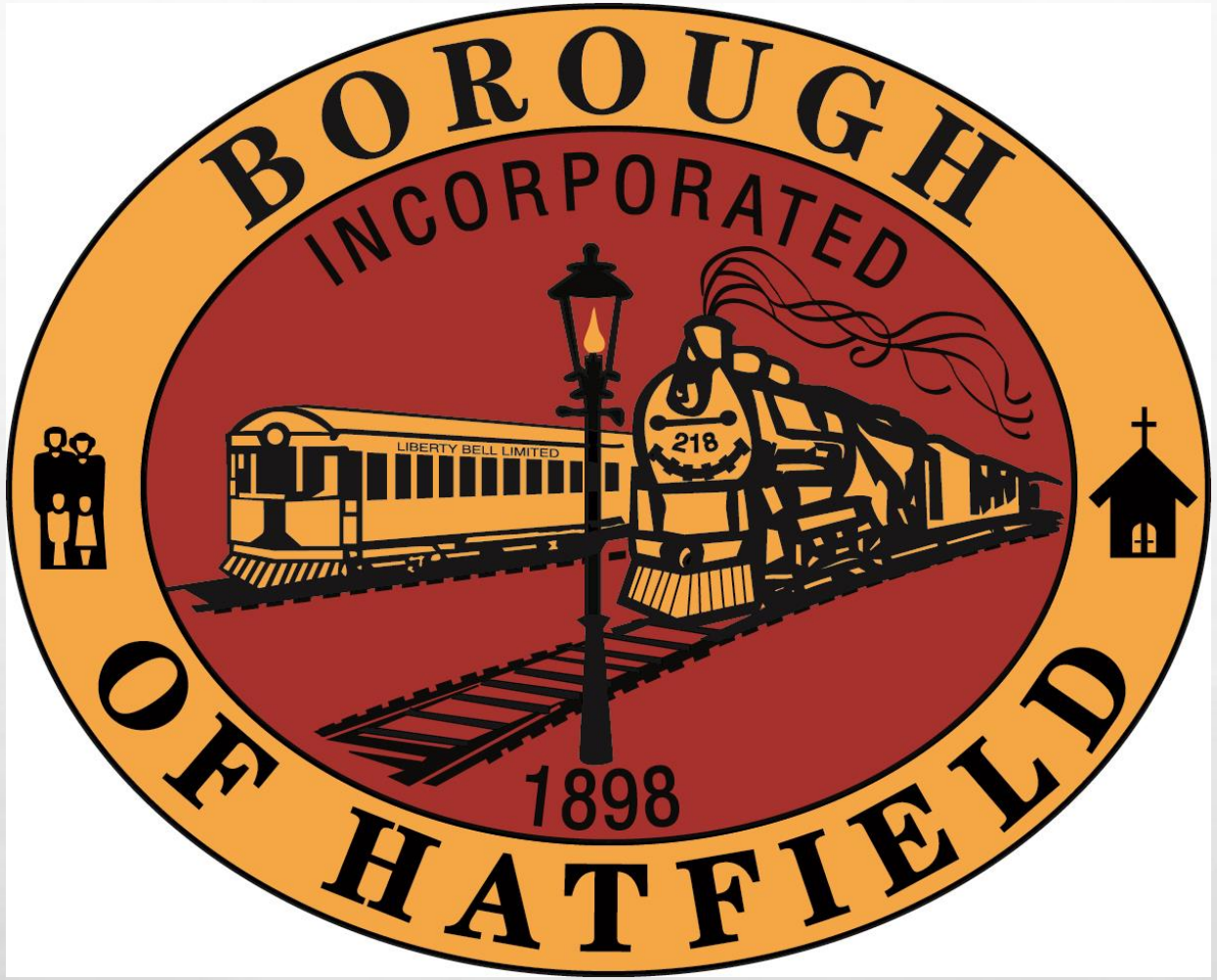
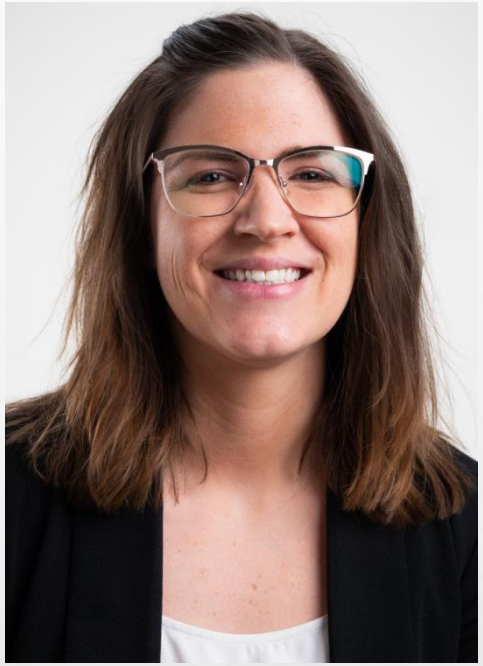


TOWN HALL MEETING MAY 11, 2022 7:00PM

Borough Manager

Borough Public Works Director
Electric Superintendent



Jaime E. Snyder
Borough Manager
jsnyder@hatfieldborough.com
215-855-0781 opt. 1

Stephen S. Fickert, Jr.
Borough Public Works Director
Electric Superintendent
sfickert@hatfieldborough.com
215-855-0781 opt. 2

Borough Administrative Staff

Kathryn Vlahos
Borough Assistant to the Manager
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215-855-0781 opt. 5

Diane A. Farrall
Borough Treasurer
dfarrall@hatfieldborough.com
215-855-0781 opt. 6

David Weiss
Borough Utility Billing Coordinator
dweiss@hatfieldborough.com
215-855-0781 opt. 4

Lindsay Hellmann
Borough Public Information Coordinator
lhellmann@hatfieldborough.com
215-855-0781 opt. 9

Code Inspections, Inc.

Robert Heil
Code Enforcement/Zoning Officer code@hatfieldborough.com 215 855-0781 opt. 8

Borough Public Works Staff

Pictured Left to Right: Ryan Witoslawski (21' Summer Help), Derik Stover, Edward Polaneczky, Stephen Fickert (Public Works Director), Jack Engelhart, James Baskin

Elected Officials

Jason Ferguson
Council President
jferguson@hatfieldborough.com

Richard Girard
Council Vice President
rgirard@hatfieldborough.com

James Fagan
Council Member
jfagan@hatfieldborough.com

Michelle Kroesser
Council Member
mkroesser@hatfieldborough.com

Lawrence G. Stevens
Council Member
lgstevens@hatfieldborough.com

Mary Anne Girard
Mayor
magirard@hatfieldborough.com

Mohammed Haque
Tax Collector
mhaque@hatfieldborough.com

State and County Elected Officials

State Senator Maria Collett
Gwynedd Corporate Center
1180 Welsh Road
Suite 130
North Wales, PA 19454
(215) 368-1429

State Representative Steve Malagari
Lansdale Office
100 West Main Street
Suite 110
Lansdale, PA 19446
(267) 768-3671

Commissioner
Dr. Valerie Arkoosh
Chair

Commissioner
Ken Lawrence Jr.
Vice Chair

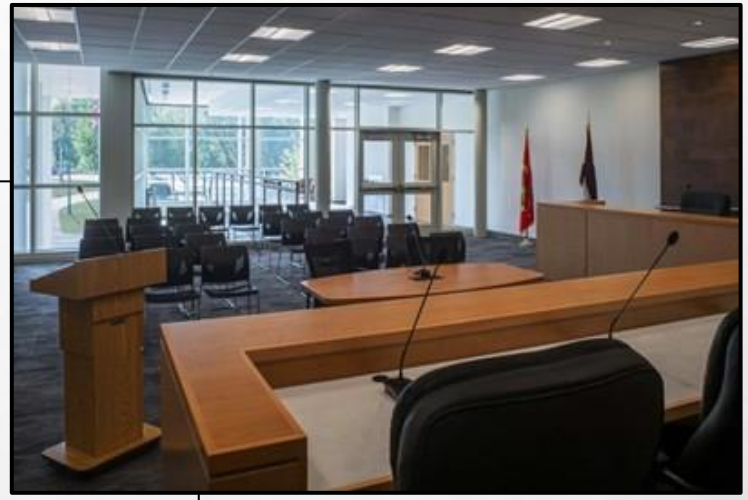
Commissioner
Joseph C. Gale

P.O. Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404-0311

Phone: 610-278-3000 Hours 8:30 a.m.- 4:15 p.m.

District Court 38-1-28 Judge Edward Levine Pennbrook Parkway Lansdale PA (215) 393-7534
District Includes: Townships of Towamencin and part of Hatfield and Boroughs of Hatfield and Lansdale

AGENDA



- Electric Overview
- Sewer Overview
- Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
  - Stormwater Management
  - Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)
  - Pollutant Reduction Plan (PRPs)
- Liberty Bell Trail
- Borough Communications / Information Resources
- 2022 Fall Town Hall
- Q & A

Electric Overview

Hatfield Borough Electric System

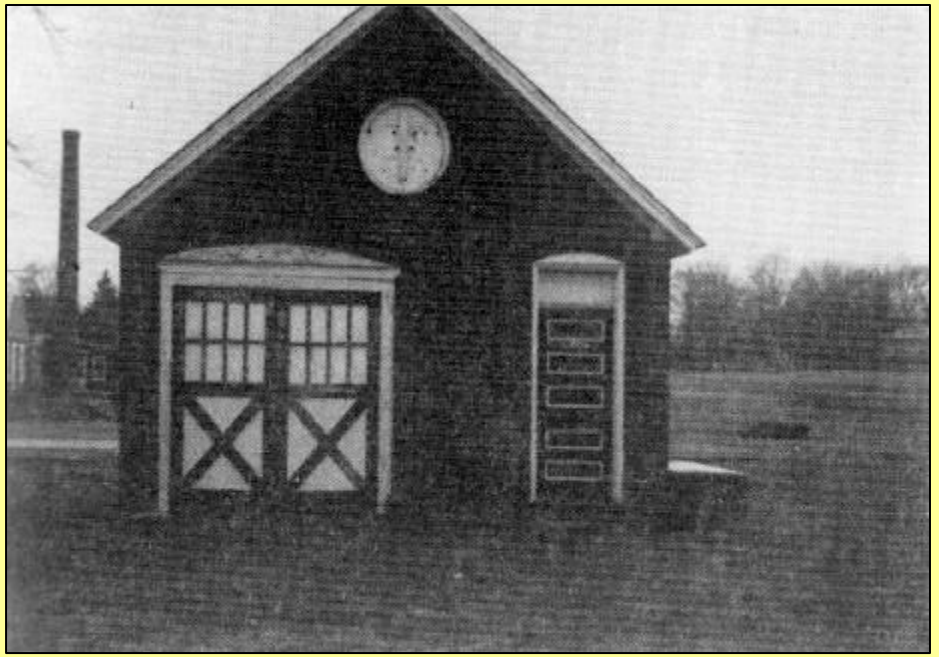
A brief explanation of Hatfield Borough's electrical system

Topics

- The History
- Circuits
- Primary & Secondary Power
- Transformers
- Reclosers
- Sectionalizing Fuses
- Street Lights
- On going Problems
- Tree Trimming
- Customer’s Equipment

The History

- In August, 1908, building contractor Edwin Benner was hired to erect a sub-station building on Cherry Street, at a cost of $850, to house the electric light system.
- On November 14, 1908, Hatfield Borough entered into a 10 year contract with West Telford Electric and Power Company.
- All work was completed on the power lines late in November, 1908 and on December 1, 1908, Hatfield Borough residents enjoyed seeing the first electric street lights in the community.



1908 Municipal Building, Cherry Street

picture courtesy of the HMHS

The History Continued

- The diesel engines in the new Hatfield Municipal Power Plant were started at fifteen minutes past noon on Monday, July 6, 1931 and began supplying electric current to the Borough.

- Hatfield Borough stopped generating electricity on April 24, 1977 after arranging to purchase all of its electricity from Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. and to resell it to the Borough customers.

- In January, 1991, Council authorized the engineering of a plan to convert the rest of the Borough electrical system from 4 KV to 12 KV.

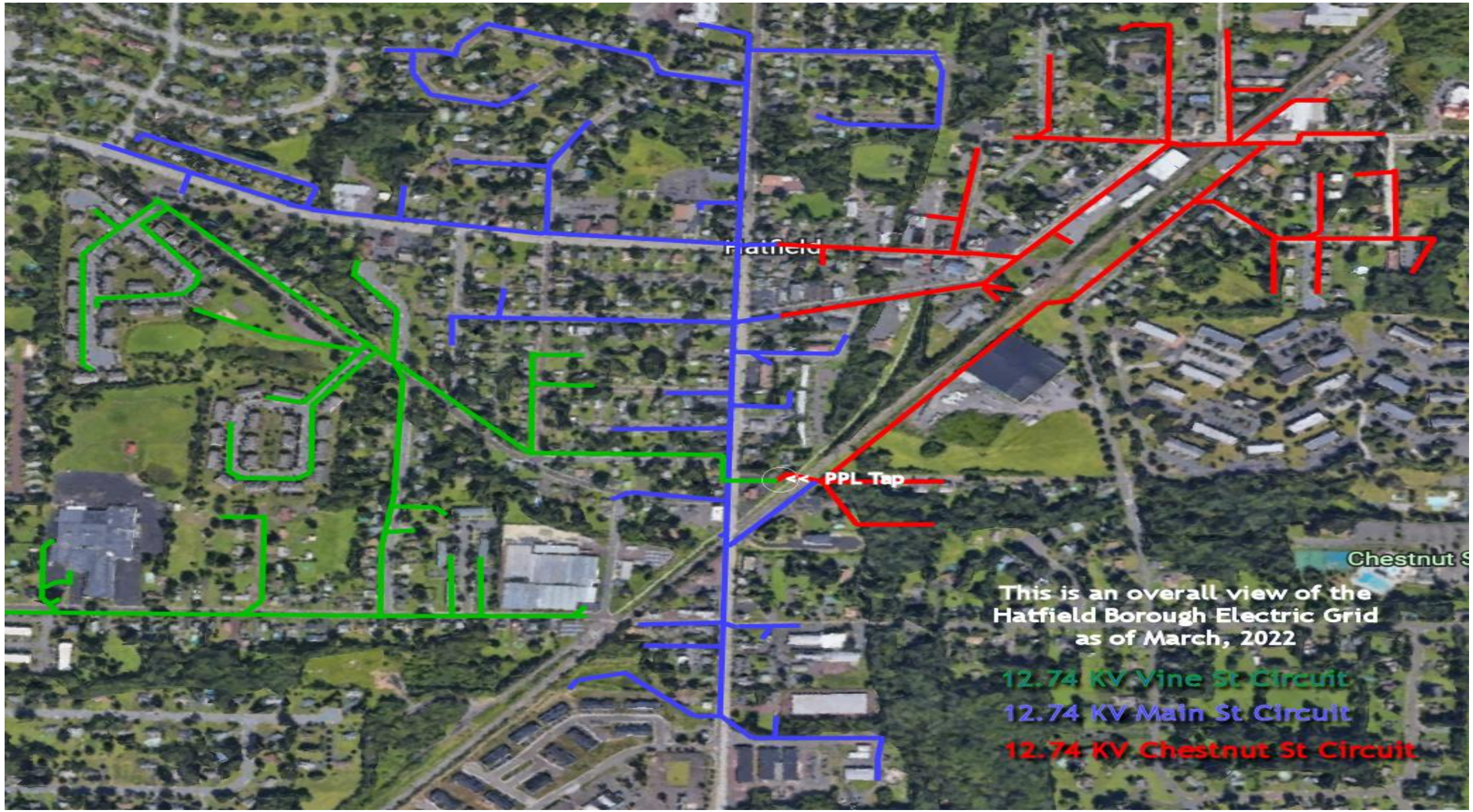
Electric Plant, Chestnut & S. Main Streets

picture courtesy of the HMHS

Hatfield Borough

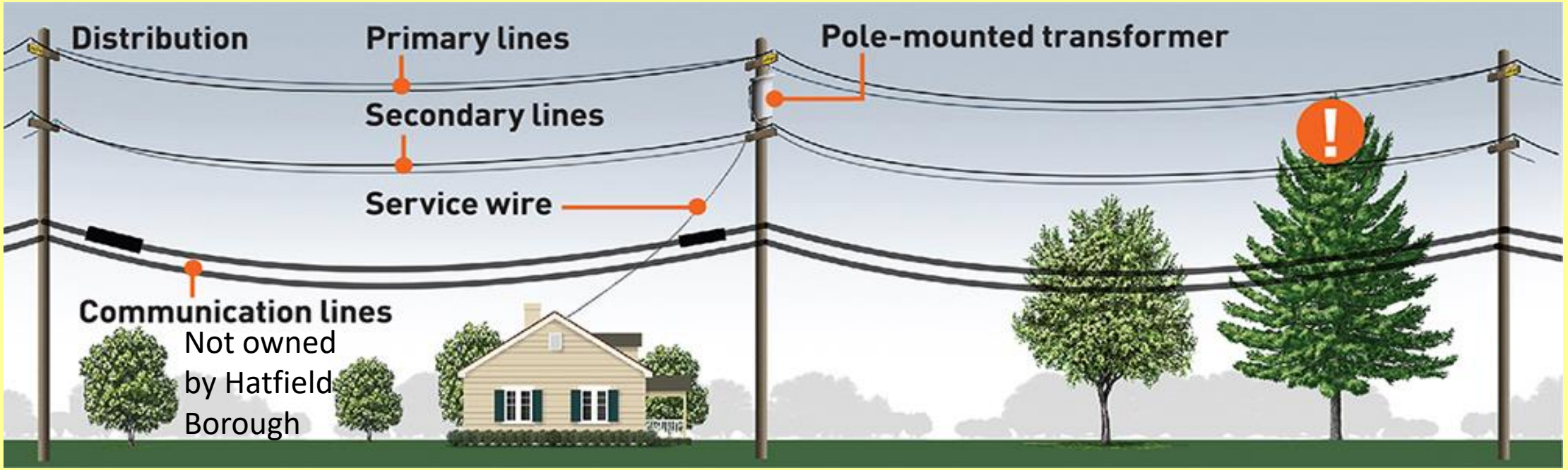
The Three Circuits

- The electric system is separated into three zones or circuits.
- Each circuit is divided for proper balance.
- The three circuits are broken down as follows:
  - Main Street circuit
  - Chestnut Street circuit
  - Vine Street circuit
- See the following page for circuit map.


Hatfield
PPL Tap
Chestnut S
This is an overall view of the
Hatfield Borough Electric Grid
as of March, 2022
12.74 KV Vine St Circuit
12.74 KV Main St Circuit
12.74 KV Chestnut St Circuit

Primary & Secondary

- The primary wire is the wire at the top of the utility pole.
  - There may be one single wire (Single Phase)
  - There may be three wires (Three Phases)
- The secondary wire is the wire that runs from the utility poles to the customers property (Tri Plex or Quad). It may also run from pole to pole at a lower height than the primary wire.
- The primary & secondary have different voltages based on the transformers.



Transformers

- There are many types of transformers but for this discussion, we will talk about two, pole mount and pad mount.
- The transformers take the primary power and decrease the voltage to the correct secondary voltage based on the customers needs.

Transformers

Pole Mount

- Pole Mount Transformers
  - These transformers are mounted to the utility pole in the air.
  - There can be different configurations based on the customer needs.
  - Typically there are single phase and three phase.
  - A single phase transformer is what you would see servicing a residential area.
  - A three phase transformer is what you would see in a commercial or industrial area.(Tri-Bank)
  - The picture shown is an example of a three phase transformer.

Transformers

Pad Mount

- Pad Mount Transformers
  - These transformers are mounted to a pad on the ground.
  - They are used in areas that have underground electric.
  - Just like pole mount transformers, there are many different sizes and configurations.
  - The picture shown is an example of a three phase pad mount transformer.

Reclosers

- Reclosers are a protection device used for our primary electric.
- The Borough of Hatfield utilizes reclosers in key locations for optimal protection against faults.
- The three main reclosers are located on E Lambert Street as shown in the picture.
- Each recloser protects a circuit.
- The reclosers protect PP&L from faults that occur on Hatfield's Electric system.

Sectionalizing Fuses

- Sectionalizing fuses are devices that protect smaller areas inside a circuit.
- Think of a sectionalizing fuse as a circuit breaker in your house.
  - If there is a fault in your living room, it trips a single circuit breaker and you only loose power to a small section of your house instead of your entire house.
  - A sectionalizing fuse does the same thing. Depending on where the fault is, you will only loose power to a small section of the circuit instead of the entire circuit.
- They can also be helpful for narrowing down the location of a fault.

Street Lights

- Hatfield Borough owns and maintains 310 Street Lights.
- We have a combination of Incandescent & LED.
- To-date we have converted 53% of our street lights to LED.
- We are expected to have 100% LED conversion in 7 years.

Ongoing Issues

- Although Hatfield Borough has spent a lot of time and money to upgrade and maintain the Electrical System, there are always circumstances that cause power outages.

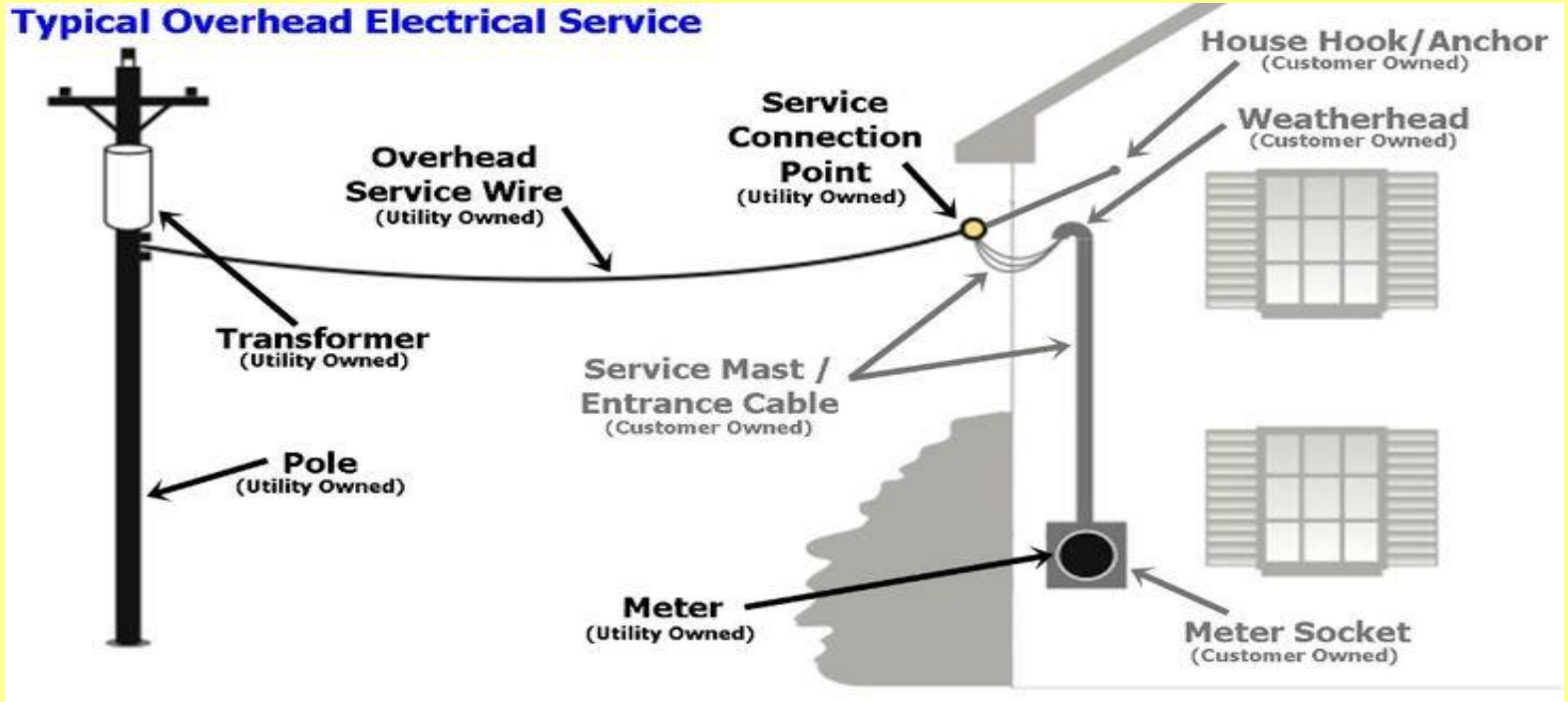
  - Vehicle Accidents
  - Natural Disasters
  - Animals
  - Faulty Equipment
  - Tree’s & Tree Trimming

Tree’s & Tree Trimming

- Hatfield Borough continues to conduct tree trimming around the Primary Electric lines.
- Hatfield maintains a 15’ clearance around the Primary Lines.

Customers Equipment

- The customer has their own equipment they are responsible for.
- These items include but are not limited to
  - Attachment Point
    - House Anchor
    - House Hook
  - Weatherhead
  - Service Wire
  - Meter Socket



Sewer Overview

Hatfield Borough’s Sewer System

A brief explanation of Hatfield Borough’s Sewer System

Topics

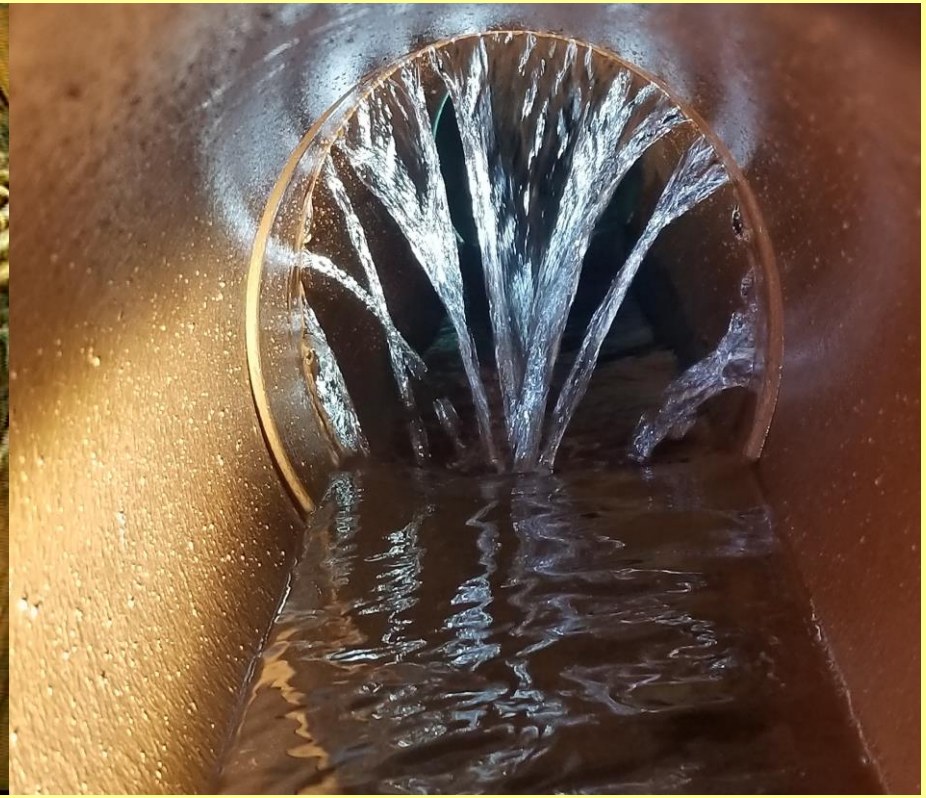
- The History
- Inflow & Infiltration
- Customers Responsibilities
- Treatment

Sanitary Sewer History

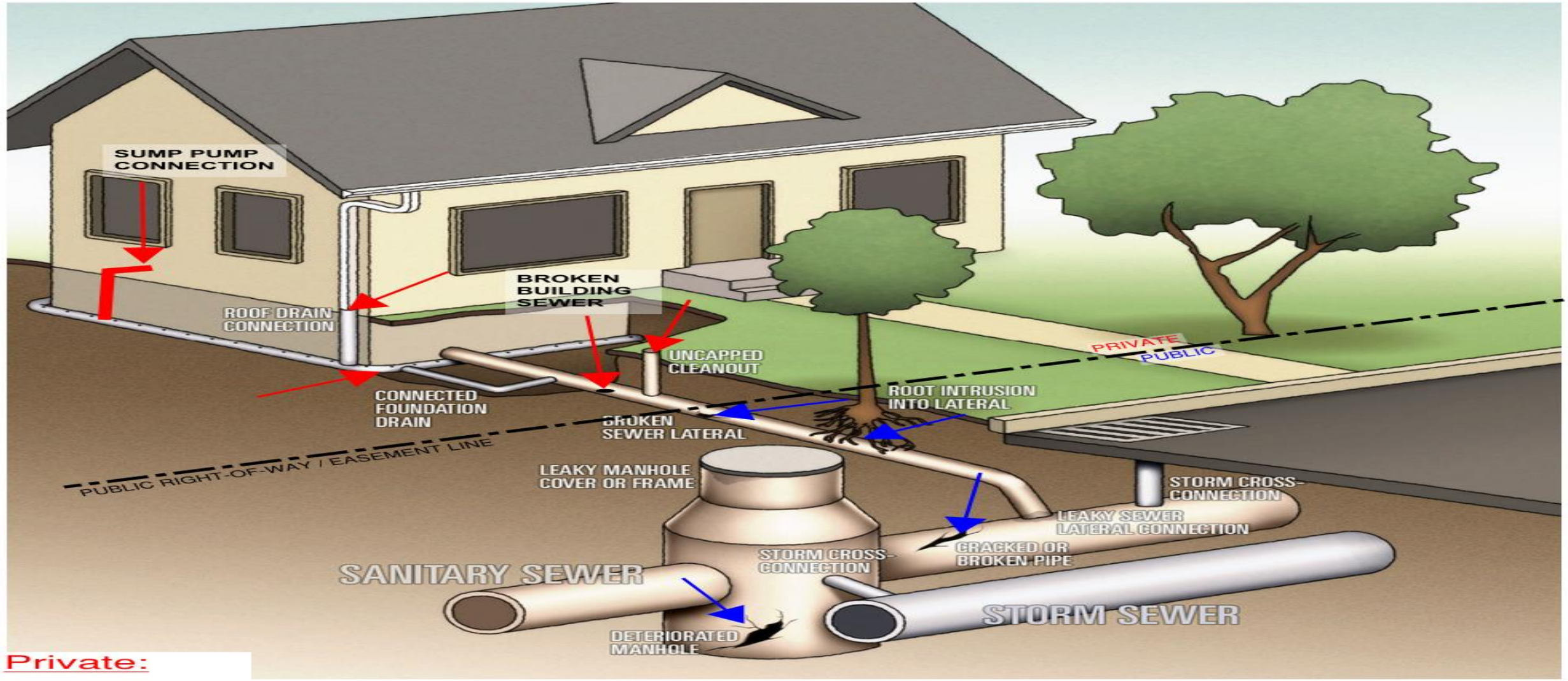
- By the first week of 1960, the Imhoff-trickling filter type sewer treatment plant was hooked up to the Borough's electric system and officially placed in operation.
- In the early 1970's, due to new standards set by the DER and other state and federal agencies, the Borough was placed under a restraining order which prohibited any new connection to the sewer system until it was improved to meet the new standards.
- In early 1974, Borough Council began looking at the possibility of phasing out the sewer plant and joining a regional sewer authority. It was estimated to cost 3.9 million dollars to expand the sewer plant facilities to bring it into compliance, or 2.5 million dollars to inter-connect with Hatfield Township Municipal Authority.
- It was eventually decided to connect with Hatfield Township Municipal Authority, and by March, 1989 the HTMA interconnection was completed and the Hatfield Borough Sewage Treatment Plant was abandoned. The Borough continued, however, to own and maintain the sewer system, as it does today.

Inflow & Infiltration

- Inflow and Infiltration is considered any unwanted water entering the Sanitary Sewer System. This includes,
  - Gray Water (sump pumps, down spout drains, basement drains)
  - Ground Water
  - Earth/Soil
  - Tree Roots



SOURCES OF I & I



Private:

- Roof Drains
- Broken Building Sewer
- Foundation Drains
- Sump Pumps
- Cleanouts / Yard Drains
- Root Intrusions

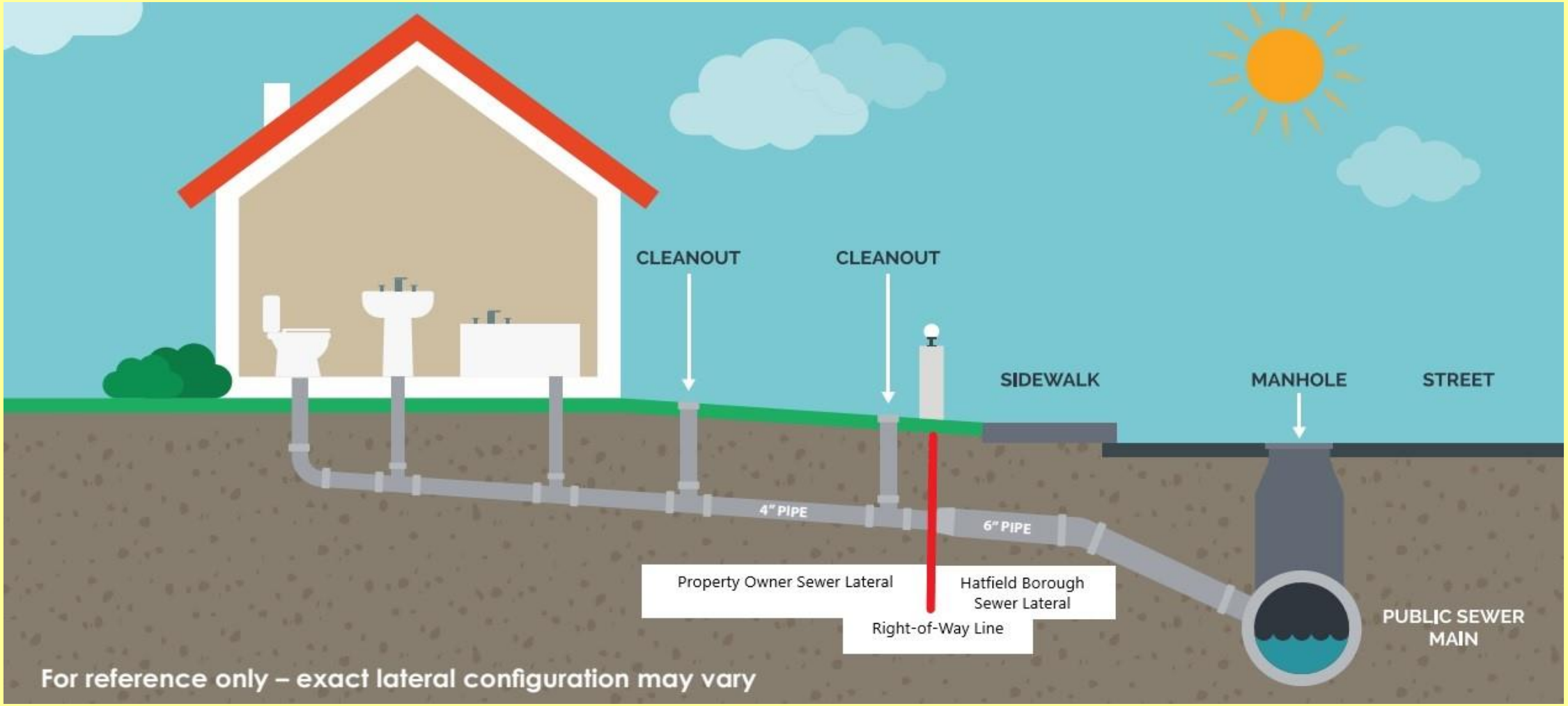
INFLOW AND INFILTRATION (I & I)

INTO SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

Public:

- Sewer Mains
- Sewer Manholes
- Sewer Laterals

Customers Responsibilities



Treatment

- As stated during the Sanitary Sewer History slide, Hatfield Borough sends all of our sanitary sewer to Hatfield Township Municipal Authority for treatment.
- Hatfield Borough initially built it’s sewer treatment plant to treat 300,000 gallons per day.
- As of 2021, Hatfield Township Municipal Authority treats an average of 750,000 gallons of sewage per day.
- Hatfield Borough pays for the amount of gallons treated daily. Eliminating I&I will ultimately reduce the amount paid for treatment.

The MS4 Program

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

Why is it?

- EPA's Stormwater Phase II Rule establishes an MS4 stormwater management program is intended to improve the Nation's waterways by reducing the quantity of pollutants that stormwater picks up and carries into storm sewer systems during storm events.
- In 1990, EPA promulgated rules establishing Phase I of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater program. The Phase I program for MS4s requires operators of "medium" and "large" MS4s, that is, those that generally serve populations of 100,000 or greater, to implement a stormwater management program to control polluted discharges from these MS4s. The Stormwater Phase II Rule extends coverage of the NPDES stormwater program to certain "small" MS4s but takes a slightly different approach to how the stormwater management program is developed and implemented.

What is it?

- A small MS4 is any MS4 not already covered by the Phase I program as a medium or large MS4. The Phase II Rule automatically covers on a nationwide basis all small MS4s located in “urbanized areas” (UAs) as defined by the Bureau of the Census (unless waived by the NPDES permitting authority), and on a case-by-case basis those small MS4s located outside of UAs that the NPDES permitting authority designates.
- The Phase II Rule defines a small MS4 stormwater management program as a program comprising six elements (Minimal Control Measures) that, when implemented in concert, are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving waterbodies. This is referred to a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP).

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- MS4 permittees must develop, implement, and enforce a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act and Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law.
- Depending on the water quality of the streams in the surrounding watersheds, different levels of planning may be required within the MCMs. These are referred to as Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- **MCM #1 – Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts**
  - BMP #1: Develop, implement and maintain a written Public Education and Outreach Program.
  - BMP #2: Develop and maintain lists of target audience groups present within the areas served by your MS4.
  - BMP #3: Annually publish at least one educational item on your Stormwater Management Program.
  - BMP #4: Distribute stormwater educational materials to the target audiences.

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- **MCM #2 – Public Involvement/ Participation**
  - BMP #1: Develop, implement and maintain a written Public Involvement and Participation Program (PIPP).
  - BMP #2: Prior to adoption of any ordinance (municipal permittees) or SOP (non-municipal permittees) required by the permit, provide adequate public notice and opportunities for public review, input, and feedback.
  - BMP #3: Regularly solicit public involvement and participation from the target audience groups. This should include an effort to solicit public reporting of suspected illicit discharges. Assist the public in their efforts to help implement your SWMP. Conduct public meetings to discuss the ongoing implementation of your SWMP.

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- MCM #3 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E)

  - BMP #1: You shall develop and implement a written program for the detection, elimination, and prevention of illicit discharges into your regulated MS4s. Your program shall include dry weather field screening of outfalls for non-stormwater flows, and sampling of dry whether discharges for selected chemical and biological parameters. Test results shall be used as indicators of possible discharge sources.

  - BMP #2: Develop and maintain a map for your regulated small MS4. The map must also show the location of all outfalls and the locations and names of all surface waters of the Commonwealth (e.g. creek, stream, pond, lake, basin, swale, channel) that receive discharges from those outfalls.

  - BMP #3: In conjunction with the map(s) created under BMP#2 (either on the same map or on a different map), new permittees shall show, and renewal permittees shall update, the entire storm sewer collection system, including roads, inlets, piping, swales, catch basins, channels, basins, and any other features of the permittee's storm sewer system including municipal boundaries and/or watershed boundaries.

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- MCM #3 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E)

  - BMP #4: Following the IDD&E program created pursuant to BMP#1, the permittee shall conduct DRY weather outfall field screening, identify the source of any illicit discharges, and remove or correct any illicit discharges using procedures developed under BMP #1.

  - BMP #5: Enact a stormwater management ordinance (municipal entities) or develop an SOP (non-municipal entities) to implement and enforce a stormwater management program that includes prohibition of non-stormwater discharges to the regulated small MS4.

  - BMP #6: Provide Educational outreach to public employees, business owners and employees, property owners, the general public and elected officials (i.e. target audiences) about the program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges.

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- MCM #4 – Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

  - BMP #1: The permittee may not issue a building or other permit or final approval to those proposing or conducting earth disturbance activities requiring and NPDES permit unless the party proposing the earth disturbance has a valid NPDES permit coverage under 25Pa. Code Chapter 102.

  - BMP #2: A municipality or county which issues building or other permits shall notify DEP or the applicable county conservation district with in 5 days of the receipt of an application for a permit involving earth disturbance activity consisting of an acre or more, in accordance with 25 Pa. Code subsection 102.4.

  - BMP #3: Enact, implement, and enforce an ordinance or SOP to require the implementation and maintenance of E&S control BMPs, including sanctions for non-compliance, as applicable.

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- MCM #5 – Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

  - BMP #1: The permittee shall enact, implement, and enforce an ordinance (municipal) or SOP or other regulatory mechanism (non-municipal) to address post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects, as well as sanctions and penalties associated with non-compliance, to the extent allowable under State or local law.

  - BMP #2: Develop and implement measures to encourage and expand the use of Low Impact Development (LID) in new and redevelopment. Measures also should be included to encourage retrofitting LID into existing development. DEP's Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual provides guidance on implementing LID practices.

  - BMP #3: Ensure adequate operation and maintenance of all post-construction stormwater management BMPs installed at all qualifying development or redevelopment projects (including those owned or operated by the permittee).

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- MCM #6 – Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping
  - BMP #1: Identify and document all facilities and activities that are owned or operate by the permittee and have the potential for generating stormwater runoff to the regulated MS4. This includes activities conducted by contractors for the permittee.

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- MCM #6 – Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping
  - BMP #2: Develop, implement and maintain a written operation and maintenance (O&M) program for all municipal operations and facilities that could contribute to the discharge of pollutants from the regulated small MS4s, as identified under BMP #1. The O&M program(s) should stress pollution prevention and good housekeeping measures, contain site-specific information, and address the following areas:

    Management practices, policies, procedures, etc. shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent the discharge to your regulated MS4s.

    Maintenance activities, maintenance schedules, and inspection procedures to reduce the potential for pollutants to reach your regulated small MS4s

    Procedures for the proper disposal of waste removed from your regulated small MS4s and your municipal operations

Minimal Control Measures (MCMs)

- MCM #6 – Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping

  - BMP #3: Develop and implement an employee training program that addresses appropriate topics to further the goal of preventing or reducing the discharge of pollutants from municipal operations to your regulated MS4s.

…But there's more to do!

- Municipalities who discharge stormwater to an impaired waters are required to implement additional measures as applicable. These are either Pollutant Control Measures (PCMs) or Pollution Reduction Plans (PRPs) or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Plans.

- Impaired water can be caused by varying factors such as:
  - Heavy Metals
  - Acid Mind Drainage
  - Pathogens (fecal coliform)
  - Priority Organic Compounds such as PCBs
  - Nutrients
  - Sediment & Stormwater

…But there's more to do!

- Hatfield Borough is required to develop and implement a Pollution Reduction Plan (PRP) due to nutrient enrichment (nitrogen & phosphorous) and pathogen presence in the West Branch Neshaminy Creek & Neshaminy Creek.

INDIVIDUAL PERMIT REQUIRED: No	**REASON:** n/a	**NPDES ID:** PAG130052
IMPAIRED DOWNSTREAM WATERS	**REQUIREMENTS**	**OTHER CAUSES OF IMPAIRMENT**
West Branch Neshaminy Creek	Appendix E-Siltation (4a) Appendix E-Excessive Algal Growth Nutrients Organic Enrichment/Low D.O. (5)	Water/Flow Variability (4c)
Neshaminy Creek	Appendix E-Siltation (4a) Appendix B-Pathogens (5) Appendix E-Nutrients Organic Enrichment/Low D.O. (5)	

Pollution Reduction Plan (PRP)

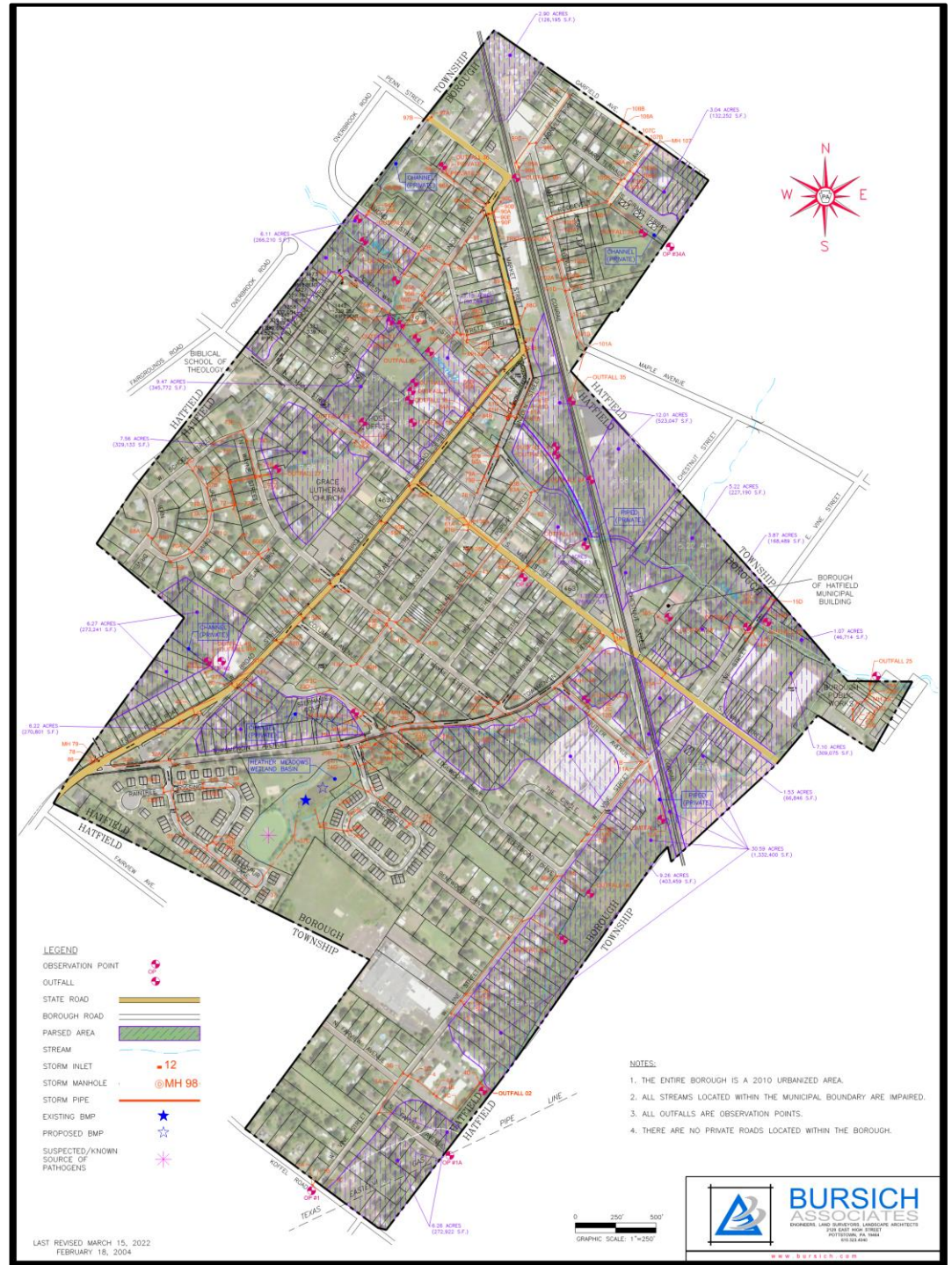
- PRPs developed for impaired waters (appendix E) must implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) that reduce the pollutant according to the parameters of the permit.

- Sediment must be reduced by a total of 10% over the permit life of five years. Nutrients of concern are required to be reduced by 5%.

- But first an existing pollutant load must be calculated in order to provide a baseline for the reduction value.

Pollution Reduction Plan (PRP)

- The existing pollutant loads allows the required reduction to be calculated and the appropriate BMPs to be selected.
- BMPs are given an effectiveness value that assigns reductions of related pollutants upon being implemented.
- BMPs can be structural & non-structural and have wide range of applications and associated costs.


LEGEND
OBSERVATION POINT
OUTFALL
STATE ROAD
BOROUGH ROAD
PARSED AREA
STREAM
STORM INLET
STORM MANHOLE
STORM PIPE
EXISTING BMP
PROPOSED BMP
SUSPECTED/KNOWN SOURCE OF PATHOGENS
NOTES:
1. THE ENTIRE BOROUGH IS A 2010 URBANIZED AREA.
2. ALL STREAMS LOCATED WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY ARE IMPAIRED.
3. ALL OUTFALLS ARE OBSERVATION POINTS.
4. THERE ARE NO PRIVATE ROADS LOCATED WITHIN THE BOROUGH.
GRAPHIC SCALE: 1"=250'
LAST REVISED MARCH 15, 2022
FEBRUARY 18, 2004
BURSICH ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
BOROUGH OF HATFIELD MUNICIPAL BUILDING
GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
BIBLICAL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
HEATHER MEADOWS WETLAND BASIN
MAPLE AVENUE
CHESTNUT STREET
PENN STREET
OVERBROOK ROAD
FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
KOFFEL ROAD
TEXAS
HATFIELD
TOWNSHIP
BOROUGH

Liberty Bell Trail

Liberty Bell Trail

from Telford Borough to Upper Gwynedd Township


"Liberty Bell Route Trolley at Brush Siding"

Submitted by:

Michael Baker International, Inc.

500 Office Center Drive, Suite 210

Fort Washington, PA 19034

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Final Feasibility Study Report

March 2022

Prepared for:

Upper Gwynedd Township
Montgomery County, PA

North Wales Borough
Montgomery County, PA

Lansdale Borough
Montgomery County, PA

Hatfield Township
Montgomery County, PA

Hatfield Borough
Montgomery County, PA

Franconia Township
Montgomery County, PA

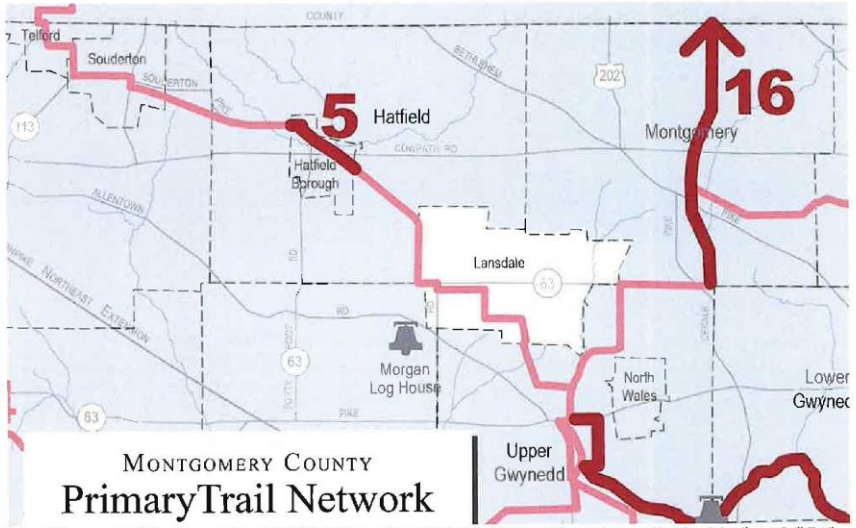
Telford Borough
Montgomery County, PA

Souderton Borough
Montgomery County, PA

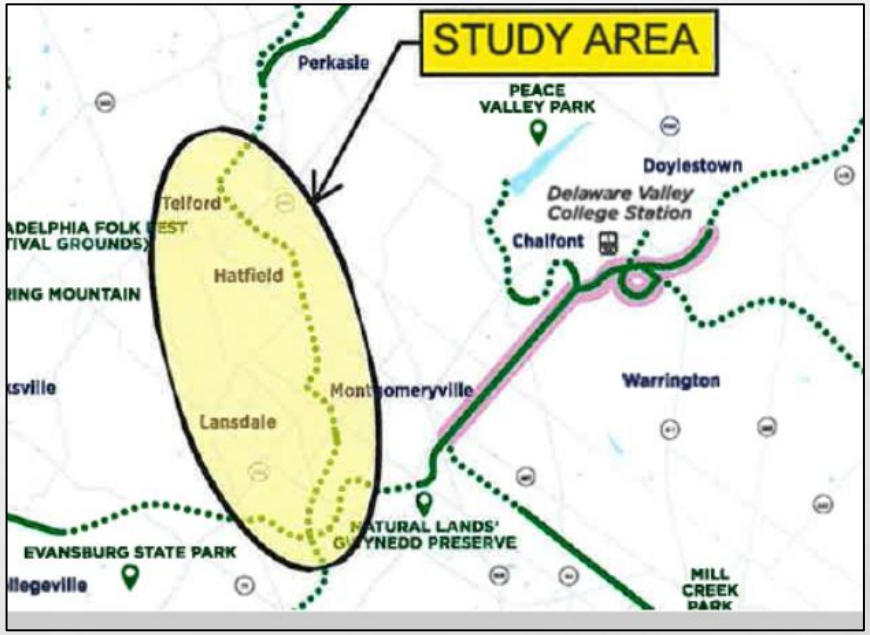
1) Introduction

Eight municipalities in Montgomery County collaborated with the PA Environmental Council and consulting firm, Michael Baker International, to advance the planning of the Liberty Bell Trail (LBT). Those municipalities include Upper Gwynedd Township, North Wales Borough, Lansdale Borough, Hatfield Township, Hatfield Borough, Franconia Township, Souderton Borough and Telford Borough. A prior LBT Feasibility Study completed in 2005 investigated the potential development of the former 25-mile Liberty Bell Trolley route between Norristown to Quakertown into a shared use path network for walking and bicycling.

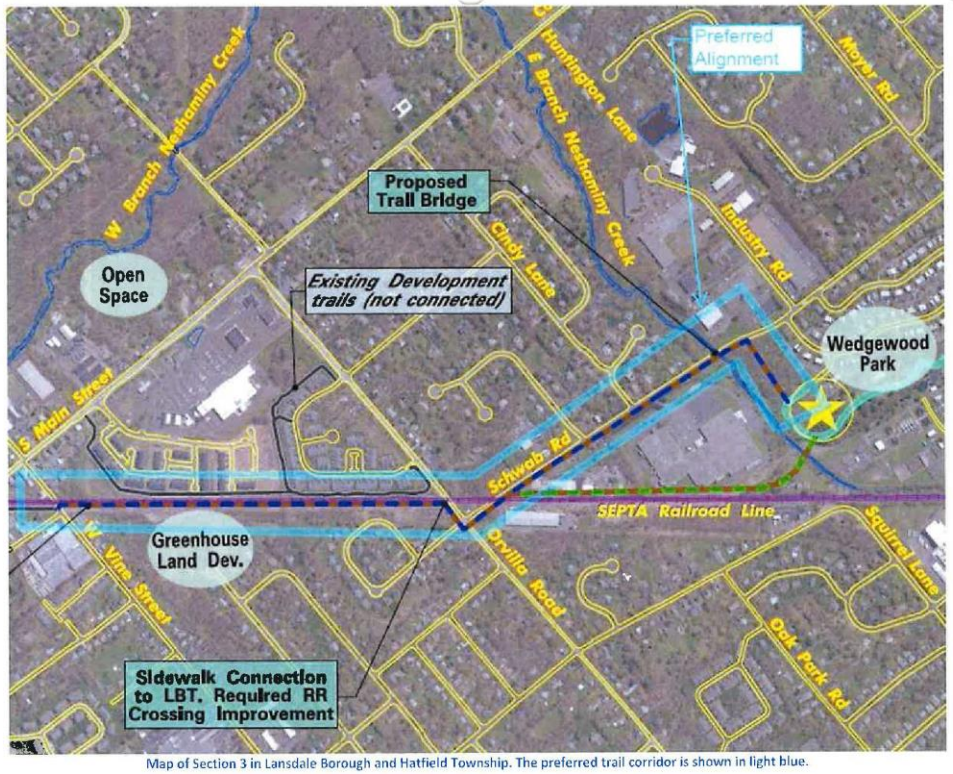
This feasibility study provides an update to the 11-mile portion of the LBT in Montgomery County. In the last 17 years, some progress has been made towards its completion including construction of approximately 1.5 miles in Lansdale Borough and another 0.5 mile in Hatfield Borough. As part of this trail update, we investigated changes that have occurred along the planned trail route, explored alternatives, and made recommendations for a preferred trail route. These technical tasks were supported by a robust public outreach program using numerous virtual and traditional outreach techniques.



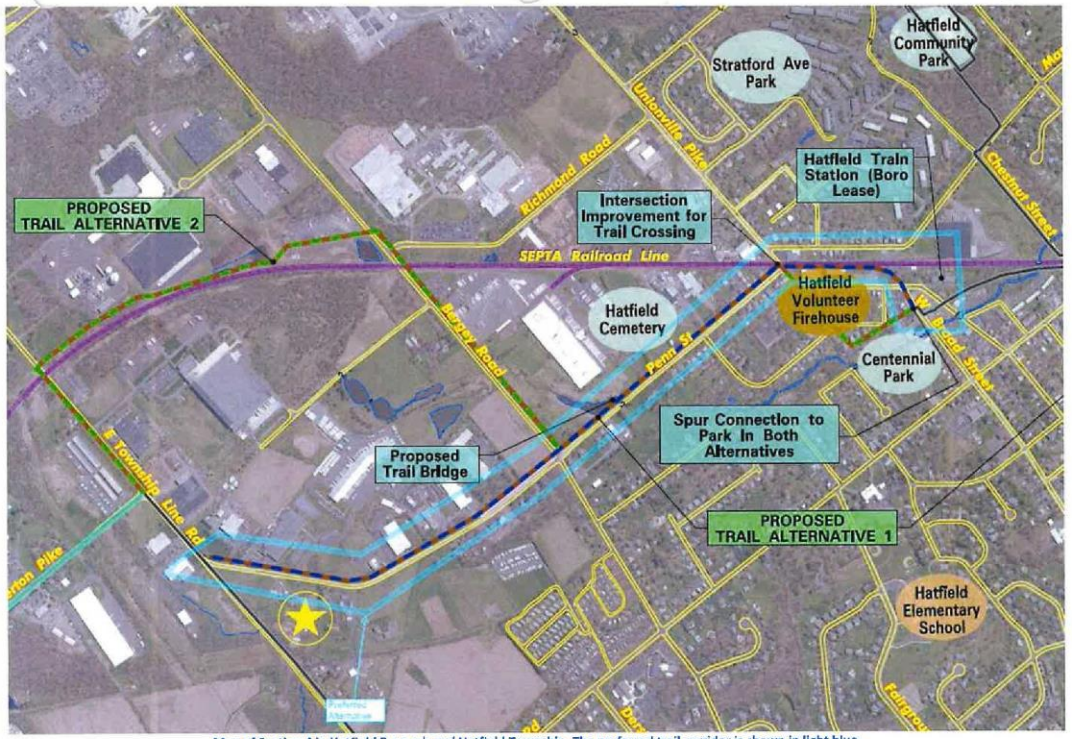
This excerpt of Montgomery County's 2015 trail map shows trails in and around the study area. Number 5 is Liberty Bell Trail; 16 is 202 Parkway. (In Lansdale, an outdated future alignment of Liberty Bell Trail is shown.)



Upper Gwynedd Township, North Wales Borough, Lansdale Borough, Hatfield Township, Hatfield Borough, Franconia Township, Souderton Borough, Telford Borough



Map of Section 3 in Lansdale Borough and Hatfield Township. The preferred trail corridor is shown in light blue.



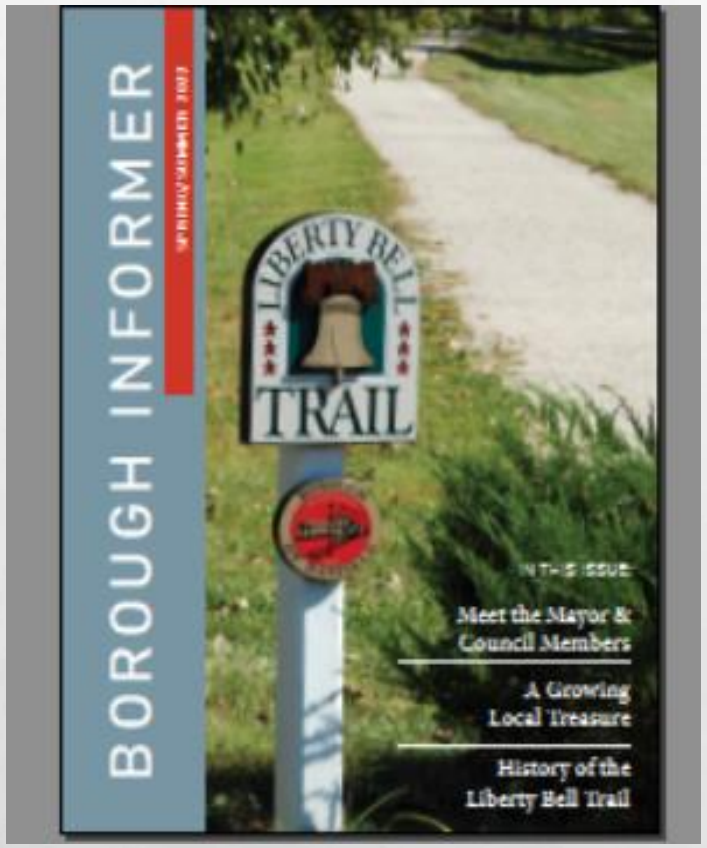
Map of Section 4 in Hatfield Borough and Hatfield Township. The preferred trail corridor is shown in light blue.

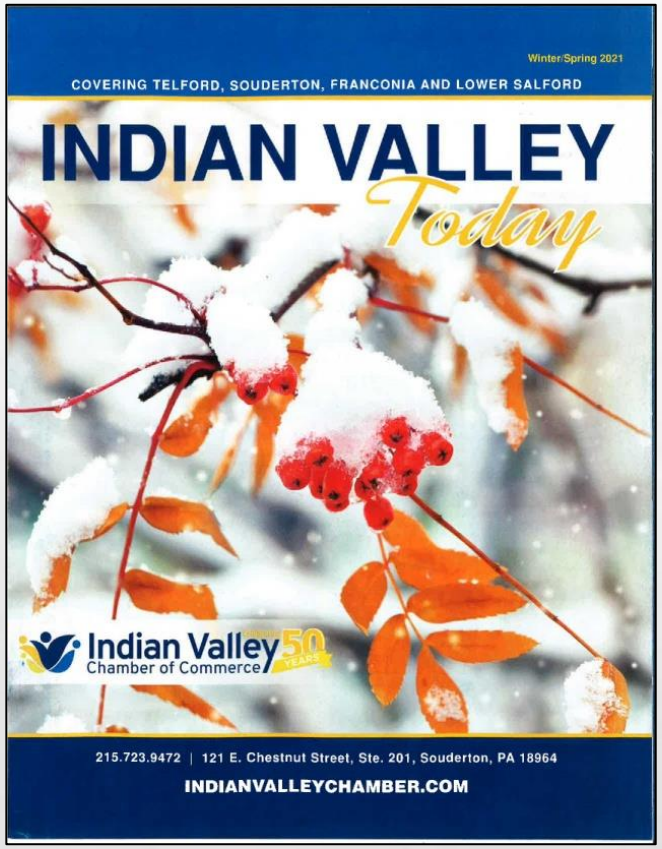
Proposed Project Cost: Hatfield Borough / Hatfield Township 1.45 Miles, $3,119,273.00

Total Proposed Project Cost: $12,051,368.00 10.4 Miles (town route selected)

Communications

Information Resources





Hatfield Borough19440

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Hatfield Borough, PA

22 Comcast
24 Verizon

www.hatfieldborough.com admin@hatfieldborough.com

Be Alert • Be Informed
READYMONTCO

Powered By
Montgomery County
Department of Public Safety

ReadyMontco: Frequently Asked Questions

What is ReadyMontco?

ReadyMontco is a mass notification system that allows you to receive emergency and community notifications via your preferred delivery method for locations you are interested in. These locations can include your home, work place, school, or those same locations for family members or loved ones.

How does ReadyMontco work?

When you set up your account, you choose the way you want to get notifications. In an emergency, ReadyMontco will send a notification to the devices and emails attached to your account in the order you have chosen. Read these messages right away and follow the instructions. More instructions may be sent during the emergency, so keep your devices near you.

Sign up for Notifications

Are you READY to begin? If so, click **Here** or **Sign Up** at the top of the page. Here's a short video that walks you through the registration process. You will be prompted to enter basic contact information, including your name, addresses (home, office, school, home of a loved one, etc), and paths through which we can contact you, such as email, text messaging, voice calling, and/or TTY/TTD. If you have a smart phone, be sure to download Everbridge Mobile Member from the App Store on your iPhone or Android.

ReadyMontco only sends alerts specific to Montgomery County. Therefore, the address you provide must be located within Montgomery County. Be sure to confirm geo-location of your address on the map pop up window to ensure that weather alerts are specific to your address. If you believe that your address of interest is located within Montgomery County and still have difficulty with registration, please send an email to everbridgesupport@montcopa.org

The registration process also contains a **My Information** tab. If you, a family member, or someone you live with have an Access or Functional Need and will need assistance during an emergency, this page is especially important! It is up to each municipality to determine how they wish to utilize this information, and while it is not a promise of specialized service, it is our goal to use the information you provide to plan for disasters and other emergencies.

All personal information that you provide is used for emergency planning and is strictly confidential.

https://member.everbridge.net/index/453003085612338#/signup https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v-_9iLZn3EQ

2022 Fall Town Hall

- 2021 & 2022 Project Recaps and Updates
- N. Main Street, E. & W. Broad Street Sanitary and Storm Sewer Project
- Five Year Road Projects Plan
- 2023 Budget Process
- Q&A

Q & A?