9744
Charles Bayly 729-1609
Carol Dunn 729-8707
Paul Henry 729-7380
Jeff Olver 729-7120

Meeting Date: 2nd Thursday each month
Location: Berlin Twp. Community Center
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Cathy Hunt 729-8073

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Leroy Finlon 937-4855

SOLICITOR

Jeffrey Treat 253-1209

TAX COLLECTOR

Brandy Freiermuth 729-1900

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Cathy Hunt 729-8073

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

BIU 344-9681
Bob Bates 493-1716

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	No
Building Permit	Yes

BOROUGH OF BETHANY

COUNCIL MEMBERS

John Harvey 352-4512
Ruth Bairstow 251-9731
Jack Rickert 352-5832
Robert Dyer (973) 714-4845
Jan Cheripko 253-0473
Shawn Kinzinger 983-8203
Christopher Peroni 251-4346

Meeting Date: 2nd Tuesday each month
Location: Bethany Library
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Laurie Alabovitz 251-8099
150 Noble Lane
Bethany, PA 18431

PLANNING COMMISSION

Roebing Gravel 253-6868
Ray Kimble 253-6655

Meeting Date: 2nd Tuesday each month
Location: Bethany Library
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Roebing Gravel 253-6868

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Leroy Finlon 937-4855

SOLICITOR

Matthew Meagher 253-5229

TAX COLLECTOR

Susan Kimble 253-6655

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Ed Lagarenne (z) 224-6131
Bob Bates (p) 493-1716

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Ed Lagarenne 224-6131

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Warren Heinly 253-5573

MAYOR

Gwen Borden 470-5160

BOROUGH LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF BUCKINGHAM

SUPERVISORS

Kurt Mueller 224-4551
Bradley Shaffer 798-2315
Robert Bennett 798-2164

Meeting Date: 1st Monday each month
Location: Township Building in Starlight
Time: 5:00 pm

SECRETARY

Laura Travis 798-2949
1768 O&W Road 798-2309 (office)
Starlight, PA 18461

Hours: Thursday
8:30 am - 4:00 pm
E-mail: bucktwp@verizon.net

PLANNING COMMISSION (currently suspended)

Russ Warner 224-4648
Joann Morsch 798-2530
John Oleson 798-2267
David Rapp 798-0390

SECRETARY

Laura Travis 798-2949

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

James McDonald 470-9341

ALTERNATE SEO

Russ Warner 224-4648

SOLICITOR

Michael Lehutsky 253-3800

TAX COLLECTOR

Michelle B. Hunt 798-2183

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF CANAAN

SUPERVISORS

Ronald Shemanski 351-5074
Paul Curtis 470-5678
Todd Houman 267-6104

Meeting Date: 1st Wednesday each month
Location: Robert D. Wilson School
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Carol Burkhardt 493-5951
1327 Roosevelt Hwy Bldg. B
Waymart, PA 18472

Hours: By appointment
E-mail: carol.necc@echoes.net
Webpage: www.canaantownshippa.org

PLANNING COMMISSION

Alfred Bucconear 488-6847
Mike Burns 488-6256
Wendell Hunt 488-5269
Edwin Racht 488-6109

Meeting Date: Last Wednesday each month
Location: Robert D. Wilson School Library
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Rose Dragwa 499-2845

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Leroy Finlon 937-4855

SOLICITOR

Mark Zimmer 253-0300

TAX COLLECTOR

Linda Davis 488-6349

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Bob Bates (p) 493-1716
Terry Dragwa (z) 488-6547

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Edwin Racht 488-6109
James Labar 488-6334
Paul Cavage 253-9036
Anthony Waldron, Atty. 226-6288

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF CHERRY RIDGE

SUPERVISORS

John W. Rickard Jr. 253-5956
David Sporer 470-3181
Marcus Lienert

Meeting Date: 1st Tuesday each month
Location: Cherry Ridge Community Hall
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Gerald McDonald 253-8464
269 Spinner Road
Honesdale, PA 18431

Hours: By Appointment
Webpage: www.cherryridgetwp.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

John Kretschmer 251-8526
Joe Rose 253-6780
Bert Rickard 253-4709
Shawn Garing
Jerry Rowe 253-4469
Angela Bates

Meeting Date: 1st Monday each month
Location: Cherry Ridge Community Hall
Time: 8:00 pm

SECRETARY

David Sporer 470-3181

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Gary Enslin 698-6697

ALTERNATE SEO

Charles Bayly 729-1609

SOLICITOR

Brendan Ellis 253-5229

TAX COLLECTOR

Edward Coar 488-5236

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Tim Gumble (z)
Bob Bates (p) 493-1716

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

ZONING HEARING BOARD

William Theobald 253-2006
Peter Ridd 253-4659
Michael Frigoletto 253-4940
Randy Rowe 253-6421

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	No
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF CLINTON

SUPERVISORS

James Zefran 960-2060
Brian Non 290-5659
Russell Curtis 960-1188

Meeting Date: 2nd Wednesday each month
Location: Municipal Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Jill Droppa 785-5937
1799 White Oak Drive
Forest City, PA 18421

Hours: Saturday 8:00 am – 11:00 am
Email: clintontwp@yahoo.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

Richard Martzen 488-9360
Brandon Cole
Brian Non 290-5659
Matt Tomazic 267-6048
David Hauenstein III 785-5495
Brad Bates 904-7991

Meeting Date: 1st Thursday each month
Location: Municipal Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Joe Franceski Jr. 785-3033

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Leroy Finlon 937-4855
Gary Enslin 698-6697

SOLICITOR

Jeffrey Treat 253-1209
Christopher Farrell 488-9600

TAX COLLECTOR

Marianne Thorpe 785-3351

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Mike Dolph 470-5996
Russ Curtis (alt) 960-2060

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF DAMASCUS

SUPERVISORS

Joseph Canfield 224-4507
Dan Rutledge 253-2754
Steve Adams 224-4163

Meeting Date: 3rd Monday each month
Location: Damascus Twp. Municipal Bldg.
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Melissa Haviland 224-4410
60 Conklin Hill Road
Damascus, PA 18415

Hours: Monday - Friday
8:00 am - 2:00 pm
E-mail: damtres1@ptd.net
Webpage: damascustwp.org

PLANNING COMMISSION

Martin Kunstmann 224-4377
Ed Hook 224-7870
Susan Canfield 224-4326
Joseph Harcum 224-6186
Bill Adams 224-4428
Gerald Brussell Jr. 224-6426
Jason Maciejewski 493-2950
Scott Price 729-8907

Meeting Date: 2nd Thursday each month
Location: Damascus Twp. Municipal Bldg.
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Christine Hook 224-4410

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Charles Bayly 729-1609

SOLICITOR

Jeffrey Treat 253-1209

TAX COLLECTOR

Barbara VanOrden 729-7493

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Ed Lagarenne (p)(z) 224-4410
8:00 am – 11:00 am

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Lyle Hocker 729-7981 Daniel DJ Rutledge (alt)
Hunter Hill
Fred Pingel
Carol Ohlandt

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF DREHER

SUPERVISORS

David Peet 676-4976
Rebecca Keiper 676-4976
William Reese 676-4976

Meeting Date: 2nd Tuesday each month
Place: Dreher Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 6:00 pm

SECRETARY

Debbie Gromlich 676-4976
PO Box 177
Newfoundland, PA 18445

Hours: Tuesday
8:00 am – 12:00 pm
E-mail: drehertownship@gmail.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

Peter Holzapfel 676-9953
John Young 676-0535
Jerry McLain 676-3406
Barry Moore
Lou Palazzi
David Peet 676-4976

Meeting Date: 3rd Tuesday each month
Place: Dreher Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 12:00 noon

SECRETARY

Debbie Gromlich 676-4976

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Gary Enslin 241-8743

ALTERNATE SEO

Jeryl Rinehart 994-6546

SOLICITOR

Anthony Magnotta 226-5700

TAX COLLECTOR

Kathy Young 676-5705

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Michael Kolvek (z) 676-0607
George Stefanski (p) 344-9681

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

George Stefanski 344-9681
(BIU)

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Richard Smith
Leonard Gilpin 676-3847
James Lee
Pete Pardi (alt)

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF DYBERRY

SUPERVISORS

Kevin McGinnis 468-5427
Bruce A. Varcoe 253-0636
Gregory Reed 445-1352

Meeting Date: 2nd Monday each month
Location: Himalayan Inst. Community Rm.
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Jill George 253-7897
44 Cabin Corner
Honesdale, PA 18431

PLANNING COMMISSION

No planning commission

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Charles Bayly 729-1609

SOLICITOR

Matthew Meagher 253-5229

TAX COLLECTOR

Joan Donofry 253-5922

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Kevin McGinnis 468-5427

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	No
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	No
Building Permit	Yes

BOROUGH OF HAWLEY

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Ann Monaghan 226-9545
Elaine Herzog 226-9545
Michael Dougherty 226-9545
Christina F. Murray 226-9545
Joseph Faubel 226-9545
Michele Rojas 226-9545
Patricia Bartleson 226-9545

Meeting Date: 2nd Wednesday each month
Location: Hawley Borough Hall
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Andrea Racht 226-9545
PO Box 197
Hawley, PA 18428

Hours: Monday - Friday
8:00 am - 5:00 pm
E-mail: hawleyb@ptd.net
Webpage: Hawley-borough.org

PLANNING COMMISSION

Lou Cozza 226-9545
John Reid 226-9545
Michele Rojas 226-9545
Mary Sanders 226-9545
Kathleen Hayes 226-9545
Ann Monaghan 226-9545

Meeting Date: 1st Tuesday each month
Location: Hawley Borough Hall
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Michele Rojas 226-9545

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Central Sewage – No SEO

SOLICITOR

Robert Bernathy 226-5771

TAX COLLECTOR

Barbara Middaugh 226-3833

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Shawn McGlynn 484-330-9088

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Shawn McGlynn 484-330-9088

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Tim Tyre 226-9545
William Delling 226-9545
Lee Benjamin 226-9545

MAYOR

David Kevin Hawk 226-9545

BOROUGH LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Zoning	Yes	Building Permit	Yes

BOROUGH OF HONESDALE

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Michael Augello 253-0731
Jared Newbon 468-3130
Robert Jennings 253-1520
James Jennings 253-0731
James Brennan, Jr 253-0731
Jason Newbon 470-7036
William McAllister 253-5005

Meeting Date: 2nd Monday each month
Location: City Hall
Time: 6:00 pm

SECRETARY

Judy Poltanis 253-0731
958 Main Street
Honesdale, PA 18431

Hours: Monday - Friday
9:00 am - 3:00 pm
E-mail: hdleboro@ptd.net
Website: honesdaleborough.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

Jerome Theobald 253-1970
Gerald Atkinson 253-2638
Steve Bates 253-3706
George Korb 253-9263
Mary Beth Wood 253-2537
Jared Newbon 468-3130

Meeting Date: 1st Wednesday each month
Location: City Hall
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Greg Celesky 470-5564

MAYOR

Sarah Canfield 253-0731

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

JHA Associates 253-0731

ALTERNATE SEO

vacant

SOLICITOR

Richard Henry 253-7991

TAX COLLECTOR

Coleen Tuman 251-9226

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Vacant (z)
NEIC (p) 280-2111

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

NEIC 280-2111

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Jerry Dulay	253-5175	Scott Floyd	903-4924
James Firmstone	253-0755	Karen Newbon	352-3408
Michael Dadig	253-6917		

BOROUGH LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Zoning	Yes	Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF LAKE

SUPERVISORS

Scottie J. Swingle 698-6825
Timothy Jaggars 499-1323
Fredric Birmelin 698-0444

Meeting Date: 1st Tuesday each month
Location: Lake Township Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Jennifer Wargo 698-0444
PO Box 566
Lake Ariel, PA 18436

Hours: Monday - Thursday
12:30 pm - 4:00 pm
9:00 am - 11:00 pm 2nd & 4th Saturday
E-mail: Laketwpwayne@hotmail.com
Webpage: Laketwpwayne.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

R. David Cummins 676-9286
Peter Snyder 698-6173
Richard Gaylord 698-0988
Duane Swingle 698-9349
Timothy Enslin 698-5779
Raymond Mitchell 676-9438

Meeting Date: Last Tuesday each month
Location: Lake Township Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Chester Grodack Jr. 937-4162

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Gary Enslin 698-6697

ALTERNATE SEO

Brian Dulay 470-9313

SOLICITOR

Danielle Mulcahey 961-1166

TAX COLLECTOR

Michelle Valentino 470-4706

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Jennifer Wargo (p) 698-0444

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Aaron Palaskas 344-9681
BIU

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF LEBANON

SUPERVISORS

Eric Hocker 224-0491
Chaz Augello 253-9384
Kevin Bryant 224-4798

Meeting Date: 1st Monday each month
2nd Monday (July & Sept)
Location: 1635 Hancock Hwy
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Melissa Haviland 224-8178
PO Box 75
Equinunk, PA 18417

Hours: Monday - Friday
By appointment only
E-mail: lebanontownship@gmail.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

Chaz Augello 253-9384
Eric Hocker 224-0491
Kevin Bryant 224-4798

Meeting Date: 3rd Tuesday each month
Location: 1635 Hancock Hwy
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Eric Hocker 224-0491

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Charles Bayly 729-1609

SOLICITOR

Pamela Wilson 251-7775

TAX COLLECTOR

Stephanie Roegner 224-0307

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Ed Lagarenne (z)(p) 224-6131

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Ed Lagarenne 224-6131

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Ronald Pritchard 253-6730
Gary Jamieson 253-4810
Matt Lewis 253-1268

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF LEHIGH

SUPERVISORS

Protus Phillips 842-6262
Robert Carey 842-6262
Richard Major 842-6262

Meeting Date: 1st Tuesday each month
Location: Lehigh Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Deborah Gromlich 842-6262
PO Box 651
Gouldsboro, PA 18424

Hours: Thursday
8:00 am - 12:00 pm
E-mail: Lehighsectres@gmail.com
Webpage: Lehightpwayneco.org

PLANNING COMMISSION

Denise Rinaldi 842-9364
Peter Dunn
Thomas Jones
Sandra Pizzutti
Glen Martin

Meeting Date: 3rd Tuesday each month
Location: Lehigh Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Denise Rinaldi 842-6262

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Gary Enslin 241-8743

ALTERNATE SEO

Justin Ford

SOLICITOR

Anthony Magnotta 226-5700

TAX COLLECTOR

Eileen Kohn 842-1838

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Michael Kolvek 842-6262

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

George Stefanski 344-9681
(BIU)

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER

SUPERVISORS

Wilfred Stalker 224-4315
Vernon Smith 224-4070
Harold Hawley Jr. 224-6295

Meeting Date: 3rd Monday each month
Location: Manchester Township Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Laura Travis 224-4070
3881 Hancock Highway
Equinunk, PA 18417

Hours: Wednesday & 3rd Monday
8:30 am - 2:00 pm
Email: manship2@verizon.net

PLANNING COMMISSION

Ed Wood 224-4184
Susan Keesler
Joe Barbieri 224-6316
Richard Gill 224-4401

Meeting Date: 1st Monday each month
Location: Manchester Township Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

vacant

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

James McDonald 470-9341

ALTERNATE SEO

JHA Associates 251-0317

SOLICITOR

Matthew Meagher 253-5229

TAX COLLECTOR

Beverly Gill 224-4201

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Ed Hudack (BIU) 344-9681

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF MT. PLEASANT

SUPERVISORS

Philip Eltz 448-2229
Francis Nebzydoski 448-2636
Darrin Peck 642-1155

Meeting Date: 1st Monday each month
3rd Monday if necessary
Location: Mt. Pleasant Township Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Kathryn Dix 448-2575
128 Pleasant View Drive
Pleasant Mount, PA 18453

E-mail: mtpleasantwp@nep.net

PLANNING COMMISSION

Ben O'Neill 448-2053
Tom Nebzydoski 448-2386
Michael Non 448-2289
Roger Dix 448-2824
Albert Wildenstein 448-2973

Meeting Date: Last Wednesday each month
Location: Mt. Pleasant Township Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Kathryn Dix 448-2575

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Jim McDonald 470-9341

SOLICITOR

Marissa McAndrew 281-6126

TAX COLLECTOR

Clara Keast 448-2753

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Ed Hudak 344-9681
(BIU)

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Ed Hudak 344-9681
(BIU)

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF OREGON

SUPERVISORS

William Dreyer 253-0428
Matthew Crum 983-7529
Nathan Smith 955-9647

Meeting Date: 1st Wednesday each month
Location: Secretary's Home
Time: 7:30 pm

SECRETARY

Carla Komar 729-8322
474 Fox Hill Road
Honesdale, PA 18431

Hours: By Appointment
E-mail: oregon122@verizon.net

PLANNING COMMISSION

Robert Roche 253-3468
Chris Robson 253-3643
Bernard Tallman 253-6062
William Dreyer 253-0428
Christopher Bresset 470-2320
Matthew Crum Sr. 253-0586
Steven Fritz 470-3031

Meeting Date: 3rd Wednesday each month
Location: Camp Bryn Mawr/Twp. Sec's
home during June, July & August
Time: 7:30 pm

SECRETARY

Matthew Crum Sr. 253-0586

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Charles Bayly 729-1609

SOLICITOR

Michael Lehutsky 253-3800

TAX COLLECTOR

Marie Bryant 253-8488

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Carla Komar 729-8322

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF PALMYRA

SUPERVISORS

Peter Steffen 226-0373
Michael Hanf 226-6566
Joseph Kmetz 226-2256

Meeting Date: 1st Monday each month
Location: Palmyra Township Building
Time: 6:30 pm

SECRETARY

Lois Powderly 226-6566
219 Oak Street
Hawley, PA 18428

Hours: Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday
8:30 am – 1:30 pm
E-mail: palwayne@ptd.net
Webpage: www.palmyrawayne.org

PLANNING COMMISSION

Joseph Kmetz 226-2256
Andrea Whyte 226-9735
Paul Natale 226-6558
Louis Gruber 253-0469
Michael Hanf 226-0792

Meeting Date: as needed
Location: Palmyra Township Building
Time: 6:30 pm

SECRETARY

Paul Natale 226-6558

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Leroy Finlon 937-4855

SOLICITOR

Jeffrey Treat 253-1209

TAX COLLECTOR

Joanne Kmetz 226-2256

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Paul Natale (z) 226-6558
NEIC (p) 280-2111

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

NEIC 280-2111

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Robert Hochreither 226-1482
Cindy Kielar 226-2533
James Gibbons 226-9248

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF PAUPACK

SUPERVISORS

Bruce Chandler 226-2680
James Martin 226-4738
Robert Boogertman 470-4038

Meeting Date: 2nd Thursday each month
Location: Paupack Twp. Municipal Bldg.
Time: 6:30 pm

SECRETARY

Cheryl Scartelli 226-3115
25 Daniels Road
Lakeville, PA 18438

Hours: Monday - Friday
7:30 am – 3:30 pm
E-mail: cherylppk@ptd.net
Webpage: www.paupacktownship.org

PLANNING COMMISSION

Francis Williams 226-9183
Patricia Blaum 650-2525
David Boogertman 973-477-5696
David Miller 470-1655
Vernon Perry 226-5004
Ken Kestel 226-5264
Robert Rozema 226-1751
Beth Vail (alt) 470-3072

Meeting Date: 1st Thursday as needed
Location: Paupack Twp. Municipal Bldg.
Time: 6:30 pm

SECRETARY

Cheryl Scartelli 226-3115

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Leroy Finlon 937-4855

SOLICITOR

Bugaj & Fischer 253-3021

TAX COLLECTOR

Florence Peoples 226-9773

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Rolin Edwards (z) 470-0146
BIU (p) 344-9681

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

BIU 344-9681

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Thomas Pranzo 226-2435
Karen Lutz 226-8674
Gregory Farthing 226-6556
Anthony Magnotta, Atty. 226-5700

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance Yes
Comprehensive Plan Yes
Zoning Yes
Building Permit Yes

TOWNSHIP OF PRESTON

SUPERVISORS

Alan Jones 878-3511
James Neu 727-2551
Robert Sienko 798-2253

Meeting Date: 1st Thursday each month
Location: Preston Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 9:00 am

SECRETARY

Mary Ann Llewellyn 798-2114
1515 Crosstown Hwy
Lakewood, PA 18439

Hours: Monday & Wednesday
9:00 am - 1:00 pm
E-mail: preston213@hancock.net
Webpage: prestontownship.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

Gary Czapnik 448-2204
Alan Jones 878-3511
Judith Wells 448-3060
Michael Milko 798-2126

Meeting Date: 2nd Thursday each month
Location: Preston Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 3:30 pm

SECRETARY

Gary Czapnik 448-2204

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

James McDonald 470-9341

ALTERNATE SEO

Michael Kaub 229-0286

SOLICITOR

Marissa McAndrew 785-3232

TAX COLLECTOR

Suzanne Wormuth 798-2229

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Mary Ann Llewellyn 798-2114

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

BIU 344-9681

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

BOROUGH OF PROMPTON

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Brian Mikulewicz 251-8222
Chase Holl
Lynn Holl 253-5086
Allen Heberling 253-1801
Dale Odell 253-8904
Gene Mohrmann 253-9359
Kirk Fries 253-1740

Meeting Date: 1st Friday each month
Location: Prompton Fire Hall
Time: 8:00 pm

SECRETARY

Alexandria Clark 570-955-7794
161A Church Street
Prompton, PA 18456

Hours: By appointment only
E-Mail: secretary@promptonpa.com
Webpage: www.promptonpa.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

No planning commission

MAYOR

Stacy Wentzel 253-1703

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Robert Lubinski 488-5594

SOLICITOR

Vacant (when needed)

TAX COLLECTOR

Michael Wolfe 253-5781/228-9209

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Allen Heberling 253-1801

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

BOROUGH LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	No
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	No
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF SALEM

SUPERVISORS

Merel Swingle 689-2705
Robert Wittenbrader 689-2994
Vincent Rivezzi 698-6942

Meeting Date: 2nd Tuesday each month
Location: Salem Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 6:30 pm

SECRETARY

Jennifer Wargo 689-4663 or
PO Box 278 689-3006
Hamlin, PA 18427

Hours: Monday - Thursday
7:30 am - 12:00 pm
E-mail: salemtpwayne1@aol.com
Website: salemtpwayne.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

George Lambert 689-4567
Joseph Sledzinski 689-4527
Larry Ditty 689-7881
William Craft 689-5605

Meeting Date: Last Thursday each month
Location: Salem Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 7:30 pm

SECRETARY

Jackie Vass 895-7584 or
689-0305

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Gary Enslin 241-8743

ALTERNATE SEO

Brian Dulay 470-9313

SOLICITOR

Jeffrey Treat 253-1209

TAX COLLECTOR

Stephen Wargo 689-2360

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Jennifer Wargo 689-4663/689-3006

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Gary Enslin 241-8743

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF SCOTT

SUPERVISORS

Russell Mosher 798-2001
Harold Welch 798-2063
Erban Travis 798-2949

Meeting Date: 2nd Monday each month
Location: Sherman Comm. Ctr (Nov - Apr)
Scott Center (May - Oct)
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Laura Travis 461-3981
197 Sherman Road
Susquehanna, PA 18847

Hours: Tuesday
8:30 am – 2:00 pm
Email: laura_travis2000@yahoo.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

No planning commission

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

James McDonald 470-9341

ALTERNATE SEO

Russ Warner 224-4648

SOLICITOR

Lothar Holbert 798-2400

TAX COLLECTOR

Laura Travis 798-2949

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Ed Hudack (BIU) 344-9681

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Ed Hudack (BIU) 344-9681

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH CANAAN

SUPERVISORS

Frank Lamberton Jr. 937-4620
Randy Beam 937-4620
Walter Howell 937-4620

Meeting Date: 1st Wednesday each month
Location: South Canaan Municipal Bldg.
Time: 3:30 pm

SECRETARY

Cheryl Lewis 937-4164
46 Lake Quinn Road
Waymart, PA 18472

Hours: On call

PLANNING COMMISSION

No planning commission

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Gary Enslin 241-8743

ALTERNATE SEO

Robert Lubinski 488-5594

SOLICITOR

Matthew Meagher 253-5229

TAX COLLECTOR

Paula Herzog 937-4871

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Randy Beam 937-4620
Richard Gillette (p) 862-3086

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	No
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	No
Building Permit	Yes

BOROUGH OF STARRUCCA

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Kirk Rhone 727-2807
Donald Haynes Jr. 727-2915
Mary Ann DeBalko 727-4747
Charles Levchak 727-2229
Keith Payne 551-0794
Darl Haynes 727-2245
Jason Heeman 727-2527

Meeting Date: 1st Monday each month
Location: Starrucca Boro Community Hall
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Demi Travis 798-0163
177 Travis Road
Starrucca, PA 18462

Hours: By appointment
E-mail: starruccaboroughcouncil@gmail.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

No planning commission

MAYOR

Jack Downton 727-2322

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Russ Warner 224-4648

ALTERNATE SEO

James McDonald 470-9341

SOLICITOR

Ronald Bugaj 253-3021

TAX COLLECTOR

Donald Potter 727-3329

BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Steve McLaughlin (BIU)
866-344-9681

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Steve McLaughlin (BIU)
866-344-9681

BOROUGH LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	No
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF STERLING

SUPERVISORS

Jeffrey Olsommer 689-3453
Roger Swingle 689-2911
Timothy Tuite 689-2911

Meeting Date: 2nd Monday each month
Location: Sterling Township Building
Time: 6:00 pm

SECRETARY

Debbie Gromlich 689-2911
PO Box 100
Sterling, PA 18463

Hours: Wednesday
9:00 am - 12:00 pm
E-mail: sterlingtwp@echoes.net

PLANNING COMMISSION

Darryl Rarick 689-3462
April Bagnick 689-0872
Corey Pontosky
Sarah Wilmot 689-9372

Meeting Date: 3rd Tuesday each month
Location: Sterling Township Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Deborah Gromlich 689-2911

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Gary Enslin 698-6697

ALTERNATE SEO

David Garvey

SOLICITOR

Jeffrey Treat 253-1209

TAX COLLECTOR

Cindy Zeigler-Hefty 689-2472

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

NEIC 280-2111

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

NEIC 280-2111

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Donald Olsommer 689-4753
Horton Place 689-3557
Thomas Kenia 842-4101

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

TOWNSHIP OF TEXAS

SUPERVISORS

Don Doney 253-1114
Dan Weidner 253-4352
Jay Branning 253-5258

Meeting Date: 1st & 3rd Monday each month
Location: Texas Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Joann Hancock 253-6216
PO Box 219
White Mills, PA 18473

Hours: Call for appointment
Email: texastownship@yahoo.com

PLANNING COMMISSION

Clyde Kreider 253-1982
Marty Erk 253-5348
Dominic Weist
Sue Palmer 253-0377

Meeting Date: 4th Monday each month
Location: Texas Twp. Municipal Building
Time: 7:00 pm

SECRETARY

Sue Palmer 253-0377

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Charles Bayly 729-1609

SOLICITOR

Lee Krause 253-2520

TAX COLLECTOR

John Haggarty 253-3728

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Bob Bates (p) 493-1716
Bill Watson (z) 352-5288

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Bob Bates 493-1716

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Melvin Seeley 253-2765
Dennis Ford 253-0939
Howard Teeple

TOWNSHIP LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance	Yes
Zoning	Yes
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Building Permit	Yes

BOROUGH OF WAYMART

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Lilian Rollison 488-5225
Jane Varcoe 488-6750
Theresa Stratton 470-9947
Shane Bayly 614-4911
Michelle Torquati 470-8887
Donald McDonough 470-7207
John R. Thorpe 470-1763

Meeting Date: 2nd Tuesday each month
Location: Waymart Borough Building
Time: 6:30 pm

SECRETARY

Geraldine Naugle 904-1446
PO Box 280
Waymart, PA 18472

Hours: By appointment
E-mail: waymartborough@gmail.net
Website: www.waymart.org

PLANNING COMMISSION

Jane Varcoe 488-6750

Meeting Date: When needed
Location: Waymart Borough Building
Time: Chairman's decision

SECRETARY

Jane Varcoe 488-6750

SEWAGE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Chris Martin 470-9502

ALTERNATE SEO

Leroy Finlon 937-4855

SOLICITOR

Christopher Farrell 488-6901

TAX COLLECTOR

Mary Bosshard 493-6075

ZONING/BUILDING PERMIT OFFICER

Nicholas Derk (z)(p) 642-1388

UCC ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Lee Bautista (BIU) 344-9681

ZONING HEARING BOARD

Robert Nell 488-9708
James Salak 488-5652

MAYOR

Charles R. Norella 488-6742

BOROUGH LAND USE REGULATIONS

Subdivision/Land Development Ordinance Yes
Zoning Yes
Comprehensive Plan Yes
Building Permit Yes

Wayne County Municipal Ordinance/Regulations

Municipality	Building Code	Building Permit	Comprehensive Plan	Fire Prevention	Holding Tanks	Junkyards	Official Map	Parking	Planning Commission	Plumbing	Road	Shade Tree	Sign	Subdivision	Act 537 Sewage	Zoning
Berlin	X	X							X		X			X	X	
Bethany	X	X	X			X			X		X		X	X	X	X
Buckingham	X	X	X		X					X	X			X	X	
Canaan	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Cherry Ridge	X	X				X			X		X	X		X	X	X
Clinton	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X			X	X	
Damascus	X	X	X		X	X			X		X			X	X	X
Dreher	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Dyberry	X	X									X			C	X	
Hawley	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Honesdale	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
*Lake	*	*	X		X				X	X	X			X	X	
Lebanon	X	X	X	X		X			X		X			X	X	X
Lehigh	X	X	X		X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Manchester	X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X	
Mount Pleasant	X	X	X			X			X		X			X	X	
Oregon	X	X	X			X			X	X	X			X	X	
Palmyra	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Paupack	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Preston	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X			X	X	
*Prompton	*	*						X			X			C	X	
Salem	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	
Scott	X	X	X		X					X	X		X	X	X	
South Canaan	X	X				X					X			C	X	
Starrucca	X	X	X		X			X			X			X	X	
Sterling	X	X	X		X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X
Texas	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X			X	X	X
Waymart	X	X	X			X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X

x - represents a municipally adopted ordinance or plan

c - Wayne County has a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance, which is in effect in Dyberry and South Canaan Townships and Prompton Borough.

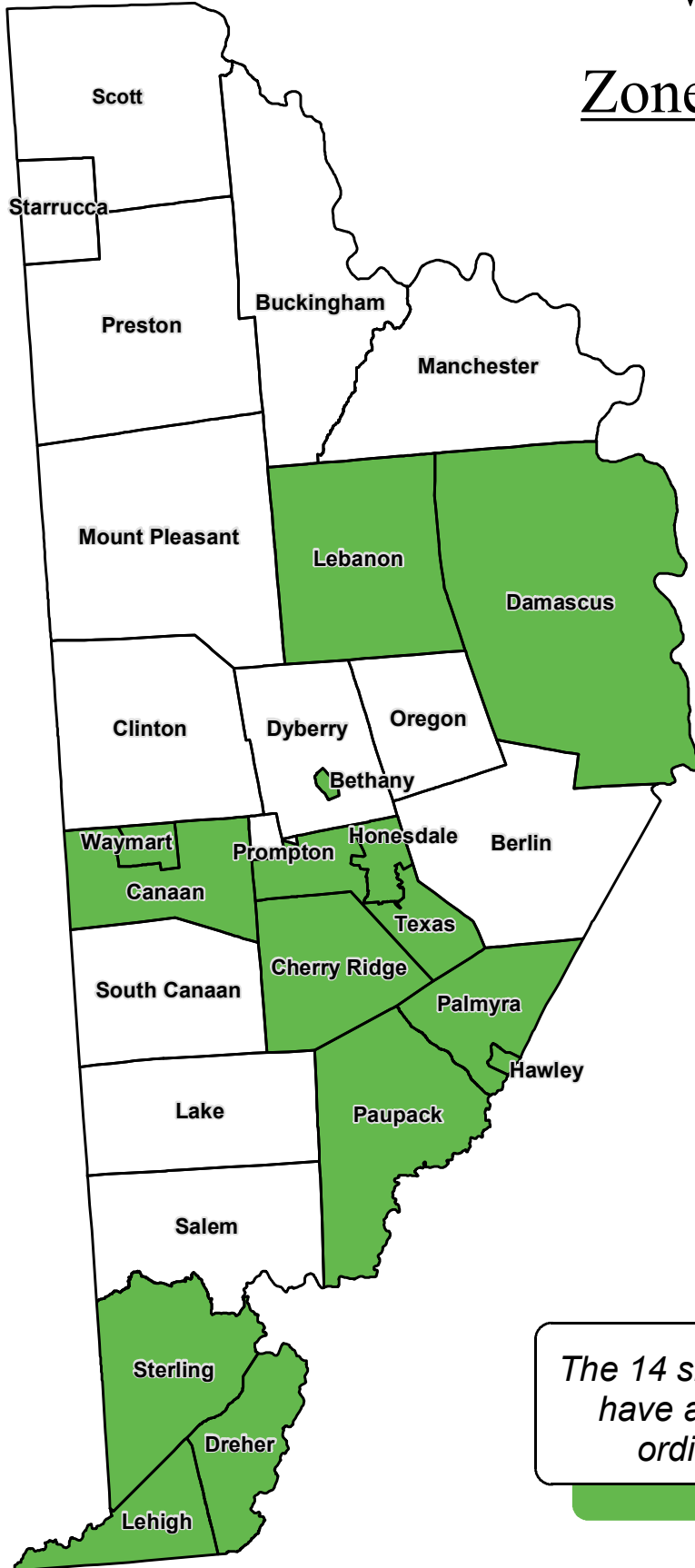
The source of this information is from a questionnaire supplied to and completed by each municipality.

*These townships/boroughs have opted out of the program and do not enforce the States Uniform Construction Code (UCC) locally. Property owners need to hire a certified third party agency to enforce the residential requirements of the UCC. The Department of Labor and Industry is responsible for commercial code enforcement.

Wayne County

Zoned Municipalities

As of December 31, 2020



Year of Most Current Adoption / Amendment

- Bethany Borough - 2005
- Canaan Township - 2016
- Cherry Ridge Township - 2020
- Damascus Township - 2017
- Dreher Township - 2015
- Hawley Borough - 2013
- Honesdale Borough - 2019
- Lebanon Township - 2016
- Lehigh Township - 2015
- Palmyra Township - 2019
- Paupack Township - 2020
- Sterling Township - 2017
- Texas Township - 2013
- Waymart Borough - 2013

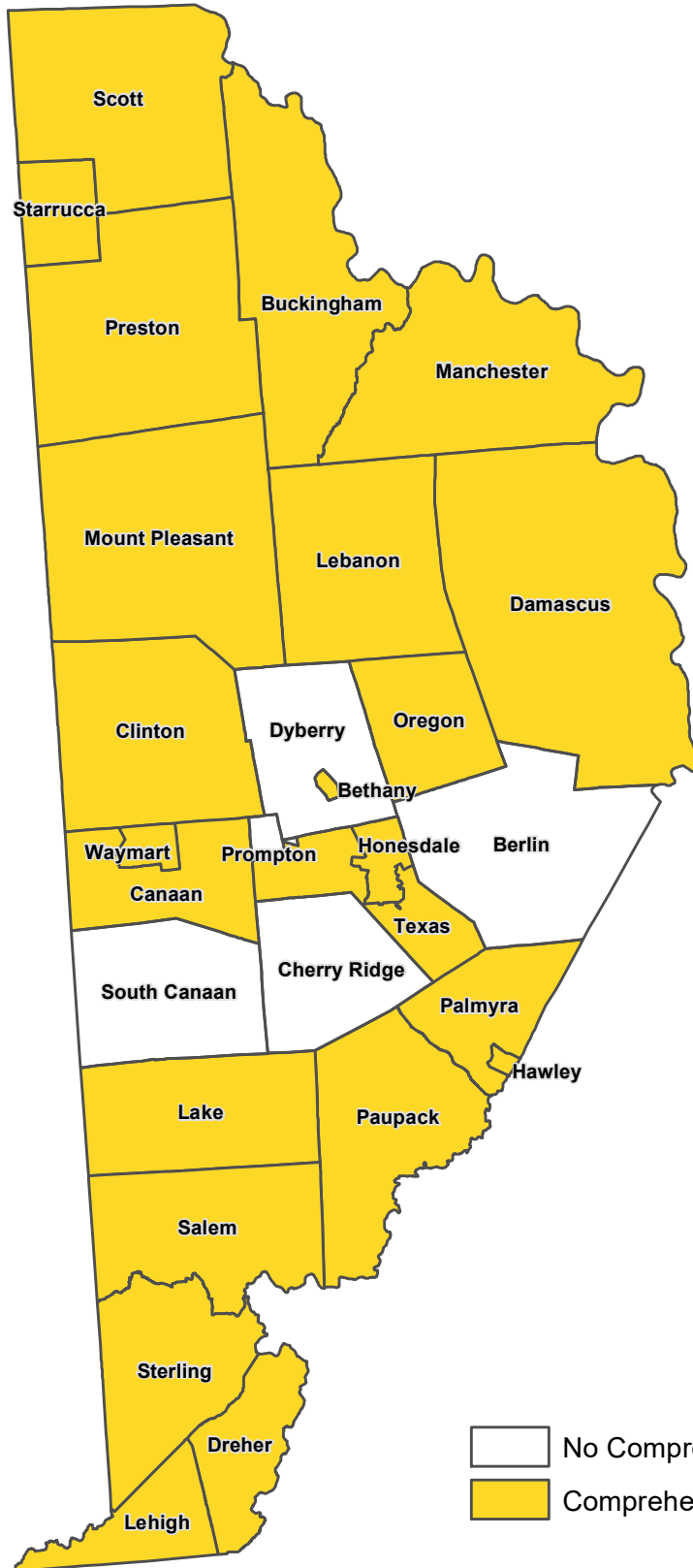
The 14 shaded municipalities have an adopted zoning ordinance in effect.



Wayne County

Municipalities With Comprehensive Plans

As of December 31, 2020



Year of Adoption / Amendment

- Bethany - Adopted 2010
- Buckingham - Adopted 1980
- Amended 2007
- Canaan - Adopted 2002
- Clinton - Adopted 2004
- Damascus - Adopted 2008
- Amended 2019
- Dreher - Adopted 1996
- Hawley - Adopted 2007
- Amended 2019
- Honesdale - Adopted 2010
- Lake - Adopted 2007
- Lebanon - Adopted 2003
- Lehigh - Adopted 2010
- Manchester - Adopted 2008
- Amended 2019
- Mt. Pleasant - Adopted 2010
- Oregon - Adopted 2008
- Amended 2019
- Palmyra - Adopted 2008
- Amended 2019
- Paupack - Adopted 2007
- Amended 2019
- Preston - Adopted 2010
- Salem - Adopted 2007
- Scott - Adopted 1977
- Starrucca - Adopted 1977
- Amended 2004
- Sterling - Adopted 1996
- Texas - Adopted 2010
- Waymart - Adopted 1976
- Amended 1997

No Comprehensive Plan
 Comprehensive Plan



Wayne County Pandemic



Pandemic Response Plan

March 2021

Record of Changes

Change Number	Section and/or Page Number	Description of Significant Changes	Date of Change	Posted By
0	Original Version	Entire Plan	09/11/2020	Pete Hooker
1	Entire Plan	Changed wording	09/29/2021	Pete Hooker
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
		Initiation of Record of Changes Going Forward		
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				

AUTHORIZATION SIGNATURE PAGE

As Director of the Wayne County EMA, I approve this Pandemic Response Plan as presented in this document.

Stephen E Price
Director, Wayne County EMA

(Date)

The Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan is acknowledged, adopted, and supported by the signature above.

Table of Contents

I.	Forward	1
II.	Introduction	1
	A. Executive Summary.....	1
	B. Background.....	2
	C. Purpose, Goals and Objectives.....	12
	D. Situation and Assumptions.....	13
	E. Coordination and Decision Making.....	15
	F. Authority.....	16
	G. Morbidity and Mortality Projections.....	19
III.	Communications Planning	20
	A. Background.....	20
	B. Key Communication Activities.....	21
	C. Key Messages.....	21
	D. Target Audiences.....	22
	E. Message Development.....	22
	F. Message Dissemination.....	22
	G. Communications Plan.....	22
IV.	Preparedness Planning Concept	31
	A. Background.....	31
	B. Components.....	31
	C. Key Resources for Each Response Step.....	34
	D. Additional Assets.....	35
	E. Public Outreach and Notification – General “All Hazards” Efforts.....	36
	F. Wayne County Pandemic Flu Preparedness Task Force.....	37
	G. Wayne County’s Continuity of Operations Planning Efforts.....	37
	H. Other Efforts.....	37
V.	Pandemic Response.....	38
	A. Background.....	38
	B. Concept.....	38
	C. Agency Roles.....	39
VI.	Post Pandemic Recovery	48
	A. Background.....	48
	B. Summary.....	48
VII.	Plan Maintenance.....	51
VIII.	Attachments	
	A. Acronyms.....	52
	B. Pandemic Morbidity and Mortality Projections.....	53
	C. Draft of Potential Risk Communications Messages.....	55
	D. Glossary.....	56
	E. Wayne Pandemic Flu Preparedness Task Force.....	61
	G. Role of Federal, State, and Local Government Agencies.....	64
	H. Seminars and Educational Outreach Activities.....	65

I. Forward

- A. This plan will serve as a support annex to the Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and an appendix to the Wayne County All-Hazards EOP and the Coop-Cog Plan
- B. No single plan applies to all pandemic incidents or can provide all of the information needed. While this plan serves as a guide for **specific activities during a pandemic incident every incident is unique and the judgment of Township/Boro and County leadership** at the time may alter the strategies that have been outlined herein.
- C. A summary list of acronyms used throughout this plan is provided in Attachment A.
- D. **This plan is a guide to help the citizens of Wayne County. Is intended to comply with The Constitution and all relevant Local, State, and Federal Rules, Regulations, and Laws.**

II. Introduction

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A pandemic has the potential to cause more death and illness than possibly any other public health threat. A pandemic can occur when a new strain of the influenza or other pathogen emerges, either through mutation or genetic reassortment, to which most or all of the world's human population has had no previous exposure and thus has no immunity. Early pandemic planning was based on the likelihood of the highly pathogenic H5N1 (avian or bird influenza) strain emerging in populations throughout many parts of the world. The potential for the emergence of a new variant strain of this virus which could be easily transmitted person-to-person triggered the World Health Organization to urgently prompt organizations worldwide to initiate preparedness planning efforts should a pandemic occur. In spring 2009, another novel influenza virus, novel 2009 H1N1 (swine), emerged and within weeks spread throughout the world.

Although the timing, nature and severity of a pandemic cannot be predicted, a planned and coordinated response is critical to minimizing the public health impact, as well as the social and economic disruption to our everyday lives. The unique characteristics of a pandemic, including the capability to affect many locations at once, the extended length of such an event and the possibility of multiple waves, will strain local, state and federal resources.

Wayne County embarked on its initial pandemic planning efforts in spring 2020. Before the COVID19, the county did not have a plan on paper but took orders from the State, Federal, and the CDC. The County's pandemic planning initiatives were undertaken in concert with the emergency planning efforts using of the States Department of Health (PDH), the US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), CDC, and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Wayne County used Many State, County, and Federal plans approach in the development of its Pandemic Response Plan. The first approach addressed the specific activities that must be undertaken by Wayne County, also the Wayne County Emergency Management Department , and the public health community in preparation for and response to a pandemic. The second addressed the activities that must be undertaken by Wayne County agencies to identify and maintain critical government and public services during a pandemic. In addition, the plan is subdivided both by

WHO pandemic phase, by the Centers for Communicable Disease and Prevention (CDC) severity index, and traditional emergency response categories (mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and post-recovery).

The Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan encompasses a detailed summary of Wayne County's public health response and references the County's plans for the continuation of critical government services during a pandemic. It describes a coordinated local strategy to prepare for and respond to a pandemic, including assuring the opportunity for voluntary vaccination of all school age, college age and other residents, regardless of school status or location, and serves as Incident Annex to Wayne County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and as an appendix to the Counties All-Hazards EOP. The Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan is intended to be a synthesized guide for responding agencies, an overview to provide information to the public on the County's preparedness and a tool to assist the public in their own planning and preparedness. Vaccines status of a minor or dependent children will be determined by adult who exercise custody of the children. Informed consent on behalf of others who are unable to make a decisions for themselves can be made by a legal guardian or by medical power of attorney.

Available information regarding best practices for preparedness in a pandemic changes as more becomes known and thus the content reflects information as of the revision date. As such, it is critical to recognize that this is a dynamic document which will be updated as appropriate to reflect current information, guidelines and best practices regarding pandemic preparedness and response.

B. BACKGROUND

1. Pandemics are unpredictable and may pose a significant threat to public health.
 - a. They have the potential to cause a great deal of illness and death.
 - b. They strike not only vulnerable populations but the young and healthy as well.
 - c. Influenza pandemics are regular events that have been occurring throughout history with varying degrees of impact. In the 20th century, three epidemics occurred: the 1918 Spanish Flu epidemic that resulted in more than 500,000 deaths in the United States and over 20 million deaths worldwide; the 1957 Asian Flu epidemic; and the 1968 Hong Kong Flu epidemic.
 - d. They often reoccur in subsequent waves.
2. Influenza is a highly contagious viral disease spread through the inhalation of the virus in dispersed droplets from the coughing and sneezing of an infected individual or by picking up the virus from a contaminated surface.
 - a. Signs and symptoms of uncomplicated illness include fever, muscle aches, headache, malaise, nonproductive cough, sore throat and runny nose. Children often exhibit ear infections as well as nausea and vomiting.
 - b. Illness typically resolves after several days but may lead to complications.
 - c. The incubation period, the time from exposure to onset of symptoms, is one to four days, with an average of two days.
 - d. Adults are typically infectious from the day before symptoms begin until five to seven days after onset of illness. Children and immunocompromised persons may be infectious for longer periods.
 - e. Influenza can exacerbate underlying medical conditions, particularly pulmonary or cardiac disease and can lead to secondary bacterial or viral pneumonia. The risk for complications, hospitalization and deaths from influenza is higher among older adults (65 years and older), young children and those persons with certain underlying health conditions.

3. **Pandemic influenza refers to a National / World influenza virus strain which causes illness in people.** The pandemic influenza strain would be expected to spread from person-to-person in much the same way that the seasonal influenza viruses spread and that there would be no existing community immunity to this strain of virus.
4. Seasonal influenza refers to the yearly influenza outbreaks that occur in temperate regions, mainly from December to March, which are caused by strains currently circulating worldwide. Multiple influenza strains will usually be present each season.
 - a. These viruses are spread widely among humans, are constantly changing and cause a relatively mild respiratory illness among healthy people.
 - b. Seasonal influenza viruses result in an average of 36,000 deaths per year in the United States, mainly in older persons, children and persons with underlying health conditions.
 - c. Vaccination against influenza is the primary method of prevention for seasonal flu. A vaccine specific to the currently circulating strains is developed each year.
 - d. Immunity develops from either having been infected with influenza or receiving the vaccine.
 - e. Anti-viral drugs are also available for prophylaxis and treatment of seasonal influenza A infection. The extent to which these countermeasures will be available and effective against a new virus strain in a pandemic is unknown.
5. Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as [Middle East Respiratory Syndrome \(MERS-CoV\)](#), [Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome \(SARS-CoV\)](#), and [Coronavirus 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#).
6. Pandemics can occur when a new and highly contagious strain of a virus emerges that has the ability to infect humans and be passed easily from person-to-person because most of the world's population has not been exposed to the new virus strain, little or no immunity exists, and the rate of illness increases significantly over the baseline expected level.
7. Phases of Pandemic:
 - a. The WHO has defined phases of a pandemic that “address the public health risks of infection in animals, link phase changes directly with changes in public health response and focus on early events during a ‘pandemic alert’ period when rapid coordinated global and national actions might help to contain or delay the spread of a new human influenza strain.” This classification system is comprised of 6 phases of increasing public health risk associated with the emergence and spread of a new virus subtype that may lead to a pandemic. (See Table 1).
 - b. The Director General of the WHO formally declares the current global pandemic phase and adjusts the phase level to correspond with pandemic conditions around the world. For each phase, the global preparedness plan identifies response measures the WHO will take and recommends actions that countries around the world should implement.
 - c. The U.S. CDC have further defined community level indicators to provide additional specificity for implementing state and local community interventions during CDC stages 4, 5 and 6. (See Table 3).
 - d. **The Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan utilizes these classification systems to recommended response activities.** The WHO six phases are outlined in Table 1. These six phases are used throughout the document to summarize the County's overall response as well as to provide specifics of the public health response during each of

the phases. The CDC community level indicators are outlined in Table 3 and help tailor responses according to pandemic level.

8. Implementation of the Wayne County Pandemic Plan may involve consideration of the Pandemic Severity Index (Table 2) in conjunction with guidance from the PDH.

This index uses case fatality ratios as critical drivers for categorizing the severity of a pandemic.

Interventions which may be recommended based on the 'severity of pandemic' include:

- a. Recommended by the DOH Isolation and voluntary treatment of ill persons with antiviral drugs, if available
- b. Voluntary home quarantine of members of households with confirmed or probable cases
- c. Dismissal of students from school
- d. Closure of childcare facilities
- e. Implementation of social distancing measure to reduce contacts between people in the community and the workplace.

Table 1. Summary of WHO Pandemic Phases

Phase	Description	Main Actions	Emergency Management Functions
Inter-pandemic Phase	1 No animal virus circulating among animals has been reported to cause infection in humans.	Strengthen influenza pandemic preparedness at the global, regional, national and sub national levels.	Planning
	2 An animal virus circulating in domesticated or wild animals is known to have caused infection in humans and is therefore considered a specific potential pandemic threat.	Minimize the risk of transmission to humans; detect and report such transmission rapidly if it occurs.	
Pandemic Alert Phase	3 An animal or human-animal reassortant virus has caused sporadic cases or small clusters of disease in people, but has not resulted in human-to-human transmission sufficient to sustain community-level outbreaks.	Ensure rapid characterization of the new virus subtype and early detection, notification and response to additional cases.	Preparedness <i>See Sections IV of this Plan</i>
	4 Human-to-human transmission of an animal or human-animal reassortant virus able to sustain community-level outbreaks has been verified.	May not yet be fully transmissible (<i>substantial pandemic risk</i>). Contain the new virus within limited areas or delay spread to gain time to implement preparedness measures, including vaccine development.	
	5 The same identified virus has caused sustained community level outbreaks in at least two countries in one WHO region.	Maximize efforts to contain or delay spread, to possibly avert a pandemic and to gain time to implement pandemic response measures.	Response
Pandemic Phase	6 In addition to the criteria defined in Phase 5, the same virus has caused sustained community level outbreaks in at least one other country in another WHO region.	Minimize the impact of the pandemic by implementing response measures including social distancing.	<i>See Section V of this Plan</i>
Post-Peak Period	Levels of pandemic in most countries with adequate surveillance have dropped below peak levels.	Evaluations of response; recovery; preparation for possible second wave.	Recovery <i>See Section VI of this Plan</i>
Possible New Wave	Levels of pandemic activity in most countries with adequate surveillance is rising again.	Response	Response <i>See Section V of this Plan</i>
Post-Pandemic Period	Levels of have returned to the levels seen for seasonal infection in most countries with adequate surveillance.	Evaluation of response; revision of plans; recovery.	Recovery <i>See Section VI of this Plan</i>

Modified from: WHO Influenza Preparedness Plan, www.who.int/influenza/resources/documents/pandemic_phase_descriptions_and_actions.pdf

Table 2. CDC Pandemic Severity Index

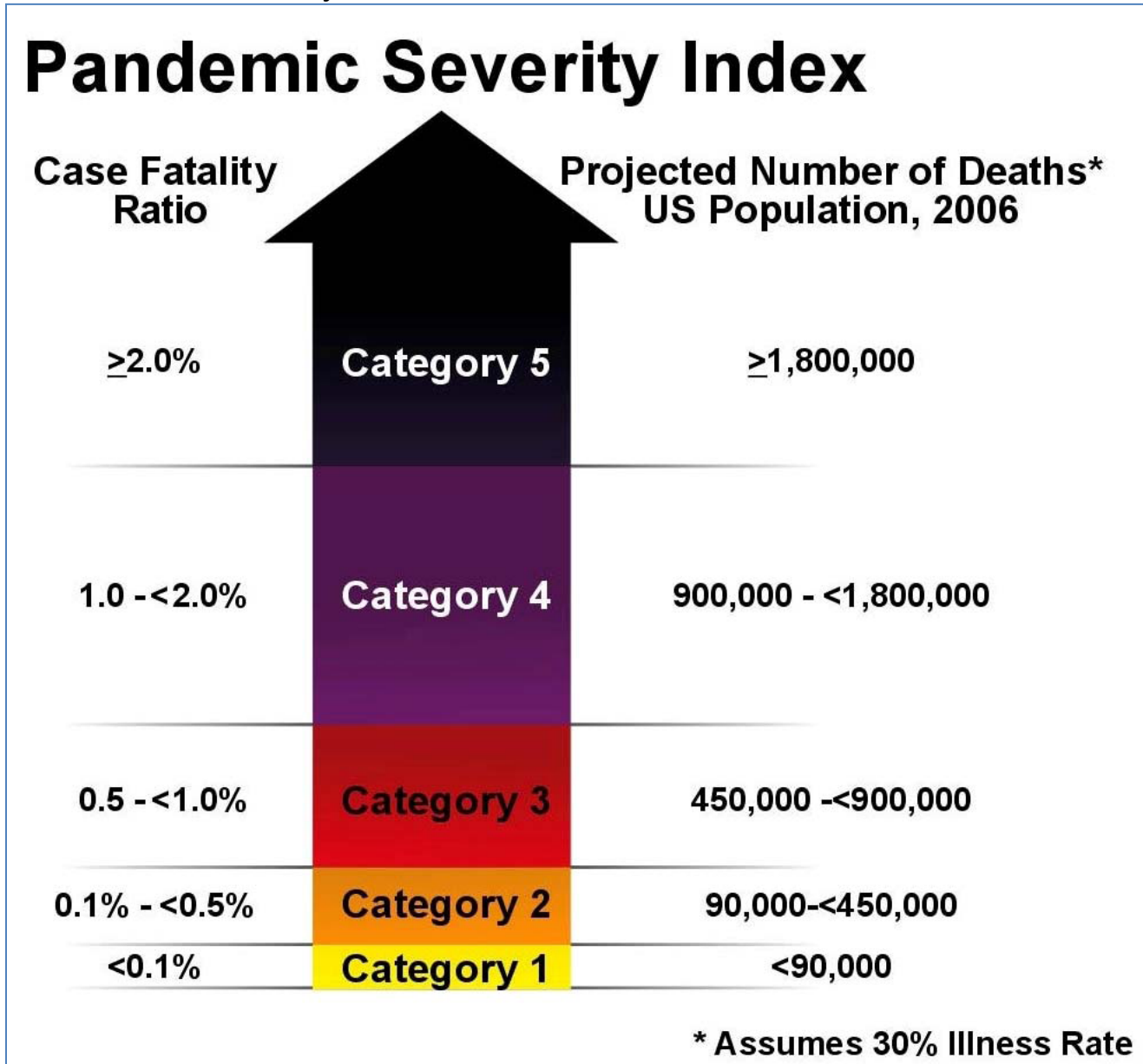
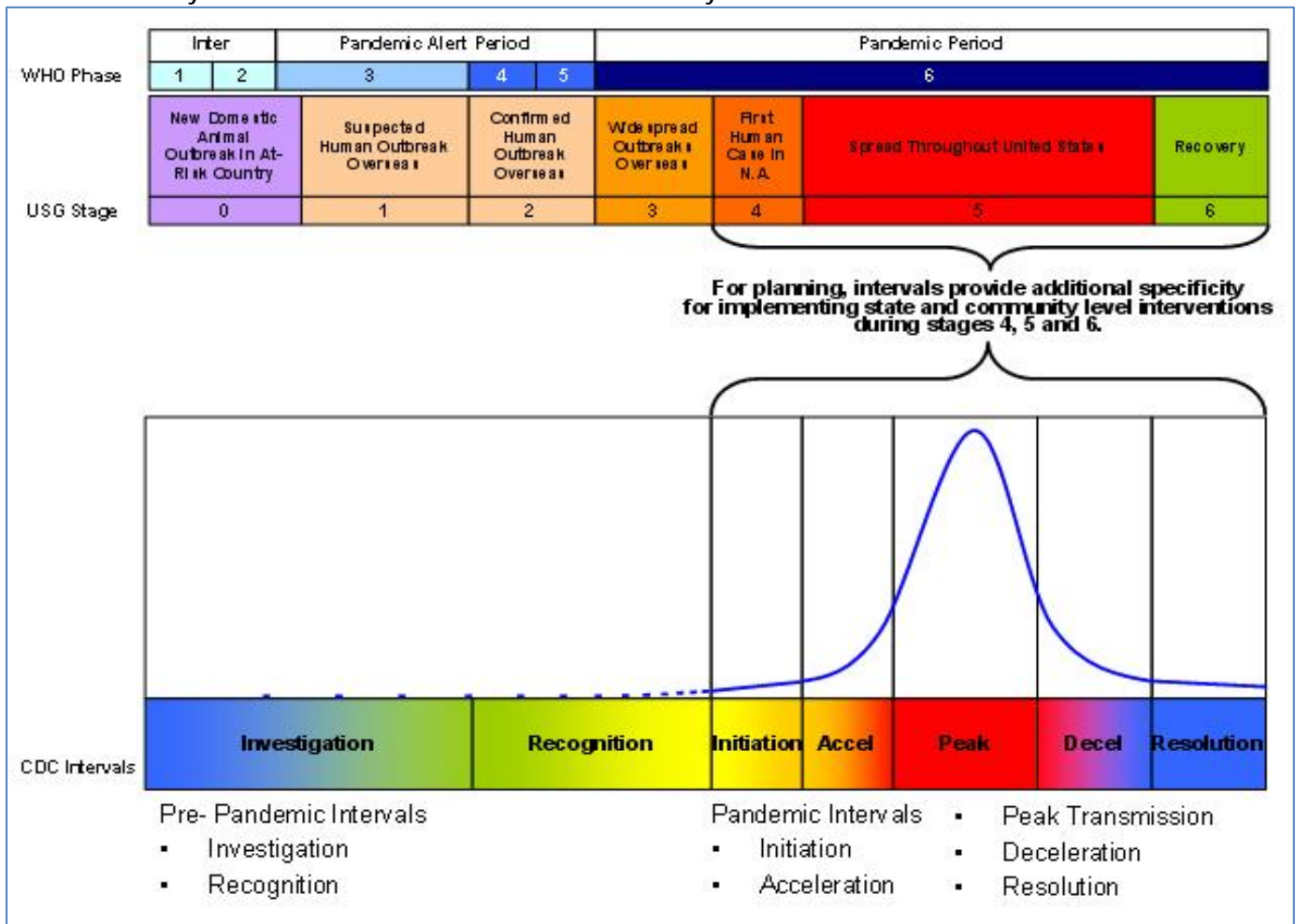


Table 3. Summary of WHO Pandemic Phases and CDC Community Level Indicators



9. Pandemic Intervals, Triggers, and Actions

In November 2005, the President of the United States released the National Strategy for Pandemic, followed by the Implementation Plan in May 2006. These documents introduced the concept of “stages” for Federal Government response. The 6 US Government (USG) stages have provided greater specificity for U.S. preparedness and response efforts than the pandemic phases outlined in the WHO global pandemic plan. The stages have facilitated initial planning efforts by identifying objectives, actions, policy decisions, and messaging considerations for each stage. While the stages have provided a high-level overview of the Federal Government approach to a pandemic response, more detailed planning for Federal, State, and local responses requires a greater level of specificity than is afforded with the current USG stages.

10. Pandemic Intervals

- a. The incorporation of known principles regarding epidemic transmission, along with the adoption of well-defined triggers for action, enhances the development of more detailed plans and guidance. Moreover, these refinements facilitate better coordinated and timelier containment and mitigation strategies at all levels, while acknowledging the heterogeneity of conditions affecting different U.S. communities during the progression of a pandemic.
- b. Typically, epidemic curves are used to monitor an outbreak as it is occurring or to describe the outbreak retrospectively. While epidemic curves are useful during an outbreak or retrospectively for noting the possible effects of interventions (graphically

showing when they are or were implemented relative to the rise and fall of the epidemic), model epidemic or pandemic curves can also be used to describe likely events over time. These hypothetical models may be particularly valuable prospectively for anticipating conditions and identifying the key actions that could be taken at certain points in time to alter the epidemic or pandemic curve. Classic epidemic curves have been described in the literature as having a: growth phase, hyperendemic phase, decline, endemic or equilibrium phase, and a potential elimination phase.

c. For the purposes of pandemic preparedness, the Federal Government will use intervals representing the sequential units of time that occur along a hypothetical pandemic curve. For State and local planning, using the intervals to describe the progression of the pandemic within communities in a State helps to provide a more granular framework for defining when to respond with various interventions during U.S. Government stages 4, 5 and 6. These intervals could happen in any community from the time sustained and efficient transmission is confirmed.

d. While it is difficult to forecast the duration of a pandemic, it is expected that there will be definable periods between when the pandemic begins, when transmission is established and peaks, when resolution is achieved, and when subsequent waves begin. While there will be one epidemic curve for the United States, the larger curve is made up of many smaller curves that occur on a community by community basis. Therefore, the intervals serve as additional points of reference within the phases and stages to provide a common orientation and better epidemiologic understanding of what is taking place. State health authorities may elect to implement interventions asynchronously within their States by focusing early efforts on communities that are first affected. The intervals thus can assist in identifying when to intervene in these affected communities. The intervals are also a valuable means for communicating the status of the pandemic by quantifying different levels of disease, and linking that status with triggers for interventions.

e. The intervals are designed to inform and complement the use of the Pandemic Severity Index (PSI) for choosing appropriate community mitigation strategies. The PSI guides the range of interventions to consider and/or implement given the epidemiological characteristics of the pandemic. The intervals are more closely aligned with triggers to indicate *when* to act, while the PSI is used to indicate *how* to act.

Table 4: Action Intervals by Presence of Pandemic

Investigation Interval	Affected State <i>A State where a sporadic case of novel infection is detected</i>	Unaffected State <i>A State not currently investigating novel infection cases.</i>
<p>“Investigation Interval” – Investigation of Novel Infection Cases: This <u>pre-pandemic interval</u> represents the time period when sporadic cases of novel infection may be occurring overseas or within the U.S. During this interval, public health authorities will use <u>routine surveillance and epidemiologic investigations</u> to identify human cases of novel infection and assess the potential for the strain to cause significant disease in humans. Investigations of animal outbreaks also will be conducted to determine any human health implications.</p> <p>During this interval, pandemic preparedness efforts should be developed and strengthened. Case-based control measures (e.g., antiviral treatment, isolation of cases, antiviral prophylaxis of contacts) is the primary public health strategy for responding to cases of novel infection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntarily isolate and treat human cases. • Voluntarily quarantine if human-to-human transmission is suspected; monitor, and recommend chemoprophylaxis to contacts. • Assess case contacts to determine human-to-human transmission and risk factors for infection. • Share information with animal, human health officials, and other stakeholders. This includes reporting cases according to the Nationally Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), and sharing virus samples. • Disseminate risk communication messages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to maintain State surveillance. • Continue to build State and local countermeasures stockpile. • Continue to develop and promote community mitigation preparedness activities, including plans and exercises. • Continue refining and testing healthcare surge plans.
Recognition Interval	Affected State <i>A State where human-to-human transmission of a novel virus infection is occurring, and where the transmission of the virus has an efficiency and sustainability that indicates it has potential to cause a pandemic. This represents the detection of a potential pandemic in the U. S. before recognition elsewhere in the world.</i>	Unaffected State <i>A State not meeting the criteria above. This may represent either that recognition of a potential pandemic is occurring in another State, or is occurring outside the U.S.</i>
<p>Recognition” Interval – Recognition of Efficient and Sustained Transmission: This interval occurs when clusters of cases of novel virus in humans are identified and there is confirmation of sustained and efficient human-to-human transmission indicating that a pandemic strain has emerged overseas or within the U.S.</p> <p>During this interval, public health officials in the affected country/community will attempt to contain the outbreak and limit the potential for further spread in the original community. Case-based control measures, including isolation and treatment of cases and voluntary quarantine of contacts, will be the primary public health strategy to contain the spread of infection; however, addition of rapid implementation of community-wide antiviral prophylaxis may be attempted to fully contain an emerging pandemic.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/initiate actions as above (Investigation). • Implement case-based investigation and containment. • Implement voluntary contact quarantine and chemoprophylaxis. • Confirm all suspect cases at public health laboratory. • Consider rapid containment of emerging pandemic infection. • Report cases according to NNDSS. • Conduct enhanced pandemic surveillance. • Prepare to receive Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) countermeasures. • Disseminate risk communication messages, including when to seek care and how to care for ill at home. • Implement appropriate screening of travelers and other border health strategies, as directed by CDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/initiate actions as above (Investigation). • Prepare for investigation and response. • Conduct enhanced pandemic surveillance. • Prepare to receive SNS countermeasures. • Disseminate risk communication messages. • Implement appropriate screening of travelers and other border health strategies, as directed by CDC.

<p style="text-align: center;">Initiation Interval</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Affected State <i>A State with at least one laboratory-confirmed pandemic case.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unaffected State <i>A State with no laboratory-confirmed pandemic cases.</i></p>
<p><i>“Initiation” Interval – Initiation of the Pandemic Wave:</i> This interval begins with the identification and laboratory-confirmation of the first human case of pandemic infection in the U.S. If the U.S. is the first country to recognize the emerging pandemic strain, then the “Recognition” and “Initiation” intervals are the same for affected States.</p> <p>As this interval progresses, continued implementation of case-based control measures (e.g., isolation and treatment of cases, voluntary prophylaxis, and quarantine of contacts) will be important, along with enhanced surveillance for detecting potential pandemic cases to determine when community mitigation interventions will be implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/initiate actions as above (Recognition). • Continue enhanced State and local surveillance. • Implement (pre-pandemic) vaccination campaigns if (pre-pandemic) vaccine is available. • Offer mental health services to health care workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/initiate actions as above (Recognition). • Prepare for investigation and response. • Prepare for healthcare surge. • Review and prepare to deploy mortuary surge plan. • Deploy State/local caches. • Prepare to transition into emergency operations.
<p style="text-align: center;">Acceleration Interval</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Affected State <i>A State that has 2 or more laboratory-confirmed pandemic cases that are not epidemiologically linked to any previous case; or, has increasing numbers of cases that exceed resources to provide case-based control measures</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unaffected State <i>A State that has not met the criteria above</i></p>
<p><i>“Acceleration” Interval – Acceleration of the Pandemic Wave:</i> This interval begins in a State when public health officials have identified that containment efforts have not succeeded, ongoing transmission is occurring, or there are 2 or more laboratory-confirmed cases in the State that are not epidemiologically linked to any previous case.</p> <p>It will be important to rapidly initiate community mitigation activities (e.g., school dismissal, childcare closures, social distancing, efficient management of public health resources). Isolation and treatment of cases along with voluntary quarantine of contacts should continue as a key mitigation measure. Historical analyses and mathematical modeling indicate that early institution of combined, concurrent community mitigation measures may maximize reduction of disease transmission (and subsequent mortality) in the affected areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/initiate actions as above (Initiation). • Activate community mitigation interventions for affected communities. • Transition from case-based containment/contact chemoprophylaxis to community interventions. • Transition surveillance from individual case confirmation to mortality and syndromic disease monitoring. • Begin pre-shift healthcare worker physical and mental health wellness screening. • Implement vaccination campaigns if (pre-pandemic) vaccine is available. • Monitor vaccination coverage levels, antiviral use, and adverse events. • Monitor effectiveness of community mitigation activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/initiate actions as above (Initiation). • Prepare for investigation and response. • Prepare for healthcare surge. • Review and prepare to deploy mortuary surge plan. • Deploy State/local caches. • Prepare to transition into emergency operations. • Implement vaccination campaigns if (pre-pandemic) vaccine is available. • Monitor vaccination coverage levels, antiviral use, and adverse events.

Peak/Established Transmission Interval	Affected State <i>1) >10% of specimens from patients with influenza-like illness submitted to the State public health laboratory are positive for the pandemic strain during a seven day period, or, 2) "regional" pandemic activity is reported by the State Epidemiologist using CDC-defined criteria, or, 3) the healthcare system surge capacity has been exceeded.</i>	Unaffected State <i>As transmission increases in the U.S., States are likely to be in different intervals. Thus, States should anticipate the actions needed for subsequent intervals and plan accordingly.</i>
<p><i>"Peak/Established Transmission" Interval – Transmission is Established and Peak of the Pandemic Wave:</i> Encompasses the time period when there is extensive transmission in the community and the State has reached its greatest number of newly identified cases. The ability to provide treatment when the healthcare system is overburdened will be particularly challenging. To reduce the societal effects of the pandemic, available resources must be optimized to maintain the critical infrastructure and key resources in the face of widespread disease.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/initiate actions as above (Acceleration). • Manage health care surge. • Maintain critical infrastructure and key resources. • Laboratory confirmation of only a sample of cases as required for virologic surveillance. • Implement surveillance primarily for mortality and syndromic disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No entry.
Deceleration Interval	Affected State <i><10% of specimens from patients with influenza-like illness submitted to the State public health laboratory are positive for the pandemic strain for at least two consecutive weeks, or, the healthcare system capacity is below surge capacity.</i>	Unaffected State
<p><i>"Deceleration" Interval – Deceleration of the Pandemic Wave:</i> During this interval, the rates of pandemic infection are declining. The decline provides an opportunity to begin planning for appropriate suspension of community mitigation activities and recovery. State health officials may choose to rescind community mitigation intervention measures in selected regions, as appropriate; however mathematical models suggest that cessation of community mitigation measures are most effective when new cases are not occurring or occur very infrequently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/initiate actions as above (Peak/Established Transmission). • Assess, plan for, and implement targeted cessation of community mitigation measures if appropriate. • Transition surveillance from syndromic to case-based monitoring and confirmation. • Initiate targeted cessation of surge capacity strategies. • Maintain aggressive infection control measures in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No entry.

Resolution Interval	Affected State <i>A State where active virologic surveillance detects pandemic cases occurring sporadically.</i>	Unaffected State
<p><i>“Resolution” Interval – Resolution of the Pandemic Wave:</i> In this interval, pandemic cases are occurring only sporadically. The primary actions to be taken during this interval include discontinuing all community mitigation interventions, facilitating the recovery of the public health and healthcare infrastructure, resuming enhanced surveillance protocols to detect possible subsequent waves, and preparing for next waves of infection should they occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/initiate actions as above (Deceleration). • Rescind community mitigation interventions. • Continue case confirmation of selected cases to verify resolution of pandemic wave. • Resume enhanced virologic surveillance to detect emergence of increased transmission. • Prepare for possible second wave. • Continue to promote community mitigation preparedness activities on standby for second wave. • Conduct after-action review for lessons learned. • Replenish stockpiles/caches as able. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No entry.

C. PURPOSE, GOALS and OBJECTIVES

1. It is impossible for a pandemic to have no impact on a community. The goal is to minimize the impact. Attention to planning results in better preparedness which, in turn, enhances the county’s ability to minimize such impact. Therefore, the purpose of the Pandemic Response Plan is to provide a guide for Wayne County Government on how to respond before, during and after a pandemic. Specifically, the Pandemic Response Plan provides guidance to the County and its local and regional partners, regarding surveillance and rapid detection, response, mitigation and recovery from a pandemic. It reflects and is an Incident Annex to the Wayne County EOP and an appendix to the All-Hazards EOP and provides guidance to county agencies and the community on maintaining critical services during such an event. The Pandemic Response Plan follows DHHS guidance for developing pandemic response plans and is intended as a companion to the PDH EOP, Influenza Attachment. Pandemic planning is based upon all-hazard planning and is compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
2. The Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan will be implemented in coordination with the Wayne County EOP and other County agency-specific preparedness plans and activities, including the All-Hazards EOP, as well as other community, state and federal partners. Individual county agencies developed agency-specific continuity of operations plans (COOP) that will supplement the Pandemic Response Plan. The Pandemic Response Plan will be reviewed/updated at least annually to ensure information contained within the document is consistent with current knowledge and changing infrastructure.
3. Priorities of Wayne County during a pandemic will be to ensure the continuation and delivery of essential county and public health services while providing for the emergency needs of the population and **assuring voluntary access to vaccination for all Wayne residents.**
4. In advance of a pandemic, Wayne County will work with public and private partners to coordinate preparedness activities.
5. The Response Plan has five main goals: 12

- a. Contain and control disease outbreaks.
 - b. Limit the number of illnesses and deaths.
 - c. Preserve continuity of critical government functions.
 - d. Minimize social disruption.
 - e. Minimize economic losses.
6. The objectives which contribute to the achievement of this Plan's goals are to:
- a. Define preparedness activities that should be undertaken before a pandemic occurs that will enhance the effectiveness of response measures.
 - b. Describe the response, coordination and decision making structure that incorporates the health care system in Wayne County, other local response agencies and state and federal agencies during a pandemic.
 - c. Define roles and responsibilities for local health care partners, local response agencies, businesses and the public during all phases of a pandemic.
 - d. Describe public health interventions in a pandemic response and the timing of such interventions.
 - e. Serve as a guide for local health care system partners, response agencies and businesses in the development of pandemic preparedness and response plans.
 - f. Provide technical support and information on which preparedness and response actions are based.
 - g. Determine the communication strategy, for both internal and external sources, to communicate information to County agencies, the public, public health partners, other jurisdictions and authorities during a pandemic that are critical to an effective emergency response.
 - h. Identify governmental functions, services, or operations that address critical health, safety and welfare needs of the public that must be maintained.
 - i. Contribute to the preparation of agency-specific COOP plans that address the unique consequences of a pandemic.

D. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Since a pandemic outbreak will be caused by a novel, or new, pathogen strain, the specific biological characteristics of the pathogen cannot be known with any certainty prior to its emergence. These assumptions are based on what has been learned from current and previous influenza outbreaks and what is currently known about seasonal influenza viruses.
2. It is assumed that federal, state and local governments will not be able to address all pandemic needs or meet all resource requests. Responsibility for preparing for and responding to a pandemic spans all levels and sectors. In addition to government entities, healthcare, business, faith-based organizations, schools and universities, volunteer and other groups, and individuals have critical roles to play in pandemic preparedness. An informed and responsive public is essential to minimizing the adverse health effects of a pandemic and the resulting consequences to society.
3. For planning purposes, the worst-case scenario is projected. If this scenario does not fully develop, the response can be adjusted accordingly. The following assumptions are made:
 - a. Pandemic infection in Wayne County will present a massive test of the emergency preparedness system. Advance planning for Wayne County's emergency response could save lives and prevent substantial economic loss.

- b. Although pandemic virus strains have emerged mostly from areas of Eastern Asia, variants with pandemic potential could emerge in Wayne County or elsewhere in the U.S.
- c. Susceptibility to the pandemic subtype initially will be universal.
- d. Efficient and sustained person-to-person transmission signals an imminent pandemic.
- e. The typical incubation period (*interval between infection and onset of symptoms*) for seasonal influenza is an average of two days. The specific incubation period for a novel virus may approach 7-10 days.
- f. Persons who become infected may shed virus and transmit infection for up to one day before becoming ill.
- g. Viral shedding and risk for transmission will be the greatest during the first two days of illness but can continue throughout the illness.
- h. Asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic individuals can transmit infection and develop immunity to subsequent infection.
- i. Risk groups for severe and fatal infection are likely to include infants, the elderly, pregnant women and persons with chronic medical conditions.
- j. Of those who become ill with influenza, 50% will seek outpatient medical care.
- k. The number of hospitalizations and deaths will depend on the virulence of the pandemic virus.
- l. A pandemic could last from 8 weeks to 18 months and occur in at least two waves.
- m. Many geographic areas within the County and its neighboring jurisdictions may be affected simultaneously, thus Wayne County will need to rely on its own resources.
- n. A pandemic will pose significant threats to human infrastructure responsible for critical community services (in health and non-health sectors) due to widespread absenteeism.
- o. Effective preventive and therapeutic measures (vaccines and antiviral medications) may be in short supply.
- p. There may be critical shortages of health care resources such as staffed hospital beds, mechanical ventilators, morgue capacity, temporary holding sites with refrigeration for storage of bodies, and other resources.
- q. Assuming that prior influenza vaccine may offer some protection, even against a novel influenza variant, the annual influenza vaccination program, supplemented by pneumococcal vaccination when indicated, will remain a cornerstone of prevention of an influenza pandemic.
- r. The Health Department will take the lead in distributing vaccine. Health departments will work in partnership with local health care providers and other partners to facilitate distribution.
- s. Surveillance of respiratory disease and virus will provide information critical to an effective response.
- t. Effective response to a pandemic may include the use of non-pharmaceutical interventions and will require coordinated efforts from a wide variety of organizations, both public and private, health and non-health related and the general public.

E. COORDINATION AND DECISION MAKING

1. Local

- a. This plan for responding to a pandemic will serve as an Incident Annex to the Wayne County EOP and an appendix the All-Hazards EOP, which address issues such as: command and control procedures, legal authority, surveillance and epidemiologic investigation procedures, medication and vaccine management, intra-and interagency coordination, hospital and emergency medical services coordination, infection control, security, communications, education and training.
- b. Wayne County will coordinate activities with other jurisdictions to encourage uniform activities, messages and response.
- c. While this plan serves as a guide for specific intervention activities, during a pandemic the judgment of health department leadership, based on knowledge of the specific virus, may alter the strategies that have been outlined.
- d. The County will coordinate with PDH and the CDC Washington Quarantine Station officials to implement appropriate isolation and quarantine activities as needed.

2. State

- a. During a pandemic, the PDH State Epidemiologist will generally be responsible for implementation of response activities, under the direction of the Deputy for Emergency Preparedness and Response.
- b. The Director of the Department of health will be responsible for coordinating vaccine distribution.
- c. The Director of the Division of Surveillance and Investigations (DSI) will be responsible for coordinating enhanced surveillance methods for the detection of infection and for facilitating investigation and control interventions.
- d. The PDH Communications Director will be responsible for coordinating pandemic media-related activities.
- e. The Department of the Health and Medical Board will formulate specific procedures for the implementation of vaccine prioritization in the State.
- f. The States Laboratory Services will provide laboratory support for confirming, identifying and sub-typing viruses.

3. National

- a. During a pandemic, the CDC, under the direction of DHHS, will provide guidance on vaccine availability and distribution.
- b. If the vaccine is in short supply, which is likely during a pandemic, the CDC, in conjunction with advisory committees, will provide guidance for a rank order listing of risk groups for vaccination.
- c. The rank order will likely be based on:
 - i. The need to maintain those elements of community infrastructure that are essential to carrying out the pandemic response plan and public safety
- d. Limiting mortality among high-risk groups
- e. Reducing morbidity in the general population
- f. Minimizing social disruption and economic losses.

F. AUTHORITY

1. Background

- a. Planning, preparedness and response to the phases of a pandemic occur at all levels. Coordination, communication and cooperation from the top down and bottom up among the levels are critical. Towards achieving this, it is important to understand and clearly define roles and responsibilities at each level including global/worldwide; federal; state; regional; local and even down to the individual/family level.
- b. Equally critical in emergency preparedness and response is an understanding of the decision making and authority that occurs within certain defined scope and parameters. Various state and local public officials have overlapping authorities with regard to protecting public health and safety. The Governor, the State Board of Health, the Wayne County Board of Commissioners, the County Administrator, the town officials and the Local Health Director each can implement authorities within the scope of their jurisdictions, aimed at protecting public health, including effecting increased social distancing by closing public or private facilities.
- c. During a pandemic, the presence of overlapping authorities will necessitate close communication and coordination among appointed and elected leaders and the Wayne County Department of Health to ensure that decision and response actions are clear and consistent.
- d. Further, several sections within the State Board of Health and the State Health Department the authority to perform certain acts to protect the health of the public.

2. Authorities

- a. Responsibility for implementation of this Pandemic Response Plan in Wayne County rests with the County Administrator of Wayne County, or appointed designee, upon notification from the Health Director.
 - i. This plan will be activated based upon the pandemic phase, severity, and presence of cases and/or deaths in Wayne County or contiguous counties.
- b. The plan may be implemented in advance of the pandemic affecting Wayne County.
- c. The decision to do so will be based on the situation at the time with reference to information from the Health Director and PDH, in addition to WHO and CDC.

3. The roles of relevant authorities are listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Summary of Authorities

Authority	Activity
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Governor has authority to proclaim a state of emergency after finding that a disaster affects life, health, property, or the public peace. ○ The Governor may assume direct operational control over all or part of local emergency management functions if the disaster is beyond local control. ○ After proclaiming a state of emergency, the Governor has the authority to restrict public assembly, order periods of curfew and prohibit activities he or she believes should be prohibited in order to maintain life and health.
Pennsylvania State Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The State Board of Health has authority to adopt rules to protect the public health, including rules for the imposition and use of isolation and quarantine and for the prevention and control of infectious diseases.
State Health Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The State Health Department enforces all laws for the protection of the public health and all rules, regulations and orders of the State Board of Health. ○ The State Health Commissioner also investigates outbreaks and epidemics of disease and advises the PHD Director about measures to prevent and control outbreaks. ○ The State Health Commissioner enforces public health laws, rules, regulations and orders in local matters when there is an emergency.
Wayne County Board of Commissioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Wayne County Board of Commissioners supervises all matters pertaining to the preservation of the life and health of the community, its residents and visitors. ○ The Board may also enact such local rules and regulations as are necessary to preserve and promote the public health and to provide the enforcement of those rules and regulations. ○ The Board of Commissioners has a role in communicating with the public. Board members are the public face of government and help ease public concern and give guidance on how to respond during an emergency event.
Wayne County Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Statement of Emergency Authority pertaining to county employees Will come from the Chief Clerk/ Administrator. "When a declaration of local emergency is made, the policies contained in the COOP-COG may be amended or suspended by the County Administrator as deemed necessary to meet the operational needs of the County government. All actions taken with respect to HR policies during such declared emergencies must comply with applicable state and federal laws that remain in effect and must not infringe on the constitutional rights of any employee. Actions taken by the County Administrator pursuant to this section must be approved/ratified by the Board of Commissioners at their first meeting after the implementation of the policy amendments or suspensions, or as soon thereafter as possible." ○ In the event of an emergency the County Administrator, or, in his absence, the acting County Administrator, serves with the Emergency Management Director and directs emergency operations. ○ In the absence of both the County Administrator and the Emergency Management Director, the Deputy County Administrator acts with the Emergency Management Deputy Director. ○ The Emergency Management Director has full authority to organize and direct emergency operations through regularly constituted government structure and use equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments, offices and agencies of the county to the maximum extent practical along with the County Administrator. ○ If circumstances dictate, the Emergency Management Director may ask for a local emergency when in his judgment the threat or actual occurrence of an emergency or disaster is, or threatens to be, of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant coordinated local government actions. This Declaration must be endorsed by the Wayne County Board of Commissioners at their next regularly scheduled business meeting or within 14 days, whichever comes first.
Wayne County Emergency Management Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A Director of Emergency Management has been appointed to carry out identified tasks; including, coordinating the activity of all other public and private agencies engaged in emergency management activities. In order to carry out appropriate emergency plans and procedure and better ensure public health, safety and public welfare the Director of Emergency Management will activate and manage the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). ○ Wayne County government has adopted NIMS in order to manage and coordinate emergency operations. In addition, the County has adopted a comprehensive EOP that identifies roles and responsibilities of county agencies, emergency responders, partner organizations, volunteers and others engaged in emergency management activities. ○ The Director of Emergency Management is responsible for updating this plan as mandated. ○ The Director of Emergency Management implements emergency plans and takes appropriate emergency actions required to manage both declared and undeclared emergency events that threaten public safety within Wayne County. As necessary, the Director of Emergency Management liaises with state and federal authorities and nearby political subdivisions as necessary to ensure the most effective disaster preparedness and response capabilities and activates mutual aid agreements or reciprocal assistance in the case of a disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted.

Pandemic Response Plan

Authority	Activity
WayneCounty Department of Health Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Health Director acts under the direction of the State Health Commissioner for all health matters. ○ The Health Director enforces the public health statutes, rules and regulations of the state and local health ordinances. ○ The Health Director has the authority to control and prevent the spread of any dangerous, contagious or infectious disease that may occur within his or her jurisdiction. ○ The Health Director, when necessary, conducts investigations and institutes disease control measures, including medical examination, testing, counseling, voluntary treatment, voluntary vaccination, decontamination of persons or animals, isolation, quarantine and inspection and closure of facilities. ○ The Health Director may initiate involuntary detention for isolation and quarantine of individuals or groups pursuant to provisions of state regulations. ○ The Health Director establishes, in consultation with local health care providers, health facilities, emergency management personnel, law enforcement agencies and other entities deemed necessary, plans, policies and procedures for instituting emergency measure to prevent the spread of communicable disease. ○ The Health Director may take all necessary actions to protect the public health in the event of a contagious disease occurring in a school or day care center. Those actions may include, but are not limited to, closing the affected school, closing other schools, ordering cessation of certain activities and excluding persons who are infected with the disease. Keeping in mind each persons Constitutional Rights. ○ Prior to taking action, the Health Director consults with the State Health Department, the superintendent of the school district or the chief administrator of the day care center and provides them and their board of directors a written decision directing them to take action. ○ The Health Director serves as the District Health Director and is deemed to be the local health director for each town in the district. ○ The Health Director's powers are not contingent on a declaration of emergency by the County Administrator or an administrative head of a town.

G. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY PROJECTIONS

1. Pandemic preparedness planning is based on assumptions regarding the evolution and impacts of a pandemic. Defining the potential magnitude of a pandemic is difficult because of the large differences in severity for the three 20th-century pandemics (1918, 1957 and 1968). While the 1918 pandemic resulted in an estimated 500,000 U.S. deaths, the 1968 pandemic cause an estimated 34,000 U.S. deaths. This difference is largely related to the severity of the infections and the virulence of the influenza viruses causing the pandemics. In each pandemic, about 30% of the U.S. population developed illness, with about half seeking medical care. Children have tended to have the highest rates of illness, though not of severe disease and death. Geographical spread in each pandemic was rapid and virtually all communities experienced outbreaks.
2. Pandemic projections are based on the following assumptions:
 - a. Susceptibility to the pandemic pathogen will be universal.
 - b. The clinical disease attack rate will be 30% in the overall population. Illness rates will be highest among school-aged children (about 40%) and decline with age. Among working adults, an average of 20% will become ill during a community outbreak.
 - c. Of those who become ill with the pathogen, 50% will seek outpatient medical care.
 - d. The number of hospitalizations and deaths will depend on the virulence of the pandemic pathogen. Because the virulence of the agent that causes the next pandemic cannot be predicted, two scenarios are presented based on extrapolation of past pandemic experience.
 - e. Risk groups for severe and fatal infections cannot be predicted with certainty. During seasonal influenza season, infants and the elderly, persons with chronic illnesses and pregnant women are usually at higher risk of complications. In the 1918 pandemic, most deaths occurred among young healthy adults.
 - f. The typical incubation period (the time between acquiring the infection until becoming ill) averages 2 days. It is assumed this would be the same for a pandemic strain.
 - g. The seasonality of a pandemic cannot be predicted with certainty; that is, a pandemic may occur at any time of the year, not just during winter.

3. The U.S. DHHS developed a model for predicting estimates of the impact of illnesses, deaths, hospitalizations, outpatient visits, ICU care and mechanical ventilation due to pandemic influenza based upon data from prior moderate and severe pandemics. The model was used to develop Wayne County estimates of morbidity and mortality from pandemic influenza. Calculations were based on Wayne County population estimates from 2010 Wayne County Department of Economic Development population statistics (*2010 population estimate: 51,000*). While incidence rates of a pandemic cannot be predicted with certainty, the range used in the calculations includes the range of incidence rates from past pandemics. Illness rates reflect the population with a case of influenza causing some measureable impact (e.g., lost work time, visit to a doctor). These projections are subject to several limitations:
 - a. These numbers represent an estimate of the impact that would occur during an eight-week period, which is the estimated activity period for a pandemic in a particular community. Additional waves, which are expected over the estimated 18-month period that a pandemic will last, will increase the burden;
 - b. The range of attack rates used includes the range of attack rates in past pandemics; however, exact attack rates cannot be predicted; and
 - c. During an actual pandemic, hospitalization rates, death rates, and the percentage of the population at high-risk for complications could vary significantly from the rates and percentages used to develop these projections.
4. Projected data for illnesses, outpatient visits, hospitalizations, intensive care and mechanical ventilation are shown in Attachment b. All data were calculated by applying national data, modeled from past epidemics, to Wayne's population data. In general, the Attachment A projections of Wayne County residents requiring hospitalization range from 250 in a Low, Wayne County pandemic death projections range from 20 in a Low pandemic to 1,000 in a severe pandemic.

III. Communications Planning

A. Background

1. Because pandemics will affect the entire world at the same time, response will not be limited to any one country, state, region or local jurisdiction.
2. While the federal government is responsible for nationwide coordination of the pandemic response, PDH will be responsible for coordination of the pandemic response within and among jurisdictions in State. Wayne County will be responsible for implementing the States response at the local level.
3. Coordinated communications among localities is a critical component as the local response is implemented. Communications during a pandemic will follow the communications structure already established in the Wayne County EOP with the Public Information Officer(PIO) responsible for overall coordination.
4. Public information messages will be coordinated from the Counties PIO.
5. The primary communications goal during a pandemic will be to ensure the timely, accurate and consistent flow of information to health professionals, county agencies and the general

public. Information will be provided on vaccine management, antiviral medication use for treatment and chemoprophylaxis, disease surveillance, infection control and treatment and care of patients.

B. Key Communications Activities. Key communication activities emphasize:

1. The message will change during an event and will not rely upon a single source, but will utilize all available methods
2. Identification of spokespersons that will be responsible for addressing pandemic related media concerns
3. Distribution of timely and appropriate bulletins to health care providers and community partners
4. Dissemination of information about vaccine availability and distribution plans to community partners
5. Dissemination of the vaccine information sheet (VIS) to patients and area health care providers
6. Communication of information about groups at high-risk for complications from the infection to health care providers and community partners

C. Key Messages. Key pandemic communications to the general public will involve all of the following but are not limited to:

1. Education about the pandemic
2. How to prepare for a pandemic and any emergency that might require an extended stay at home
3. How to stop the spread of the disease
4. How to care for sick family members
5. Whether to go to work/school/social functions
6. What isolation and quarantine means (voluntary vs. mandatory)
7. How quarantine orders will be delivered/how they can be appealed
8. Education on the use of masks
9. Whether antiviral medication and/or vaccines are available and what to do in the absence of antiviral medications or vaccines
10. Antiviral and/or vaccine distribution priority groups and how/where to get antiviral medications and/or vaccines if prioritization category is met
11. Resumption of regular activities as the pandemic event resolves
12. Other information including county operations, etc.

D. Target Audiences. Key target audiences include, but are not limited to:

1. General public (individuals/residents)
2. Public, private and home schools and parents
3. Physicians and health care providers
4. Business community
5. Faith based and non-profit community
6. Non-English speaking populations and other ethnic minorities
7. Senior citizens
8. Other special needs populations (young adults, disability populations, special medical and social needs)
9. Incorporated Towns
10. Internal stakeholders (county government employees)

DI. Message Development. General communication messages will be provided nationally by DHHS and CDC; and statewide by PDH and PA Department of Emergency Management (PEMA). Specific messages relevant to Wayne County and partner jurisdictions will be based on local communications needs, general public inquiries and the current situation and use evidence-based approaches.

DII. Message Dissemination. A variety of tools and methods will be utilized to disseminate information to the various audiences. These include but are not limited to: web sites, mailings to residents and homeowner's associations, school letters, e-mails, social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter), newsletters, speaker's bureaus, newspapers and television/broadcasting. The method of dissemination will be determined according to the nature of the communication and the intended audience. The method of dissemination will be determined according to the nature of the communication and the intended audience and special attention will be given to communication needs of those who can't read, hear or understand English. The PHD has developed and maintained contact lists for reaching home, private and public schools, young adults, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations.

DIII. Communications Plan

1. Primary communication goals during a pandemic include ensuring a timely, accurate and consistent flow of information in coordination with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the CDC. Information will primarily be provided to local health districts, which will then relay the information to health professionals and the general public within their jurisdiction on vaccine management, antiviral use for treatment and chemoprophylaxis, disease surveillance, infection control and treatment and care of patients. PDH Epidemiology personnel will be available to assist where needed.

2. The PHD will strive to present messages consistent with those of the Commonwealth and the CDC.
3. Key communication activities will include:
 - a. Monitoring bulletins from PDH, the CDC and WHO regarding virologic, epidemiologic and clinical findings associated with new variants isolated within or outside of the country
 - b. Distribution of timely and appropriate bulletins and alerts through the Health Alert Network
 - c. Participation in live, interactive videoconferencing on the disease of concern, initiated among PDH health districts and central office personnel
 - d. Distribution of planning materials to schools, hospitals, clinics, pharmacies and others on preparing for and responding to the pandemic
 - e. Reporting disease or symptom activity levels)
 - f. Dissemination of information on the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System through the Health Alert Network
 - g. Communication of information about groups at high-risk for complications from the infection
 - h. Identification of two spokespersons that will be responsible for addressing pandemic related media concerns
 - i. Distribution of timely and appropriate bulletins to health care providers and community partners
 - j. Dissemination of information about vaccine availability and distribution plans to community partners
 - k. Dissemination of the vaccine information sheet to clinic patients and area health care providers
4. As the initial communication effort during Phases 1 and 2 involves monitoring the status of potential outbreaks worldwide and circulating health and emergency information as needed, the communications plan is designed to be activated in Phase 3.
5. Communications Strategies for Phases 3, 4, 5, and 6 are outlined in Table 7.
 - a. Communications materials specific to Wayne County and partner jurisdictions will be prepared in advance for use during the Pandemic Alert Period (phase 3, 4, 5) and Pandemic Period (Phase 6).
 - b. General communication messages will be provided by the DHHS, CDC and PDH.
 - c. Specific messages relevant to Wayne County and partner jurisdictions will be based on local communications needs, general public inquiries and the current situation.
 - d. Spokespersons involved in implementing the pandemic communications plan are listed below. Specific circumstances will determine which spokespersons may be involved in any given situation.
 - i. Medical Spokespersons – Health Director, PHD, or designee
 - e. Non-medical Spokespersons:
 - Wayne County Public Affairs and Communications Officer*
 - Board of Commissioners and/or other elected officials
 - County Administrator
 - Director Emergency Management

*** Note:** Throughout this document the emergency function of public information office/r (PIO) will be used to refer to the Wayne County Public Affairs and Communications Office/r, as well as other public information personnel from other agencies, to maintain NIMS compliance.

Table 7. Communications Strategies by Pandemic Phase

Communication Strategies Pandemic Phase 3
<p>External Goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Educate residents about local planning efforts. Encourage residents to prepare themselves and their families for pandemic. o Encourage and improve compliance with recommended hygiene practices among residents to help prevent the spread of viruses. o Increase the number of residents signed up for the local alert and notification systems. o Identify target audience groups and develop and deliver communications to those audiences. o Encourage planning efforts among private sector entities. <p>FAQ Bank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A centralized frequently asked questions (FAQs) bank will be established so all County agencies have a resource available to answer citizen and media questions. o The Wayne County Public Affairs and Communications Officer (PIO) will keep and maintain the question bank and work with appropriate agencies to develop responses to ensure consistency. The development of answers to FAQs will be coordinated by the PIOs among appropriate agencies. FAQs and official county answers (approved by appropriate county and/or agency leaders) will be posted to Wayne County's Web page. <p>Key Messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wayne County is planning for the event of a pandemic. o Every resident must take individual responsibility to prepare themselves and their families for a pandemic. There are actions individuals can take: stay informed, make a family plan, prepare emergency kits, sign up for the local alert notification system and practice good hygiene habits such as hand washing, covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue or sleeve to prevent the spread of germs. o Additional key messages will be developed that relate specifically to the particular strain of infection as well as to specific target audiences, for example, schools, senior citizens, or physicians. <p>Message Dissemination:</p> <p>Web Site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The primary official county Web page for all messages related to pandemic is Wayne County's Web page. Note that the county's Web page contains links to other pertinent agency Web sites, including links to the Web sites of the PHD, CDC and DHHS. The Web page also features a method to communicate via email at ???@waynecountypa.gov, a function that allows visitors to submit a question online, as well as access streaming videos, PowerPoint presentations and planning checklists. o Content needs are assessed by the PIO and user feedback. The PIO serves as coordinator of this Web page and will work closely with Health Department staff to ensure accuracy of pandemic content. o The official U.S. Government Web www.cdc.gov is also reliable sources of pandemic information. o The PDH website, https://www.health.pa.gov/Pages/default.aspx offers state information. o Health Department staff will ensure messages are consistent and do not contradict state and federal messages. o The Web page follows the Wayne County Web content policy which includes a message approval process from appropriate agencies. o Other County agencies and the Board of Commissioners public Web. Partner jurisdictions may also link to this Web page. <p>Social Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Social media such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, and the ALERT Wayne notification system will be used for announcements. o The social media will contain links to the county website for more detailed information. o Consideration will be given to establishment of dedicated social media sites, such as a Facebook page on pandemic flu in Wayne County, as deemed appropriate. <p>Paper/Direct Mail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The PIO maintains a list of newsletters produced by county agencies and the Board of Commissioners that are mailed to residents. o Health Department staff will submit pandemic news items as appropriate to these newsletters. o A mailing list of homeowners' associations (HOAs) within Wayne County is maintained by the PIO. As materials and messages are developed during the various phases, this list can be used to send information to the HOAs for distribution to their members as appropriate.

Special Events/Venues

- Special events can include, but are not limited to, town meetings, summits, speaking engagements, kiosks and exhibits at fairs.
- Requests for Health Department participation in these events should be forwarded to the PHD for coordination and response.

Exhibits

- PHD developed a tri-fold tabletop display promoting family and individual preparedness to be used as necessary.
- Pandemic literature will be available, including a Wayne County brochure outlining County planning resources, Web site and contact information, a planning checklist for individuals and families, hand washing instruction and other informational materials.

Public Speakers

- The Health Department has identified a group of key communicators with expertise in pandemics to provide speakers as requested.
- The Health Department has developed a PowerPoint presentation, which will be made available to requestors and will use approved video materials in speaking engagements.
- Appropriate handouts will be determined based on the organization requesting a speaker and the intended audience. Most handouts will be materials approved for the general public.
- If requests for speakers cannot be met due to limited staff and resources, those who request a speaker will be directed to Wayne County's Web site.

Phone Scripts

- The PHD will implement a monitored phone line for pandemic messages and updates as needed. This script will be updated as information is added or changed. **The emergency information line number is . (number will be put out on the County's website, facebook, local TV and radio, and other social media platforms.) at the time of emergency.**

Collateral Materials/Handouts

- Information contained on Pennsylvania Department of Health Web site
- PHD informational hand-out on pandemic in English and Spanish.
- Hand Washing Instructions.

Media

Television Broadcast Productions

- The Wayne County Commissioners will air television productions as needed [public service announcements (PSAs), studio shows, etc.].

News Releases

- News releases will be issued by the Wayne County PIO on a regular basis with planning updates.
- Radio PSAs will be developed by the Health Department and the PIO.
- All interviews will be scheduled and coordinated by the Health Department and PIO.
- Media inquiries will be handled as they are during normal day-to-day government operations. Medically-specific inquiries will be directed to the Health Department. Inquiries regarding county planning and related issues will be handled by the PIO. Previously identified spokespersons will be used for media interviews.

Medical Provider Communications

Key Messages

- Physicians and health care providers will play an integral role in educating their patients and the public about the pandemic.
- Physician practices will be impacted in the event of pandemic and are encouraged to plan for addressing staffing issues, patient care issues and an influx of questions from patients.

Message Dissemination

- Physician Blast Fax and/or Email: The Health Department maintains a list of physicians with contact information and can use this list to send by fax important and/or urgent information.
- Health Department medical officials make presentations to physicians at scheduled Grand Rounds, usually in a hospital or other health-care institutional setting.

Business Community

Key Messages

- Wayne County is planning for pandemic and the business community is an integral part of the planning process.
- A pandemic will affect private sector entities and all planning efforts must include community businesses and industry.
- Businesses will play an integral role in educating employees.
- Businesses must understand sick leave policies and plan for continuity of operations in worst-case scenarios (e.g., 40 % of work force out sick).

Message Dissemination

- Direct Mailings to Business Community
- The Health Department will work with the Department of Economic Development, local chambers of commerce and other agencies to identify businesses in Wayne County.
- As materials and messages are developed during the various phases, the mailing list can be used to disseminate information to the businesses as appropriate.

Communicating with Young Adults and with Parents of School Age Children

Key Messages

- Key messages for young adults and children are the same as the key messages for the general public/individuals; however they will target the particular vulnerabilities of these groups.
- Schools and organizations that provide services to these residents will play an integral role in educating them and their parents.

Message Dissemination

- Direct Mailings to educational institutions.
- As materials and messages are developed during the various phases, the mailing list can be used to disseminate information to the organizations that serve children and young adults as appropriate.
- Use of email and social media will be particularly important for this group.

Special Events

- Meetings will be held with parents and school representatives to assist with their planning efforts and to provide information and resources to facilitate the development of their own continuity of operations and pandemic preparedness plans.

Faith Based Communities

Key Messages

- Wayne County is planning for pandemic and the faith and non-profit communities are an integral part of the planning process.
- A pandemic will affect faith-based and non-profit organizations and any planning efforts must include them.
- Faith-based and non-profit organizations will play an integral role in educating their members.

Message Dissemination

- Direct Mailings to faith-based organizations.
- As materials and messages are developed during the various phases, the mailing list can be used to disseminate information to the faith-based organizations as appropriate.

Communicating with Special Needs Communities: Non-English Language

Key Messages

- Key messages for non-English speaking individuals are the same as the key messages for the general public/individuals, however they will be translated into Spanish, at a minimum, and additional languages as messages and audiences are identified.

Media Relations

- Normal media relations efforts will be ongoing with ethnic media, as well as other media covering Wayne County.
- Media outlets translate current English new releases for use in their medium, however, special outreach efforts such as editorial boards or production of non-English PSAs will be utilized to reach this ever-growing percentage of the county's population.

Neighborhood Centers

- The county will target neighborhood centers where foreign language materials can be posted and/or distributed.

Speakers Bureau

- The county will identify non-English speaking staff and/or community leaders who can function as liaison with the Health Department and conduct outreach and information dissemination activities in their local communities.
- The county's PowerPoint presentation can also be translated into additional languages as requests are received or needs identified.

Communicating with Special Needs Communities: Senior Citizens

Key Messages

- Key messages for senior citizens are the same as the key messages for the general public/individuals, but are tailored for seniors and/or their caretakers.

Special Events

- Presentations to the long-term care community.
- Visits and/or presentation to senior centers, senior day care facilities, community groups, etc.

Media Relations

- Targeted media will be utilized.
- Additional radio and television programs will be identified that reach a high percentage of seniors to maximize the impact of the messaging.

Communicating with Special Needs Communities: Individuals with Physical or Mental Disabilities

Key Messages

- The key messages for physically or mentally challenged individuals are the same as key messages for the general public/individuals; however, they will be tailored for the specific audience.

Disability Services

- The Health Department, the PIO, Wayne County Department of Family Services (DFS) and key disability services organizations will identify methods of message dissemination to ensure proper messages reach individuals with special needs.

Communicating with Internal County Partners

Key Messages

- The key messages for internal partners are the same as key messages for general public/individuals; however they will be tailored for the specific audience.

Message Dissemination

- The PIO is responsible for internal communications to county employees.
- The PIO will work with the Health Department to ensure that all partners and agencies have access to appropriate messages for their internal audiences.

Means of disseminating information to internal partners include the following:

- Printed Newsletters.
- Articles will be printed in the Wayne County Employee Web Site; these same articles can be used and reprinted in other county agency or town employee newsletters.
- Electronic News.
- Intranet: Information will be posted to the Wayne County Intranet.
- Television/Video Production: the Wayne County Government Channel will air pandemic information when appropriate.

**Communication Strategies
Pandemic Phase 4**

Background

- When the World Health Organization declares Phase 4, Wayne County will also move into Phase 4.
- Communications as outlined in Phase 3 would continue, but messages will increase in frequency.
- Audiences remain the same as in Phase 3.
- Any additional communications to be developed specific to Phase 4 will be “reactive,” that is, communications would be based on what is actually happening.

Following is information regarding modifications and/or additions to the communication strategies used in Phase 3 to provide the audiences with Phase 4 information:

Assumptions

- Same assumptions as in Phase 3, except: Local clusters of a novel virus have been identified in humans somewhere in the world however, its spread is localized.
- Phase 5 could occur soon.

Key Communication Goals

- Same as in Phase 3

Collateral Materials/Handouts:

- Guide to self-care in the home.
- Fact Sheet on Isolation and Quarantine: What does it mean for residents?
- Fact sheet on disease surveillance methods in Wayne County.

Additional materials will be developed by the PHD and the Public Information Office based on the current situation, county messages, target audience and other relevant factors.

**Communication Strategies
Pandemic Phase 5**

Background

- When the World Health Organization declares Phase 5, Wayne County will also move into Phase 5.
- Audiences and communications as outlined in Phases 3 and 4 will continue.
- Messages will increase in frequency.
- There will be a greater urgency for targeted groups such as first responders, physician community, etc. to prepare for a pandemic.
- Any additional communications to be developed specific to Phase 5 would be “reactive,” that is, communications would be based on what is actually happening.

Following is information regarding modifications and/or additions to the communication strategies used in Phases 3 and 4 to provide the audiences with Phase 5 information:

Assumptions

- Same assumptions as in Phase 3 and 4 except: the novel virus strain is becoming increasingly more efficient at spreading from human to human.
- Phase 6, the declaration of a pandemic, could occur soon.

Key Communication Goals

Same as Phase 3, with the following added considerations:

- There will be a greater emphasis on the need to prepare for key target audiences.
- Messages on the county’s public Web site and phone scripts will be kept current and reflect the actual situation going on in the world.
- Individuals will be strongly encouraged to have a family emergency plan in place.
- Educate the general public about self-care in the home if they or a family member falls ill.
- Provide education on disease containment measures that could be employed in Phase 6 (such as isolation and quarantine; snow days (school closings), etc.).

Message Dissemination – Collateral Material and Handouts:

- Guide to self-care in the home.
- Fact Sheet on Isolation and Quarantine.
- Fact sheet on disease surveillance methods.
- Additional materials will be developed by the PHD and the PIO based on the current situation, county messages, target audience and other relevant factors.

**Communication Strategies
Pandemic Phase 6**

Assumptions

- Local clusters of a novel virus have been identified in humans somewhere in the world and spread among humans has become efficient.
- Human cases may appear in Wayne County within a two week to one month time frame.
- There may not be an effective antiviral medication that works against the pandemic strain.
- There will be no vaccine available to residents for at least 4 to 6 months, given current vaccine manufacturing capabilities.
- Media will focus on the limited supply of antiviral medication and vaccine and will call on local government officials to explain what is being done about it.
- Dissemination and sharing of timely and accurate information among state and local public health and government officials, medical care providers, the media and the general public will be one of the most important facets of the pandemic response.
- Different types of information will have to be communicated, often to different audiences.
- Basic messages will change over the duration of the pandemic as the disease circumstances, vaccine availability and other variables evolve.
- There will be widespread circulation of conflicting information, misinformation and rumors. Scheduled briefings will be conducted.
- Communication must be coordinated among all relevant agencies to ensure consistent messages to the general public.
- There will be a great demand for accurate and timely information regarding circulation of a pandemic strain, disease complications and mortality.

Communication Messages During Initial 6 to 8 months (without vaccine)

- Disease control efforts, including availability and use of vaccines, antiviral drugs and other preventive and treatment measures.
- Where to get vaccine.
- "Do's and Don'ts" for the general public.
- Maintenance of essential community services.
- Demand for information by healthcare providers will require that existing methods for educating healthcare providers will have to be expanded.
- Certain groups will be hard to reach, including people whose primary language is not English, people who are homeless and people with hearing and visual disabilities.
- There will be an increased demand for information regarding what vaccine and/or drug a person can take and/or stockpile.
- There will be an increased demand for information regarding what to do when someone dies.
- Science based risk communication messages will be used to calm fears and give directions on what to do.

Key Communication Goals

- Employ risk communication principles.
- Regional collaboration remains critical.
- Provide education to the general population to help contain the spread of disease.
- Provide education to the general population this will not be "business as usual" and could last more than a year.

Key Messages

- A pandemic has been declared somewhere in the world.
- Wayne County may experience localized illness and death.
- Isolation and quarantine measures might go into effect initially and everyone's cooperation is necessary to help prevent the spread of the pandemic virus.
- There is no vaccine at this time and there may not be one available for four to six months.
- A pandemic usually occurs in waves and could last more than one year.
- Practice good hygiene habits (hand washing, covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue or sleeve) to prevent the spread of germs.
- This will not be "business as usual" but will return to normal.
- Further key messages that will relate eventually to the particular pandemic virus strain as well as to specific target audiences (e.g., senior citizens, physicians) will be developed based on Wayne County emergency response plans for Pandemic Period Phase 6.

Message Dissemination

- Dissemination means will be the same as in Phases 3-5, however, Health Fairs/exhibits and speaking engagements will no longer be used and Medical Reserve Corps and first responder personnel may be used for flyer and literature distribution as appropriate.

Television/Broadcast Productions

- Wayne County Commissioners will run television productions as needed (PSAs, shows, etc.).
- These productions will be developed by the Health Department. Productions will be approved by the Health Department and the Public Affairs and Communications Office.

Media Relations

- Media relations will be conducted in accordance with the Wayne County Public Affairs and Communications Office's emergency communications operations and will be coordinated with Towns.

Vaccine Messages

Background

- Under current vaccine production technology, it will take 4 to 6 months before a vaccine against a pandemic strain is developed and initially available to the world's population.
- In addition, during a pandemic, it is expected the demand for vaccine throughout the entire world will far exceed the limited supply.
- Therefore, even though vaccine may be, or soon become, available, it may not reach Wayne County for a longer time period.

Assumptions

- Dissemination and sharing of timely and accurate information among state, regional and local public health and government officials, medical care providers, the media and the general public will be one of the most important facets of the pandemic response.
- There will be widespread circulation of conflicting information, misinformation and rumors.
- Communication must be coordinated among all relevant agencies to ensure consistent messages to the general public.
- There will be a great demand for accurate and timely information regarding where to get vaccine.
- There will be a special need for information for the general public about how and why a priority group for vaccine was identified.
- Appropriate risk communications will need to be employed to alleviate any sense of special treatment being afforded to one or more segments of the population.
- Public education will be an important part of the immunization campaign. Certain groups will be hard to reach, including people whose primary language is not English, people who are homeless, people who have hearing and visual disabilities. Continued work is ongoing to develop plans for these groups.
- Security will be of utmost concern at vaccine distribution sites.

Key Communication Goals

- Risk communications methods will be employed.
- Regional collaboration will be maintained.
- Alerting appropriate priority groups to get vaccine and provide education on prioritization strategy, especially to individuals who do not fall into a priority group.

Strategies Once Vaccine is Developed and Available in Limited Quantities

Key Messages

- The vaccine prioritization and distribution plan for Wayne County will be clearly communicated among all target audiences.
- Increased education about the vaccine, its availability and self-care in the home will be provided.
- Education about antiviral medication, dependent on what pandemic strain is actually circulating and whether an antiviral medication exists and/or is available, will be provided.

Message Dissemination

- Means of message dissemination will be the same as in Phases 3-5, however, Health Fairs/exhibits and speaking engagements will no longer be used and Medical Reserve Corps and first responder personnel may continue to be used for flyer and literature distribution as appropriate.
- **Emphasis will be placed on assuring voluntary vaccination message reaches all school age, young adult, ethnic minority and other vulnerable populations.**

IV. Preparedness Planning Concept

A. BACKGROUND

Wayne County, as part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, takes emergency planning and preparedness seriously, especially with regard to the threat of a pandemic. Wayne County will be expected to serve in either a direct or indirect support role for the event of a man-made or natural disaster. Wayne County has supported the Region in the past.

The primary directive of all of Wayne County's emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery, including a pandemic, is to maintain an "all hazards" approach. This means Wayne County must plan and prepare for, respond to and recover from any type of hazard. At the same time, Wayne County must maintain this "all hazards" capability in support of the United States National Response Framework (NRF), as developed by the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and must fully comply with the National Incident Command System (ICS). This means that all incidents regardless of size, complexity and nature must be adequately planned and prepared for by the County in cooperation with our fellow government partners – Wayne's incorporated towns, federal and state governments and the State as well as our private and non-profit sector partners.

By planning and preparing for "all hazards," Wayne County has increased its capability to address most elements that may occur as a result of a pandemic. The County's planning for pandemics is comprehensive and encompasses multiple efforts on multiple fronts. The County continues to follow the lead of the Federal government's comprehensive approach to prepare and plan for pandemic influenza through the *National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza* and *National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan* and the *Pandemic Influenza Plan*.

B. COMPONENTS

1. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) - The fundamental plan that governs all County planning and preparedness efforts is the County's EOP. This EOP is an "all hazards" guide for all emergency support functions (ESFs) that are called to work across agency and governmental boundaries to assist in both emergency incidents and widespread disaster efforts. The specific ESFs that have a "key" role in mitigating the impact of a pandemic are the Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services, emergency support function (ESF 6), and the Public Health and Medical Services, emergency support function (ESF 8). These emergency support functions consist of multiple County departments and non-profit organization which prepare for and respond to nearly every type of disaster that may impact the County.
2. Wayne County Administrator – The County Administrator serves With the Director of Emergency Management according to authority to declare a Local Emergency, working collaboratively with the Policy Group to provide strategic direction and oversight. This would likely be employed during the start of a pandemic that occurs in Wayne County or the region. The Board of Commissioners must vote

by a simple majority to ratify the declaration of Local Emergency within 14 days. This authority provides the County Administrator the ability to manage incidents, especially those that are large-scale, such as a pandemic within Wayne County. Director of Emergency Management is the countys chair on the Northeast Counter Terrorism task Force (NCTTF), The NCTTF is the Regions task force with PEMA for the State. (Both committees coordinate regional emergency preparedness and planning.

3. Wayne County Board of Commissioner – The Loudoun County Board of Commissioner is consulted and informed as required by the County Administrator, or designees. Board members, being local elected officials also serve a key role in communicating with the public and addressing concerns or fears that might arise from individuals, businesses, and community leaders affected by an emergency incident. They also may provide help to residents and businesses on how to respond during an emergency event. The Board of Commissioner plays a key role in educating the public through participation at public meetings and other gatherings. Wayne County Board of Commissioner members have been present at mass immunization exercises to familiarize themselves with this phase of response for a potential pandemic. Wayne County Board of Commissioner members also have been briefed on the *Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan* and on “*Wayne County’s State of Emergency Preparedness.*” These briefings all provide valuable information to Board members as to how the County government will plan for, respond to and recover from any potential hazard. The Board of Commissioner will be briefed frequently and as needed throughout a pandemic response.
4. Wayne County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) – The County Commissioner, the Director of Emergency Management for Wayne County, meets regularly with key departmental personnel and the Superintendent's of Wayne County Public Schools to discuss emergency management preparedness, planning, response and recovery activities. County agencies represented on this Executive Committee include: the Departments of Fire and Rescue and Emergency Management, General Services, DFS, Parks, Recreation, and Community Services (PRCS), Animal Care and Control, the Department of Information Technology, the Department of Management and Financial Services, the Public Affairs and Communications Office, the Health Department, and the Office of the Sheriff. These key personnel make most major decisions related to the County’s emergency preparedness and operations. The County Commissioner serves as the Chairman of the Committee. The LEPC created the Pandemic Flu preparedness Task Force, which had primary responsibility in developing this *Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan.*
5. Wayne County Office of Emergency Management (EMA) – The Wayne County Office of Emergency Management (EMA) falls with the Department of Fire and Rescue, Emergency Medical, Local and state Police. Consists of Three full-time positions that develop the *Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan*, facilitate the development of supporting documentation, train personnel in EOC activities, exercise plans, policies and procedures and take the lead in managing the operations of the County Emergency Operations Center. The Director of the Office of Emergency Management is the OEM, also is responsible for assisting all County agencies in their preparedness, planning and response efforts in support of the EOP. The *County Pandemic Response Plan* is an Incident Annex to the County’s EOP and therefore, the OEM has the same responsibilities in assisting with its implementation.

6. Wayne County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The County maintains an EOC that is activated during incidents to coordinate and facilitate the county's response to an emergency. Arranged functionally and organized under the Incident Command System, the space provides ample room for personnel to quickly and efficiently address the challenges during emergencies regardless of size, scope and complexity. Information is easily disseminated to the public through the Joint Information Center and other conference rooms serve as breakout areas for the creation of strategies and tactics. Redundancy ensures continued operations during adverse conditions.
7. Standardized NIMS Incident Command and Procedures – The use of standardized incident command structure procedures allows effective integration of response by responders from any locality for any type of incident, including the possibility of a pandemic. If pandemic cases occur within the entire Region, it is likely that Wayne County will have its own command and control using NIMS and ICS but also will be part of the Regional or Area Command with other partnering localities. This standardized incident command structure affords Wayne County the ability to work cooperatively with other localities as required and provides the necessary management system to manage events such as a pandemic.
8. Other Specialized Standardized Procedures – In order to plan and prepare for “all hazards” incidents, plans and procedures have been established for how first responders handle any incident involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosives regardless of the location. All firefighters and emergency medical personnel undergo basic weapons of mass destruction (WMD) classes and an awareness course. The County hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response team has been trained to a HAZMAT technician level, which allows them to execute HAZMAT functions. This training, particularly the bioterrorism element, contributes to the capability of first responders to operate in a pandemic scenario.
9. Mutual Aid Agreements/Strategic Partnerships – The County has mutual aid agreements with nearly every neighboring jurisdiction surrounding the County and is signatory to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, to ensure additional assistance, if needed. Beyond mutual aid agreements, the County continues to forge important collaborative and strategic partnerships with other localities through the MWCOG and through the NVRC. This is accomplished in part through Wayne County's participation on these organizations' many multi-jurisdictional committees and task forces such as the Northeast Counter Terrorism Task Force Committee, Emergency Managers Committee, Fire Chiefs Committee, and others. Likewise, the County is able to request State resources through PEMA and from the Federal government also through PEMA. All of these partnerships will be key in providing adequate resources to respond and recover from a potential pandemic event.
10. Prior Experience Planning and Preparing for Emergency Response and Recovery – Wayne County has performed well in both planning and preparedness efforts to enable timely responses to multiple emergency incidents, hurricane remnants; small tornadoes; airplane/airline crashes (large and small); communicable disease events; and wildfire incidents. This experience in preparing for a variety of incidents using established policies and procedures and robust exercise and training efforts has resulted in the County's first responders and other emergency personnel having the ability to strategically plan and prepare for future incidents such as a pandemic event.

11. Local Interoperability and Communication Planning and Preparedness Efforts – The County has upgraded, coordinated, and integrated telecommunications capabilities through its Department of Information Technology (DIT). These efforts will be employed extensively during a pandemic by Wayne County first responders and recovery personnel.

C. KEY RESOURCES FOR EACH RESPONSE STEP

1. Wayne County follows the guidance of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security cited in its *Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Guide for Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources* (Section 2.5.2) by accomplishing the following:
 - a. Establishing reasonable measures to limit the spread of an outbreak within and beyond Wayne County's border:
 - Wayne County Isolation and Quarantine Plan; and
 - Wayne County Public Schools , Private Schools, Home Schooled and Pre-School Infection Control Measures.
 - b. Establishing comprehensive and credible preparedness plans:
 - Wayne County EOP;
 - Wayne County EOP – Department Specific Plans;
 - Wayne County ongoing Continuity of Operations planning;
 - Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan; and
 - c. Integrating non-health entities, including law enforcement, utilities, and other public and private sector services in pandemic planning:
 - Required FEMA mandatory NIMS and ICS training; and
 - Mass Immunization Exercises.
 - d. Identifying key spokespersons for the community:
 - EOP-ESF 15 External Affairs communications group and Joint Information Center (JIC);
 - Wayne County Board of Commissioner, as necessary;
 - Wayne County Public Information liaison within EOC Operations;
 - State Department of Health Public Information personnel; and
 - Public Information personnel in key agencies.

- e. Developing coordinated crisis communications plans:
 - Media Relations team efforts; and
 - EOP-ESF 15 group ongoing training and exercise experience.
- f. Establishing community-based stockpiles and distribution systems:
 - Wayne County's established Point of Dispensing/Distribution (POD) Plans With Area Hospital;
 - Wayne County's storage facilities equipped for pharmaceuticals; and
 - Wayne County's Mass Immunization exercises.
- g. Providing public education campaigns on the pandemic:
 - Pandemic Summits and educational seminars held throughout the County for a variety of targeted populations;
 - Multiple Health Department Public Outreach events, including Spanish speaking population outreach; and
 - County's web page devoted to Pandemic outreach and education.

D. ADDITIONAL ASSETS

1. Additional Federal and State Emergency Grant Funds – Additional Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (PEMA) Homeland security grants have been secured to offset the cost of a variety of services provided to the community. These efforts all aid the preparedness of Wayne County for a potential pandemic.
2. Additional County Positions Working on Planning, Preparedness, and Response Activities – Various positions have been added to support the County and LEPC emergency planning and preparedness efforts to assist in planning, preparedness and response efforts. These positions all have direct responsibility and have been instrumental in developing the County's *Pandemic Response Plan*, in addition to coordinating, planning and executing two mass immunization exercises and a multitude of community meetings, pandemic community forums and summits.
3. Public Works Functions under Emergency Operations Plan – The Wayne County Department of General Services is designated in the County's EOP as the Primary Agency for Emergency Support Function 3 (ESF 3), Public Works and Engineering. Under the EOP, General Services would coordinate responses by all appropriate County agencies in the Public Works arena. General Services would also coordinate responses with Public Works agencies in the incorporated towns and within Wayne County Sanitation Companies. General Services will provide ESF 3 personnel, equipment and material support to respond to tasking under the County's Pandemic Response Plan and will provide this support using either in-house or contracted services.

E. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND NOTIFICATION – GENERAL “ALL HAZARDS” EFFORTS

1. To better plan and prepare for “all hazards” incidents, including pandemics, Wayne County has worked with our regional partners to support public outreach campaigns featuring literature, media buys, and other marketing techniques. Wayne County also has provided updates on the County’s emergency operations and preparedness efforts at numerous public meetings, Some examples of these efforts, with an emphasis on “all hazards,” include:
 - a. *“Your Guide to Emergency Preparedness”* – The County has provided citizens with copies of Northern Virginia Regional Commission’s “Your Guide to Emergency Preparedness.” These NVRC published guides are available at every Loudoun County public library branch and public counters within County government facilities and are also available in electronic formats on the County’s website (www.PEMA.gov), website. They are available in five (5) languages besides English: Arabic, Farsi, Korean, Spanish and Vietnamese.
 - b. *“Wayne County’s State of Emergency Preparedness”* presentation – The Wayne County Administrator has presented a comprehensive presentation outlining many of the resource, planning and preparedness efforts in 2008, 2016 and now the 2021
 - c. Wayne Citizen Alert System - Wayne County’s citizen alert system has approximately 2,000 subscribers. It allows anyone with the capability to receive alerts from the County, and other County agencies.
 - d. Radio – The County will continue to work with all local media during incidents and disasters to get the correct information to residents.
 - e. Wayne County’s Emergency Preparedness Web Page, www.waynecountypa.gov. The County’s website is a valuable resource for those who have internet access. It provides links to Federal, State, regional and local sites providing emergency preparedness and planning information.
 - f. Door to Door Communications – If an incident or hazard becomes localized, the County in some instances may deliver information door-to-door, utilizing a cadre of volunteers or public employees.
 - g. Email Communication – Email distribution lists have been established for all key constituencies, particularly the health care, faith and business communities, and representatives of Wayne County’s school age, young adult, minority and other vulnerable population residents.

F. WAYNE COUNTY PANDEMIC FLU PREPAREDNESS TASK FORCE

In September 2020, the County LEPC established in preparing the County for a potential outbreak of pandemic influenza. This task force included officials and subject matter experts from Wayne County government, Wayne County Public Schools, Business Owners and others. The Task Force meets Quarterly to coordinate and develop the *Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan*, assist in pandemic influenza public outreach efforts and provide ongoing assistance to all agencies that are key players in planning and preparing for response to a pandemic influenza outbreak. The Task Force provided periodic briefings to the County Commissioner and Emergency Management. The Task Force will stay involved until completing development of the *Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan, and review for updates*. Responsibility for ongoing and future pandemic influenza planning now rests with the Wayne County Emergency Management Agency. All efforts involved participation and collaboration from key community stakeholders.

G. WAYNE COUNTY'S CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP) PLANNING EFFORTS

1. Wayne County has developed a comprehensive COOP Plan. This Plan provides guidance and essential information to all County agencies and departments in order to sustain operation during either a man-made or natural disaster. A pandemic would require the County to continue and sustain its most essential operations in the face of the loss of personnel and resources for an extended period of time. The County's COOP plan is essential to preparing for an event such as a pandemic.

H. OTHER EFFORTS

1. Community Outreach Activities Related to Pandemic Planning and Preparedness – An extensive number of community outreach efforts have been made by the PHD, the Wayne County Pandemic Flu Preparedness Task Force, the Wayne County Office of Emergency Management and other County and medical personnel, with a focus on children, young adults and other hard to reach or vulnerable populations. These efforts all serve to provide valuable information to the public on preparing for a potential pandemic event. Refer to Attachment J for examples of outreach activities.

Department of Health has issued These POD exercises allow the County to understand and model the approximate time and efficiencies for providing mass immunizations during a pandemic event, or other events, that necessitate prevention through immunizations or other similar treatment measures.

4. WAYNE County Public Schools Security and Infection Control Measures

The Schools inside the county have added additional security cameras in all schools, developed “lock down” policies and procedures and instituted environmental measures to attempt to prevent the spread of airborne contaminants, including pandemic influenza. Examples of recent infection control measures employed include installation of hand sanitizers and provision of literature and guidance to both students and school employees.

V. Pandemic Response

A. BACKGROUND

1. The county’s response to a pandemic disease outbreak will be managed and coordinated utilizing strategies and organizational best practices identified in the Wayne County EOP. All actions and activities will be coordinated by trained county staff in the EOC using the ICS model.
2. The County will manage the response to this emergency through its comprehensive, integrated emergency management system. This system places decision-making representatives from all county and partner agencies in the EOC where they are able to maintain situational awareness and collaborate to ensure an effective and coordinated response to the emergency.
3. Both the Health Department and Wayne County maintain a comprehensive vaccination plan that has been exercised to facilitate mass dispensing to citizens of Wayne County.

B. CONCEPT

1. The overarching principle that will be employed during the response phase of a pandemic emergency is coordination. Wayne County’s integrated approach to response management exploits the expertise in each discipline in order to maximize capabilities. Although Public Health is the lead agency and will be the most visible, the county, its non-profit partners and the private sector all play an integral role in successfully responding to this threat. Working together in a coordinated and integrated manner will position Wayne County and its citizens to endure this emergency with a minimized or limited impact.
2. All Wayne County preparedness and planning initiatives construct a foundation upon which a coordinated and comprehensive response may be launched.

3. The Wayne County Pandemic Response is a broad composition of roles and responsibilities assigned to a number of county agencies and community partners. Although this listing is thorough, it is not exhaustive and will experience dynamic changes based on situational changes throughout this public health emergency.
4. The actions and activities described throughout this section are based on the assumption that a pandemic event has been declared.
5. Responses will be commensurate with the severity of outbreak and guidance provided by federal, state, and local health officials.
6. Refer to Table 8 below for summary of activities by pandemic phase.

C. AGENCY ROLES

1. Public Health

A pandemic is, by definition, a public health emergency. The PHD is the agency with primary responsibility to guide the county through this event in conjunction with the County EOP. The following are overarching roles and responsibilities that will be taken during the response phase.

- a. Coordinate the county's emergency public health response through Emergency Support Function 8 (ESF8 – Public Health and Medical services) and the Wayne County EOP.
- b. Enhance local surveillance and institute active surveillance to identify new cases using methods to elicit requests for increased reporting via blast faxes, e-mails and letters.
- c. Distribute and administer limited supplies of vaccine (when available) and antiviral medicines consistent with national guidelines and in consultation with the Pennsylvania Department of Health to those wishing to voluntary use the medicines.
- d. Distribute and administer vaccine consistent with Medical POD plans once vaccine is readily available and assure access to voluntary vaccination for all Wayne County residents, with an emphasis on school age children, 18-24 year olds and other vulnerable populations, regardless of school site or status.
- e. Monitor the effectiveness of vaccine and/or antiviral therapies.
- f. Implement and monitor non-medical infection control measures to include isolation, quarantine and social distancing.
- g. Identify diseases of public health significance.
- h. Provide on-going technical support to the health care system.
- i. Coordinate laboratory testing under guidance from the PHD.
- j. Coordinate and collaborate with regional partners.
- k. Establish additional, relevant and regionally inclusive advisory committees very early in the event.
- l. Provide effective communications to the public, media, elected officials, health care providers, business and community leaders throughout the event through participation in the JIC.
- m. Establish a Public Information Officer (PIO) and/or a specific call center to respond to medical inquiries, schedule appointments or other supportive functions.
- n. Coordinate with the health care system and other community partners to ensure an appropriate response to surge and capacity issues within the healthcare community.

- o. Coordinate with the health care system, funeral homes and Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) to ensure appropriate management of fatalities.
- p. Provide regular, accurate and timely informational briefings to government and community leadership.
- q. Act as the primary liaison.

2. Public Information

Communication is an integral component in the successful implementation of this plan. The Wayne County Public Information Office is responsible for providing timely, accurate information to the public during response to a pandemic emergency. Those agencies involved in public information will execute organizational plans and procedures to implement strategies identified in the communications section of this plan and the following:

- a. Coordinate the county's emergency public information response consistent with Support Annex 18 – Emergency Public Information Annex to the Wayne County EOP.
- b. Establish and maintain a JIC.
- c. Coordinate and collaborate with regional, state and federal JICs.
- d. Update all methods of communication (websites, press releases, social media, media conferences, cable television channel, etc.) on a regular and frequent basis.
- e. Generate specific messages as directed under the guidance of federal, state and local public health officials.
- f. What to do if ill.
- g. What events or facilities are cancelled or closed.
- h. What infection control measures, pharmaceutical or other non-pharmaceutical interventions are in place.
- i. Develop and disseminate messages to educate identified priority groups for vaccine distribution (when available) based on guidance from federal, state and local health officials.

3. Emergency Management

During a pandemic emergency, the county's emergency management system led by the Director Emergency Management will coordinate all response activities. In addition to the actions listed below, the Office of Emergency Management will facilitate all activities and ensure that agencies and disciplines involved in the response to this emergency do so in an effective and coordinated manner.

- a. Coordinate the county's response consistent with the Wayne County EOP.
- b. Activate the Wayne County EOC at a Response Condition necessary to adequately manage the emergency.
- c. Coordinate and facilitate conference calls and briefings with leadership and staff on a daily basis.
- d. Provide recommendations to the County Commissioner as needed.
- e. Provide insight to the county Commissioner on Declaring a Local Emergency if needed.
- f. Re-deploy county staff and available resources as needed.
- g. Activate, assign and coordinate volunteers as necessary.
- h. Coordinate and collaborate with all local political entities and the respective elected leadership.
- i. Coordinate and collaborate with regional partners.
- j. Act as the primary liaison with PEMA and federal agencies.

- k. Ensure effective implementation of the Wayne County COOP Plan, the Wayne County Pandemic Response Plan, the Wayne County Medical Points of Dispensing Plan and any other plan or procedure necessary to manage this event.

4. Other Disciplines and Agencies

Response to a pandemic emergency requires involvement from numerous county and partner agencies. Each agency or discipline will follow policies and procedures developed internally to address specific response elements. A sampling of those response activities are listed below:

- a. All Departments within Wayne County have developed and refined COOP plans for operating in an emergency or disaster environment. A COOP plan prioritizes a Department's essential services, identifies interdepartmental dependencies that contribute to accomplishment of mission and outlines that Department's initial response to a pandemic. Department responsibilities are further integrated by the County's EOP with disaster response decisions being made by County leadership within an EOC. Senior staff across County Departments have been trained in NIMS and basic ICS, further facilitating a coordinated approach to responding to a pandemic. The process utilized in the EOC will facilitate decision making and problem solving while supporting and directing all County Departments' response operations to the unique circumstances caused by the occurrence of a pandemic in Wayne County.
- b. Law enforcement will provide a secure environment for PODs as outlined in the Point-of-Dispensing Plan.
- c. Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will manage increased incident activity in an effective and coordinated manner.
- d. Human Services agencies will coordinate efforts to provide necessary services to the public.
- e. Department of Information Technology will implement strategies to accommodate an increased number of county employees teleworking and more County residents accessing the internet for County public health guidance.
- f. County Administration will implement plans and procedures necessary to utilize the available workforce in the most appropriate manner.
- g. Funeral home representatives will collaborate and coordinate to ensure effective fatality management.
- h. The PDH will provide guidance and coordination for the handling of specimens as outlined by the State Health Department

Table 8: Response Activities by Pandemic Phase and Agency

Response Activities	Phases I and II Interpandemic	Phase III Pandemic Alert	Phases IV and V Pandemic Alert	Phase VI Pandemic Period
PUBLIC HEALTH				
Surveillance and Epidemiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct baseline surveillance during influenza season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintain baseline surveillance mechanisms for detecting novel virus in humans ○ Investigate and monitor suspected cases and contacts ○ Support state and local veterinary surveillance efforts to monitor infection in animal populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Investigate and monitor suspected cases and contacts ○ Maintain close collaboration with PDH ○ Enhance surveillance mechanisms to detect novel virus ○ Implement protocols for case and outbreak management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitor virus spread within the community ○ Maintain use of enhanced surveillance measures
Community Disease Control and Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Train and educate public health staff and volunteers on outbreak and emergency response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure establishment of legal provisions necessary to carry out public health recommendations ○ Implement disease control measures as appropriate, including isolation and quarantine ○ Communicate updated information to community healthcare providers, public and media ○ Implement travel-related control measures, in collaboration with neighboring jurisdictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement travel restriction and other travel-related containment measures as necessary ○ Provide guidance on infection control measures ○ Provide guidance on self-care at home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide guidance on disease control to community partners ○ Scale back individual case management practices ○ Recommend implementation of social distancing measures ○ Activate and assign volunteers as necessary to implement public protective actions
Vaccine and Antiviral Medication Distribution	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Determine risk priority groups for vaccination and antiviral medication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use antiviral medications for treatment of early cases and targeted prophylaxis, as recommended. ○ Distribute vaccine and antiviral medications, if available, for local containment as recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitor vaccine use, distribution, safety and effectiveness ○ Assure vaccine availability to all residents, with an emphasis on those identified vulnerable subgroups ○ Monitor antiviral medication use, distribution, safety and effectiveness ○ Monitor for drug resistance
Health Care Surge Capacity	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare healthcare facilities for increased patient load and demand for resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare to activate the Volunteer MRC to identify and update training for available volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Begin implementation of and provide guidance on fatality management program

Response Activities	Phases I and II Interpandemic	Phase III Pandemic Alert	Phases IV and V Pandemic Alert	Phase VI Pandemic Period
	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilitate development of protocols for transporting patients and bodies for first responder community ○ Develop plan for fatality management ○ Identify facilities for alternate treatment sites ○ Assist county Human Services agencies and their partners in assessing readiness 	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>
Meeting Basic Needs for Those in Isolation and Quarantine	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	○ Implement isolation and quarantine measures as necessary	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>
COMMUNICATIONS				
Surveillance	○ Monitor worldwide status of potential outbreaks and circulate health and emergency information as needed	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>
Community Disease Control and Prevention	○ Work with PIO to provide information as appropriate to county workforce on outbreak and emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify primary county spokespersons ○ Increase internal communications among pandemic flu planners (<i>county staff and non-county individuals</i>) by compiling all contact information ○ Develop and deliver public information messages to answer current-phase public FAQs regarding county planning; difference between pandemic flu vs. seasonal flu; public concern about animals; what people can do to prepare, etc. ○ Develop public information messages to answer anticipated subsequent-phase public FAQs regarding what to do; self-care in the home, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Messaging stays the same, but with enhanced risk ○ Continue and/or enhance public information with additional news releases; Web site updates; videos, etc. 	<p>Prior to availability of vaccine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wayne County Emergency Communications plan goes into effect at the point Phase 6 begins anywhere in the world ○ Joint Information Center at initial onset of pandemic ○ County plan includes Web site updates; ongoing/updated media conferences/news releases ○ Distribute specific messages related to the actual flu strain identified as causing the pandemic base on federal/state/regional guidelines/messages
Community Disease Control		○ Create general public education materials to deliver		○ Additional messages would involve what to

Response Activities	Phases I and II Interpandemic	Phase III Pandemic Alert	Phases IV and V Pandemic Alert	Phase VI Pandemic Period
<p>and Prevention (continued)</p>	<p><i>Intentionally Blank</i></p>	<p>the current phase messages (news releases; newsletter articles; cable television programming)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Create audience specific education materials to deliver targeted messages (i.e., physician community; ethnic/foreign language communities) o Plan and promote community education events/forums, such as Wayne County Town Hall Meetings o Complete a Loudoun County Pandemic communications plan that augments the Wayne County Emergency Communications plan o Determine the feasibility of alternative/non electronic ways of communicating with people who do not use the Internet or may not have access to cable television 	<p><i>Intentionally Blank</i></p>	<p>do if sick; also, if/when facilities/public events, etc., are going to be cancelled/closed, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establish public health hotline and county emergency hotlines to handle the volume of public inquiries o Enlist recovered volunteers to distribute materials and handouts door to door with instructions on what to do; self-care at home if sick; what to do if asked to be in isolation and/or quarantine; strict observance of hygiene measures (hand washing/covering coughs/sneezes) o Cable TV will be the primary source of televised public information o Communications addressing mental health (anxious public/grieving public, etc.) will be increasingly important
<p>Vaccine and Antiviral Medication Distribution</p> <p>Vaccine and Antiviral Medication Distribution (continued)</p>	<p><i>Intentionally Blank</i></p> <p><i>Intentionally Blank</i></p>	<p><i>Intentionally Blank</i></p> <p><i>Intentionally Blank</i></p>	<p><i>Intentionally Blank</i></p> <p><i>Intentionally Blank</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pre-education on vaccine prioritization groups, if and when vaccine becomes available, with Regional coordination <p><i>At the point vaccine becomes available:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Messages shift to educate priority risk groups for vaccine distribution, and county plan for distributing, with an emphasis on children and young adults, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups

Response Activities	Phases I and II Interpandemic	Phase III Pandemic Alert	Phases IV and V Pandemic Alert	Phase VI Pandemic Period
	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Work closely with media to instruct people to know how/where/when/whether to get vaccine
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT				
Situation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Management to provide proactive information as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Maintain up-to-date knowledge on current national and state advisories and recommendations, such as travel advisories o Begin briefings for county senior management team, county administration, Board of Supervisors, emergency responders, etc. o Assist agencies with the development of agency specific plans to ensure continuation of critical government and public services o Announce current phase level to staff and provide education to staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Promptly inform staff of phase-level changes o Conduct (<i>or participate in</i>) teleconferences/video conferences that include federal, state and local health officials; state and county officials; emergency management and response chiefs, public affairs personnel, etc. o Alert agencies to re-familiarize themselves with the County's EOP and to review their agency specific plans to ensure they are up-to-date o Identify resources necessary to implement the county's Emergency Operation Plan, COOP and County Pandemic Plans o Increase staff in the OEM County Watch Center to increase information exchange with external and internal partner agencies o Consider activating the EOC, at the appropriate level or severity, to begin incident management activities o Identify federal, state and county resources necessary to implement public protective actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Public Safety Agencies (Fire and Rescue Department, Police Department, Office of the Sheriff) play an integral role in county operations during a pandemic. Due to stresses placed upon the health care system and other critical functions, calls for emergency medical assistance are anticipated to be higher than normal and civil disturbances and breakdowns in public order may occur o Likewise, the local 9-1-1 emergency call center may be overburdened with calls for assistance, including requests to transport disease victims and local law enforcement agencies may be called upon to enforce movement restrictions or quarantines, thereby diverting resources from traditional law enforcement duties o Through the establishment of joint response protocols and linkages among the key components of public health, emergency management, fire and rescue and law enforcement and through county guidance, joint training and the use of exercises all public safety agencies have a
Situation Management (continue)	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>		

Response Activities	Phases I and II Interpandemic	Phase III Pandemic Alert	Phases IV and V Pandemic Alert	Phase VI Pandemic Period
	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Work with external groups such as business, contractors and vendors in order to manage available resources ○ In conjunction with Department of Human Resources implement COOP for Wayne County Government, including employment re-assignment planning 	<p>better understanding of their respective roles and applicable governing legal authorities so they can coordinate their efforts in the event of a pandemic outbreak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue daily conference calls and briefings with groups identified earlier ○ Continue to coordinate with the PIO and VDEM to provide proactive information to employees, residents, partners, businesses, etc. ○ If activated, or during activation, maintain the EOC, at the appropriate level, to coordinate incident management activities ○ Implement all elements of the county EOP, Pandemic Plan, COOP and others; as appropriate ○ Close or reduce non-critical county services and re-deploy available county resources as appropriate
Surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitor and circulate health and intelligence reports and emergency information through official sources 	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitor hospital bed space and other resource availability through WebEOC information management system 	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>
Community Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Work with the PIO and PEMA to provide proactive information as appropriate 	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Activate the county's Emergency Operation Plan and County Pandemic Plans ○ Work with the PIO to establish/activate a Joint Information Center and Emergency Information Line to assist and provide timely information to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Activate and assign volunteers as necessary to implement public protective actions ○ Increase security at identified facilities/locations; including but not limited to police and fire stations, government centers, emergency communications center,

Pandemic Response Plan

Response Activities	Phases I and II Interpandemic	Phase III Pandemic Alert	Phases IV and V Pandemic Alert	Phase VI Pandemic Period
Community Disease Control (continued)	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	employees, residents, partners and others	<p>Emergency Operations Center, critical infrastructure, identified businesses, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement and support public health/safety directives from CDC, state/local health directors, president, governor, county officials, etc. ○ Initiate recovery planning activities
Vaccine and Antiviral Medication Distribution	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In conjunction with PDH activate Wayne County operations in order to receive and manage distribution of medicines 	<i>Intentionally Blank</i>

VI. Post Pandemic Recovery Phase

A. BACKGROUND

1. Recovery consists of measures and actions taken to repair and restore communities after an emergency and may also include some mitigation actions.
2. Recovery generally focuses on the physical and psychosocial effects that arise as a result of an emergency; however, in a pandemic event the primary impact will be on people, rather than infrastructure, and will therefore need to be heavily structured to deal with psychosocial aspects.
3. A number of resources are available to help individuals to adjust after an emergency experience including: family and friends, Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Professionals and Programs, health care professionals, wellness programs, grief counselors, clergy, employee and family assistance programs and volunteer agencies (e.g., Red Cross).

B. SUMMARY

1. Recovery from a pandemic will begin when it is determined by the County Commissioner that adequate supplies, resources and response system capacity exist to manage ongoing activities without continued assistance from pandemic response systems.
2. In consultation with county officials, the Health Department will recommend specific actions to be taken to return the health care system and government functions to pre-event status.
3. The Health Department will assess the impact of the pandemic on the community's health as measured by morbidity, mortality and report findings to all response partners.
4. Health Department staff will support partners in Wayne County government and the health care and business communities in assessing the economic impact of the pandemic.
5. The Office of Emergency Management will conduct an after-action evaluation of the pandemic response. The evaluation will include recommendation for amendments to the Pandemic Response Plan.
6. Contingency planners and response teams should assess how the different pandemic challenges in the response phase may affect their business and incorporate these into their plans and recovery actions. Unlike nearly all other disasters, pandemic recovery actions and investments must be tempered by priorities for pandemic preparedness for follow-on waves of the disease. Some examples of major recovery challenges are listed in the Table 9 below.

Table 9. Recovery Challenges

Action	Issues to Consider	Supporting Actions
Assess response impacts, minor physical damage yet still costly and protracted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There may be little physical damage to municipal infrastructures, business facilities and worker homes. Physical damage likely will result from equipment breakdowns from deferred maintenance and repair and potentially from localized security and social disruptions. However, the recovery phases will likely still be lengthy and costly for most businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assess all physical, economic and social impacts. ○ Adjust recovery actions based upon actual impacts and circumstances. ○ Assess costs to prepare for next wave. ○ Implement all planned and adjusted recovery actions to restore the business to full, normal operations.
Prepare for next pandemic waves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unlike most other natural and manmade disasters, a pandemic could linger for more than a year with multiple outbreaks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitor international, national and local health information sources for any updates on next pandemic waves. ○ Balance recovery actions with essential preparedness for next wave actions.
Address human impacts from disease related illness and deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Overcoming effects from worker and worker family illness and death will be a significant challenge for all businesses. ○ There may be a substantial increase in single-parent families and orphans. ○ Widespread fear and grief will potentially cause long-term psychological trauma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure rest and recuperation of staff. ○ Fill any vacant staff positions. ○ Ensure employees affected by the pandemic are aware of the benefits of the Employee Assistance Program.
Overcome impacts of skilled worker and essential material shortages and competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lost income and competition for available skilled workers and scarce materials favors larger businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assess shortage impacts on business. ○ Forecast costs and time to recover. ○ Implement options and actions to correct shortages. Skilled workers may take advantage of higher demand and compensation elsewhere. ○ Finding sufficient suitable replacements may be difficult.
Examine competition impacts on small businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For small businesses, the competition for personnel and supplies will delay or even end their recovery opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The business community as a whole should assist to mitigate the impacts of competition and recovery on smaller businesses. ○ Managing this competition through focused government interventions and/or business cooperation may prove vital to a national economic recovery.
Mitigate impacts on worker lost income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lower- and middle-income workers lacking sufficient reserves to weather extended unemployment will be hardest hit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Where practical develop internal programs to assist in assuring workers and their families that they will not face financial ruin. ○ Assess actual impacts on the business' workers and families. ○ Assist workers to access available business and government worker recovery support programs.
Assess impact of insurance changes and critical infrastructure shortfalls on business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Insurance companies may change policies/coverage as a result of the impact of a pandemic. ○ Where plant shutdowns are required, "restarts" for critical infrastructure manufacturing plants may be extensive and problematic for the plant and for the businesses they support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assess impacts of policy changes initiated by insurance companies. ○ Mitigate impacts on business from potential failures in their supporting insurance and critical infrastructures.

Pandemic Response Plan

Action	Issues to Consider	Supporting Actions
Examine impacts from production and other plant shutdowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost income and competition for available skilled workers and scarce materials favor larger businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and mitigate plant shutdown impacts. Assess and mitigate impacts from shutdowns in plants owned by others that provide the business with essential supplies and equipment. Communicate with customers, suppliers and government recovery teams on potential challenges resulting from delayed plant restarts.
International recovery potentially lagging behind the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International raw material availability, manufacturing and assembly, supply chain support, as well as international purchases of U.S. goods may be delayed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor international recovery operations and assess impacts from any delays. Mitigate delays in international supply chain recovery.
Coordinate government and community support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the recovery phase, numerous opportunities exist for direct and indirect governmental and community support and relief, which include direct personnel and material support, indirect regulatory and jurisdictional waivers and tax and financial incentives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-affirm contacts and planned actions with community businesses and community emergency management personnel. Track availability of Federal and state government direct and indirect recovery support. Assess and project potential support needs to inform and coordinate with government and community teams.
Continue enhanced risk communications and information sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honest, accurate and timely risk communications and open information sharing within and across businesses and community and government is critical to a successful recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure communications and information-sharing channels remain open with all external stakeholders. Provide continuous updates concerning business recovery and next pandemic wave preparedness efforts. Share all information in an honest, consistent and timely manner.
Maintain public and media relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sharing within the government, between the government and businesses, with Federal and state government entities and for public and media relation will remain essential to control misinformation and rumors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-affirm contacts and planned actions with public and media points of contact. Assess pre-planned messages and adjust as necessary. Monitor and forecast potential public/media relations issues. Keep all internal and external stakeholders informed in a timely, consistent manner.
Measure, monitor and adjust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing and measuring recovery actions and monitoring to adjust these based on observed and anticipated changes and impacts will continue to be the hallmark of the business or government entity that successfully copes with the effects of a pandemic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the business recovery plan and prepare for the next wave. Continuously monitor recovery actions and costs and prepare action in advance of the next wave. Adjust actions to restore essential functions and ensure success for the next pandemic wave using evidence based approaches.
Update emergency plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making note of successful (and unsuccessful) activities during a pandemic response and modifying emergency preparedness plans appropriately may result in more effective planning for the next wave/disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign responsibility within the organization for recording response actions and outcome. Review actions and outcomes during recovery and appropriately modify preparedness and response emergency plan prior to next wave/disaster.

VI. Plan Maintenance

- A. This plan will be reviewed at least annually and revised as needed.
- B. Exercises to test components of this plan will be conducted periodically.

Attachment A: Acronyms

ACIP	Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CASG	Collaborative Antiviral Study Group
CBX	Carboxylate
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
COLT	Coalition of Towns
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COVID-19	2019 novel coronavirus
DCLS	Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services
DFS	County Department of Family Services
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DI	Division of Immunization
DIT	Department of Information Technology
DMFS	Department of Management and Financial Services
DSI	Division of Surveillance and Investigation
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EUA	Emergency Use Authorization
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAN	Health Alert Network
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HOA	Homeowners Association
H5N1	Highly Pathogenic avian influenza viruses
ICS	Incident Command System
ILI	Influenza-like Illness
IND	Investigational New Drug
JIC	Joint Information Center
WC	Wayne County
CHD	County Health Department
WCPS	Wayne County Public Schools
CSA	County Sanitation Authority
HD	Health District
LPAI	Low pathogenic avian influenza viruses
NCTTF	Northeast Counter Terrorism Task Force
MDC	Mobile Data Computer
MMWR	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NRF	National Response Framework
OCME	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
PIC	Public Information Center
PACO/PIO	Office of Public Affairs and Communication/ Public Information Office/r
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Point of Distribution
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRCS	Parks, Recreation, and Community Services
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSI	Pandemic Severity Index
RICCS	Regional Incident Communication and Coordination System
RIDT	Rapid Influenza Diagnostic Test
rRT-PCR	real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
USG	United States Government
PEMA	Pennsylvania Department of Emergency Management
PDH	Pennsylvania Department of Health
PIIS	Pennsylvania Immunization Information System
VIS	Vaccine Information Sheet
WebEOC	Web Emergency Operations Center software system
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction

Attachment B. Pandemic Influenza Morbidity and Mortality Projections

Pandemic preparedness planning is based on assumptions regarding the evolution and impacts of a pandemic. Defining the potential magnitude of a pandemic is difficult because of the large differences in severity for the three 20th-century pandemics. While the 1918 pandemic resulted in an estimated 500,000 U.S. deaths, the 1968 pandemic caused an estimated 34,000 U.S. deaths. This difference is largely related to the severity of infections and the virulence of the influenza viruses causing the pandemics. In each pandemic, about 30% of the U.S. population developed illness, with about half of those persons seeking medical care. Children have tended to have the highest rates of illness, though not of severe disease and death. Geographical spread in each pandemic was rapid and virtually all communities experienced outbreaks.

Pandemic planning is based on the following assumptions:

- Susceptibility to the pandemic virus will be universal.
- The clinical disease attack rate will be 30% in the overall population. Illness rates will be highest among school-aged children (about 40%) and decline with age. Among working adults, an average of 20% will become ill during a community outbreak.
- Of those who become ill with influenza, 50% will seek outpatient medical care.
- The number of hospitalizations and deaths will depend on the virulence of the pandemic virus. Because the virulence of the virus that causes the next pandemic cannot be predicted, two scenarios are presented based on extrapolation of past pandemic experience.
- Risk groups for severe and fatal infections cannot be predicted with certainty. During seasonal influenza season, infants and the elderly, persons with chronic illnesses and pregnant women are usually at higher risk of complications. In the 1918 pandemic, most deaths occurred among young healthy adults.
- The typical incubation period (the time between acquiring the infection until becoming ill), averages 2 days. It is assumed this would be the same for a pandemic strain.
- The seasonality of a pandemic cannot be predicted with certainty.

Number of episodes of illness, healthcare utilization and death associated with moderate and severe pandemic influenza scenarios*

Characteristic	Moderate (1958/68-like)		Severe (1918-like)	
		U.S.		U.S.
Illness		90,000,000		90,000,000
Outpatient medical care		45,000,000		45,000,000
Hospitalization		865,000		9,900,000
ICU care		128,750		1,485,000
Mechanical ventilation		64,875		742,500
Deaths		209,000		1,903,000

* Source: DHHS Pandemic Influenza Plan: Estimates based on extrapolation from past pandemics in the U.S. Estimates do not include the potential impact of

Attachment C: Draft Potential Risk Communications Messages

Source: Virginia Department of Health

Targeted for Pandemic

Key messages:

- Target seven to nine second sound bites (21-27 words).
- Because we are faced with a limited supply of vaccine, it is vital that we look at ways to do the most good for the most people.
- To make sure healthcare providers are available to be there to care for those who develop influenza, it is highly recommended and imperative that we offer vaccination to healthcare workers immediately.
- To ensure that our community is safe and has water, electricity and other services we all rely on, we must prioritize making a vaccine available to essential service workers.
- (*Fill in age group*)-olds are more seriously affected by this strain of virus. They are most at risk and, therefore, must be voluntary vaccinated early on.

Supporting facts:

- Case numbers and mortality by age group and by locality.
- Groups of essential service workers.
- Clear explanations of risks associated with both the disease and the vaccination.

Credible community sources that will validate this key message:

- State Health Director will be supported by local infectious disease specialists to ensure accurate and credible messages.
- Communication among all parties will take place through regular conference calls so that they can be updated on a regular basis.

Attachment D: Glossary

Adverse event: An undesirable or unwanted consequence of a preventative, diagnostic, or therapeutic procedure.

Affected area: Any part or whole of a community which has been identified as where individuals reside, or may be located, who are known, or suspected, to have been exposed to, or infected with a communicable disease of public health threat.

Antiviral medication: Drug(s) that are used to prevent or treat a disease caused by a virus, by interfering with the ability of the virus to multiply in number or spread from cell to cell. Drugs with activity against seasonal influenza viruses include the neuraminidase inhibitors, Oseltamivir and Zanamivir and the adamantanes, Amantadine and Rimantadine.

Asymptomatic: Without signs or symptoms of disease. May still have infection.

Case definition: Specifications of the characteristics that describe a case of disease (e.g., person, place, time, symptoms, signs). These are specific to each disease and can be specific to each situation; can vary according to knowledge of the disease and change over the course of an investigation.

Case: A person who has been diagnosed as having a particular disease or condition.

Confirmed – A case that is classified as confirmed for reporting purposes, usually by laboratory testing data or other testing results (e.g. X-ray). The elements of classification will vary from disease to disease.

Probable – A case that meets the clinical criteria but has not been confirmed by laboratory or other means. The elements of classification will vary from disease to disease.

Suspected - A person who has known contact with an infectious agent or is experiencing symptoms of the disease under investigation. The elements of classification will vary from disease to disease.

Contact: A person who is known to have been in association with an infected person such as to have had an opportunity of acquiring the infection.

Contact tracing: The process by which an infected person or health department employee notifies others they may have been exposed to an infected person in a manner known to transmit the infectious agent in question.

Cordon sanitaire: The border around an area that contains persons with a communicable disease to restrict travel in or out of the area and thereby prevent the spread of the communicable disease.

Drift: One process in which influenza virus undergoes mutation. The amount of change can be subtle or dramatic, but eventually as drift occurs, a new variant strain will become dominant. This process allows influenza viruses to change and re-infect people repeatedly through their lifetime and is the reason influenza virus strains in vaccine must be updated each year. See **Shift**.

Essential needs: Basic human needs for sustenance including but not limited to food, water, healthcare, (e.g., over-the-counter and prescription medications, mental health services), shelter/housing, clothing and essential supplies.

Epi investigation: An inquiry into the incidence, prevalence, extent, source, mode of transmission, causation of and other information pertinent to a disease occurrence.

Exposure: Proximity or contact with a source of disease agent in such a way that effective transmission of the agent or harmful effects of the agent may occur.

H1N1 (swine) influenza virus strain: Classification of the pandemic strain of influenza A currently circulating among people. The H refers to a specific hemagglutinin protein and the N refers to a specific neuraminidase protein on the virus surface.

H5N1 virus strain: Classification of the strain of avian influenza A currently circulating among the world's poultry population which has caused disease in humans. There are at least 16 known subtypes of H and 9 subtypes of N in wild aquatic birds.

HPAI: Highly Pathogenic form of Avian Influenza. Classification of avian flu virus based on the severity of the resulting illness. HPAI is extremely infectious among humans. See also **LPAI**.

Hemagglutinin: An important surface structure protein of the influenza virus that is an essential gene for the spread of the virus throughout the respiratory tract. This enables the virus to attach itself to a cell in the respiratory system and penetrate it. Referred to as the "H" in influenza viruses. See **Neuraminidase**.

Immunizations: A procedure that increases the protective response of an individual's immune system to specified pathogens.

Incubation period: The interval from exposure to an infectious organism and the onset of symptoms. For pandemic influenza, it is estimated to range from two to ten days.

Infection: The entry and multiplication or persistence of an organism, such as the influenza virus, in the body of an individual.

Inapparent – An infection without recognizable signs or symptoms but identifiable by laboratory means. Also called sub-clinical.

Clinically Apparent – An infection with recognizable signs or symptoms, such as fever, cough or runny nose.

Isolation: The physical separation of a person or persons known to be ill with a contagious disease to protect uninfected people from exposure to the disease.

LPAI: Low Pathogenic form of Avian Influenza. Classification of avian flu virus based on the severity of the resulting illness. Most avian flu strains are classified as LPAI and typically cause little or no clinical signs in infected birds. However, some LPAI virus strains are capable of mutating under field conditions into HPAI viruses. See also **HPAI**.

Mutation: Any alteration in a gene from its natural state.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A consistent nationwide template to establish Federal, State and local governments and private sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity, including acts of catastrophic terrorism.

Novel influenza virus strain: A new strain of influenza A that has not previously infected humans, but has undergone genetic mutation or reassortment and has developed the ability to cause illness in humans.

Neuraminidase: An important surface structure protein of the influenza virus that is an essential enzyme for the spread of the virus throughout the respiratory tract. It enables the virus to escape the host cell and infect new cells. Referred to as the "N" in influenza viruses. See **Hemagglutinin**.

Outbreak: The occurrence of more cases of a disease than expected.

Pathogenic: Causing disease or capable of doing so.

Pandemic: Worldwide epidemic.

Period of communicability: The time during which an infectious agent may be transferred, directly or indirectly, from an infected person to another person.

Personal protective equipment: Equipment used to prevent an individual from inhaling, or coming into contact with an infectious agent. Includes gowns, gloves, masks, face shields, goggles and personal respirators.

Prophylaxis: A medical procedure, medication, or practice that prevents or protects against a disease or condition (e.g., vaccines, antibiotics, drugs).

Quarantine: The physical separation, including confinement or restriction of movement, of individuals who are present within an affected area or who are known, or reasonably suspected, to have been exposed to a communicable disease of public health threat.

and who do not yet show symptoms or signs of infection. Purpose is to prevent or limit the transmission of the communicable disease of public health threat to unexposed and uninfected individuals.

Complete – The full-time confinement or restriction of movement or actions of an individual who has been, or may reasonably be suspected to have been, exposed to a communicable disease of public health threat but does not have signs or symptoms of infection.

Modified – A selective, partial limitation of freedom of movement or actions of an individual who has been, or is suspected to have been, exposed to a communicable disease of public health threat but does not have signs or symptoms of infection. Includes limiting movement to the home, work and/or one or more other locations, the prohibition or restriction from using public or mass transportation.

Respiratory hygiene: Personal practices or habits to decrease the transmission of diseases spread through respiratory secretions of airborne droplets or particles. Includes covering the mouth when coughing or sneezing, disposing of tissues, avoiding coughing or sneezing into hands and washing hands or using hand-sanitizers.

Seasonal Flu: A respiratory illness that can be transmitted person to person. Most people have some immunity and a vaccine is available. This is also known as the common flu or winter flu.

Self-care: The care of oneself or family without professional healthcare provider assistance or oversight. This may include monitoring and treating for fever, treating for other symptoms with over-the-counter medications and determining when to seek medical care.

Self-shielding: Self-imposed exclusion from activities or locations by infected persons (e.g., by staying home from work or school).

Shift: The process in which the existing H (hemagglutinin) protein and N (neuraminidase) protein are replaced by significantly different H and N proteins. This can result in a new variant strain of virus.

Strain: A group of organisms within a species or variety.

Surveillance, Influenza: The on-going systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of disease activity and trend data for quickly detecting the introduction of a novel virus strain into Loudoun County and for quickly detecting outbreaks in order to facilitate early public health intervention.

Passive – Reporting of all influenza cases to the local health department by all physicians, persons in charge of medical care facilities and directors of laboratories as required by the Code of Virginia, Regulations for Disease Reporting and Control.

Sentinel – A system that collects information from a limited sample of hospital, clinic and/or private laboratories. Several community physician practices in Loudoun County serve as sentinel surveillance points for influenza and provide data on cases of influenza to PHD, WHO and CDC.

Enhanced – Additional surveillance activities that may be implemented or scaled up to heighten ability to detect disease.

Veterinary surveillance – Surveillance for a particular disease or condition among birds and other animal populations.

Susceptible individual: A person or animal that is vulnerable to or potentially able to contract a disease or condition.

Transmission: The mechanism by which an infectious agent is spread to humans.

Droplet – Transmission through inhalation of large respiratory droplets that are dispersed during coughing, sneezing or talking. Transmission of influenza requires close contact (three feet or less) between source and recipient persons.

Contact – Transmission through direct contact with respiratory droplets.

Airborne – Transmission through inhalation of aerosolized small respiratory droplets. It is believed influenza is not transmitted in the manner.

Vaccine: A preparation consisting of antigens of a disease-causing organism which, when introduced into the body, stimulates the production of specific antibodies or altered cells. This produces immunity to the disease causing organism. The antigen in the preparation can be whole disease causing organisms (killed or weakened) or parts of these organisms.

Virulent: Highly lethal; causing severe illness or death.

Pandemic Response Plan

Virus: Simple submicroscopic parasites of plants, animals and bacteria that often cause disease and consist essentially of a core of RNA or DNA surrounded by a protein coat. Viruses are typically not considered living organisms because they are unable to replicate without a host cell.

Waterfowl: Birds that swim and live near water, including ducks, geese and swans.

Zoonoses: Diseases transferable from animals to humans.

DOH POD: These are boxes of supplies that the HOH has placed in every county with enough supplies to start a health emergency at pre-located buildings.

Attachment E: Wayne Pandemic Flu Preparedness Task Force Members

Agency

Wayne Memorial Hospital-Administration

Wayne Memorial Hospital-Emergency Planner

Wayne County-Administration

Wayne County-Emergency Management

Wayne County-Fire/Rescue

Wayne County-Health

Wayne County-Public Schools

Police Departments

Wayne County EMS

Wayne Count 911

Wayne County Business Owners

Wayne County Township and Boro Supervisors

Wayne County Area of Aging

Attachment F: References

General:

5. Avian Influenza (H5N1) and Pandemic Influenza What Every State Healthcare Professional Should Know, Epidemiology Bulletin,
6. Implementation Plan for National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza, .
7. Model operational guidelines for disease exposure control: Prepared by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Homeland Security Program, pre-publication draft.
8. Pandemic Influenza and Other Highly Infectious Respiratory Transmitted Disease Response Plan, County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency, Version 2.00, October 2005.
9. Pandemic Influenza Response Plan, Public Health, Seattle and King County, Version 10, December 1, 2005.
10. Prevention and Control of Influenza, Recommendations for the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), MMWR May 28, 2004 53(RR06):1-40.
11. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Pandemic Influenza Plan, November 2005.
12. Department of Health, EOP, Attachment Pandemic Influenza, March 2006.
13. Department of Health, EOP, Attachment Pandemic Influenza, Non-Medical, 2007.
Department of Health, Isolation and Quarantine Guide for Communicable Diseases of Public Health Threat; Version 1/4/06.
15. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Interim Pre-pandemic Planning Guidance: Community Strategy for Pandemic Influenza Mitigation in the United States, February 2007.

Pandemic Web Sites:

1. CDC – www.cdc.gov/H1N1flu, www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html
2. United States Government – www.pandemicflu.gov (materials available in several languages)
3. World Health Organization – www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/en

Psychosocial Workforce Support Service:

1. Disaster Mental Health: www.trauma-pages.com/disaster.php, www.samhsa.gov/dtac
2. Responding to National Crises: Advice for Caregivers: www.nasponline.org/resources/crisis_safety/caregiver_war.aspx
4. First Responders: Tips for Managing and Preventing Stress: A Guide for Emergency and Disaster Response Workers: <http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Preventing-and-Managing-Stress/SMA14-4873>
5. School Children:
National Association of School Psychologists web site: <http://www.nasponline.org/resources/crisis%5Fsafety/>

Management of Travel-Related Risk of Disease Transmission:

1. United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov/travel
2. United States Department of State: Travel and Business: www.state.gov/travel/

Infection Prevention and Control:

1. Stopping Germs at Home, Work and School: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/stopgerms.htm>
2. Infection Control Guidance, Acute-Care Facilities: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/>
1. Preventing the Spread of Influenza in Child Care and Long-Term Care Settings: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/>
2. Interim Guidance for the Use of Masks to Control Influenza Transmission: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/maskguidance.htm>
3. Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette in Healthcare Settings: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/resphygiene.htm>
4. Things You Can Do to Prevent Infection: <https://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/childcare/toolkit/additionalcommunicationresources.htm>, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/communication/factsheets.html>
5. Respiratory Protection:
Jordan WS Jr. The mechanism of spread of Asian influenza. Am Rev Respir Dis 1961 83:29-40.
Moser MR, Bender TR, Margolis HS, Noble GR, Kendal AP, Ritter DG. An outbreak of influenza aboard a commercial airliner. Am J Epidemiol 1979;110:1-6

- Loosli CG, Lemon HM, Robertson OH, Appel E. Experimental airborne influenza infection. I. Influence of humidity on survival of virus in air. *Proc Soc Exp Biol* 1943;53:205-6
- Schulman JL. Experimental transmission of influenza virus infection in mice. IV. Relationship of transmissibility of different strains of virus and recovery of airborne virus in the environment of infector mice. *J Exp Med* 1967;125:479-88.
- Schulman JL. The use of an animal model to study transmission of influenza virus infection. *Am J Public Health Nations Health* 1968;58:2092-6
- Blumenfeld HL, Kilbourne ED, Loria DB, Rogers DE. Studies on influenza in the pandemic of 1957-1958. I. An epidemiologic, clinical and serologic investigation of an intrahospital epidemic with a note on vaccination efficacy. *J Clin Invest* 1959;38:199-212
- Bridges CB, Kuehnert MJ, Hall CB. Transmission of influenza: implications for control in health care settings. *Clin Infect Dis* 2003;37:1094-1101.
- Salgado CD, Farr BM, Hall KK, Hayden FG. Influenza in the acute hospital setting. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2002;2:145-55.
- Andrews CH, Clover RE. Spread of infection from the respiratory tract of the ferret. 1. Transmission of influenza A virus. *Br J Exp Pathol* 1941;22:91-7.
- Alford RH, Kasel JA, Gerone PJ, Knight V. Human influenza resulting from aerosol inhalation. *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 1966;122:800-4.
- Tellier R. Review of aerosol transmission of influenza A virus. *Emerg Infect Dis* [serial on the Internet]. 2006 Nov.
- Bean B, Moore BM, Sterner B, Peterson LR, Gerding DN, Balfour HH Jr. Survival of influenza viruses on environmental surfaces. *J Infect Dis* 1982;146:47-51
- World Health Organization Writing Group. Nonpharmaceutical public health interventions for pandemic influenza, national and community measures. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2006;12:88-94.
- Boyce JM, Pittet D. Guideline for hand hygiene in health-care settings: recommendations of the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee and the HICPAC/SHEA/APIC/IDSA Hand Hygiene Task Force. *Am J Infect Control* 2002;30:S1-46.
- Ryan MA, Christian RS, Wohlrabe J. Handwashing and respiratory illness among young adults in military training. *Am J Prev Med* 2001;21:79-83.
- Du Ry van Beest Holle M, Meijer A, Koopmans M, de Jager C, van de Kamp EEHM, Wilbrink B, Conyn-van Spaendonck MAE, Bosman A. Human-to-human transmission of avian influenza A/H7N7, The Netherlands, 2003. *Euro Surveill* 2005;10:264-8.
- Tweed SA, Skowronski DM, David ST, Larder A, Petric M, Lees W, Li Y, Katz J, Krajden M, Tellier R, Halpert C, Hirst M, Astell C, Lawrence D, Mak A. Human illness from avian influenza H7N3, British Columbia. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2004;10:2196-9.
- Institute of Medicine. Respiratory Protection for Healthcare Workers in the Workplace Against Novel H1N1 Influenza A:. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2009. http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12748.
- Roy CJ, Milton DK. Airborne transmission of communicable infection—the elusive pathway. *N Engl J Med* 2004;350:1710-2.
- Papineni RS, Rosenthal FS. The size distribution of droplets in the exhaled breath of healthy human subjects. *J Aerosol Med* 1997;1:105-16.
- Nicas M, Nazaroff WW, Hubbard A. Toward understanding the risk of secondary airborne infection: emission of respirable pathogens. *J Occup Environ Hyg* 2005;2:143-54.
- Yu IT, Li Y, Wong TW, Tam W, Chan AT, Lee JH, Leung DY, Ho T. Evidence of airborne transmission of the severe acute respiratory syndrome virus. *N Engl J Med* 2004;350:1731-9.
- Henle W, Henle G, Stokes J Jr, Maris EP. Experimental exposure of human subjects to viruses of influenza. *J Immunol* 1945;52:145-65.
- Lenhart SW, Seitz T, Trout D, Bollinger N. Issues affecting respirator selection for workers exposed to infectious aerosols: emphasis on healthcare settings. *Applied Biosafety* 2004;9:20-36.

Pandemic Planning and Preparedness Checklists:

1. Individual Planning: <http://www.pandemicflu.gov/>
Personal Protective Equipment and Influenza Outbreaks:
www.fda.gov/medicaldevices/productsandmedicalprocedures/generalhospitaldevicesandsupplies/personalprotectiveequipment/default.htm
2. Business Planning:
Business Pandemic Influenza Planning Checklist: <http://www.pandemicflu.gov/>
3. School Planning: <http://www.pandemicflu.gov/>
4. Health Care Planning: <http://www.pandemicflu.gov/>

Pandemic Response Plan

5. Community Planning: <http://www.pandemicflu.gov/>

Continuity of Operations (COOP)

1. Federal:
 - Federal Continuity Directive 1: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/org/ncp/coop/continuity_guidance_circular.pdf
 - Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan Template: https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/5c4896dd74fd2b18bc900e60935debe9/COOP_Planning_Template.pdf
2. Federal Training:
 - COOP Awareness Training: http://www.fema.gov/ppt/government/coop/coop_awareness_training.ppt
 - COOP Training from FEMA's Emergency Management Institute: Course Map: <http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/coop>
3. Commonwealth of Virginia Authorities: Code of Virginia, §44-146.18, paragraph B.7: <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title44/chapter3.2/section44-146.18/>
4. Private Industry COOP/Business Continuity Planning (BCP) Resources:
 - DRI International: <https://www.drii.org/>
 - Disaster Recovery Journal: <http://www.drj.com/>
 - Continuity Insights Magazine: <http://www.continuityinsights.com/>

Attachment G: Role of Federal, State and Local Government Agencies

- **Federal Roles:**
 - DHHS Pandemic Influenza Plan, 11/2005
 - Development of laboratory tests and reagents
 - Development of reference strains for vaccines
 - Vaccine evaluation and licensure
 - Recommendations for target populations and priorities
 - Deployment of federally purchased vaccine
 - Mass vaccination clinic guidelines
 - Rapid vaccine coverage assessment
 - Evaluation of vaccine safety

- **Commonwealth Roles:**
 - Surveillance
 - Community Disease Control
 - Immunization
 - Antiviral medications
 - Public Information
 - Medical care planning
 - Public Health Laboratory
 - Infection Control
 - Clinical Guidance
 - Maintenance of essential health and medical services
 - Travel associated risk
 - Workforce support

- Craft public messages
- Seminars and educational outreach meetings
- Develop Plan
- Exercise Plan
- Prevent Spread
- Prophylaxis for residents and staff
- Continue business operations
- Workforce protection
- Surge plans
- Plan with community partners

Attachment H: Seminars and Educational Outreach Activities

- County and Town government organizations
- Medical offices
- Private large and small businesses
- First responders (police, fire, EMS)
- Public, private and home schools, PTAs
- Retirement communities and senior centers
- Homeowners' associations
- Fraternal and civic organizations
- Health fairs
- Newspaper articles
- Cable television notices
- General public summits
- Hospitals and Urgent Care Centers
- Pharmacies and pharmacists
- Faith based organizations
- County agencies