2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

This Community Profile provides an overview of Bucks County and its 54 municipalities. This section provides key information about geography, climate, land use, built environment, and demographics to help illustrate potential exposure and vulnerability to future events. This section also allows for plan integration by incorporating data and information from County planning documents and strategies. The 2026 update includes the latest U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS, 2019-2023), the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC) long-range projections, and information from the Bucks2040 Vision Plan, adopted January 3, 2024.

2.1 Geography and Environment

Bucks County covers 622 square miles and is located in the southeastern portion of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Figure 2.1-1 illustrates the characteristics and geography of Bucks County. The county consists of 54 municipalities – 31 townships and 23 boroughs. It is bounded by Lehigh and Northampton Counties to the north, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties to the west/south, and the Delaware River (and New Jersey) to the east.

Bucks County lies wholly within the Delaware River Basin, including the Middle Delaware-Musconetcong, Crosswicks-Neshaminy, Schuylkill, and Lower Delaware watersheds. The county also has a small portion of the Lehigh Watershed which crosses borders of northern Springfield Township. The southeastern portion of the County falls within the Neshaminy Creek watershed, as well as lands draining to the Pennypack Creek and Poquessing Creek. In the north, the water drains into the Tohickon Creek along with the Perkiomen and Saucon creeks, as seen in Figure 2.1-2.

Bucks County is commonly understood as three sub-areas – Upper Bucks, Central Bucks, and Lower Bucks, illustrated in Figure 2.1-3. The northeastern section of the county consists of rocky terrain and rolling hills, while the southern portions of Bucks County consist of more suburban and urban development along the Neshaminy Creek and Delaware River. Major transportation routes through the County include Interstates 95 and 295, US Routes 1, 202, 13, the Pennsylvania Turnpike (I-76), and State Routes 263, 32, 611, 132, 309, and 413.

Figure 2.1-1 Bucks County Base Map

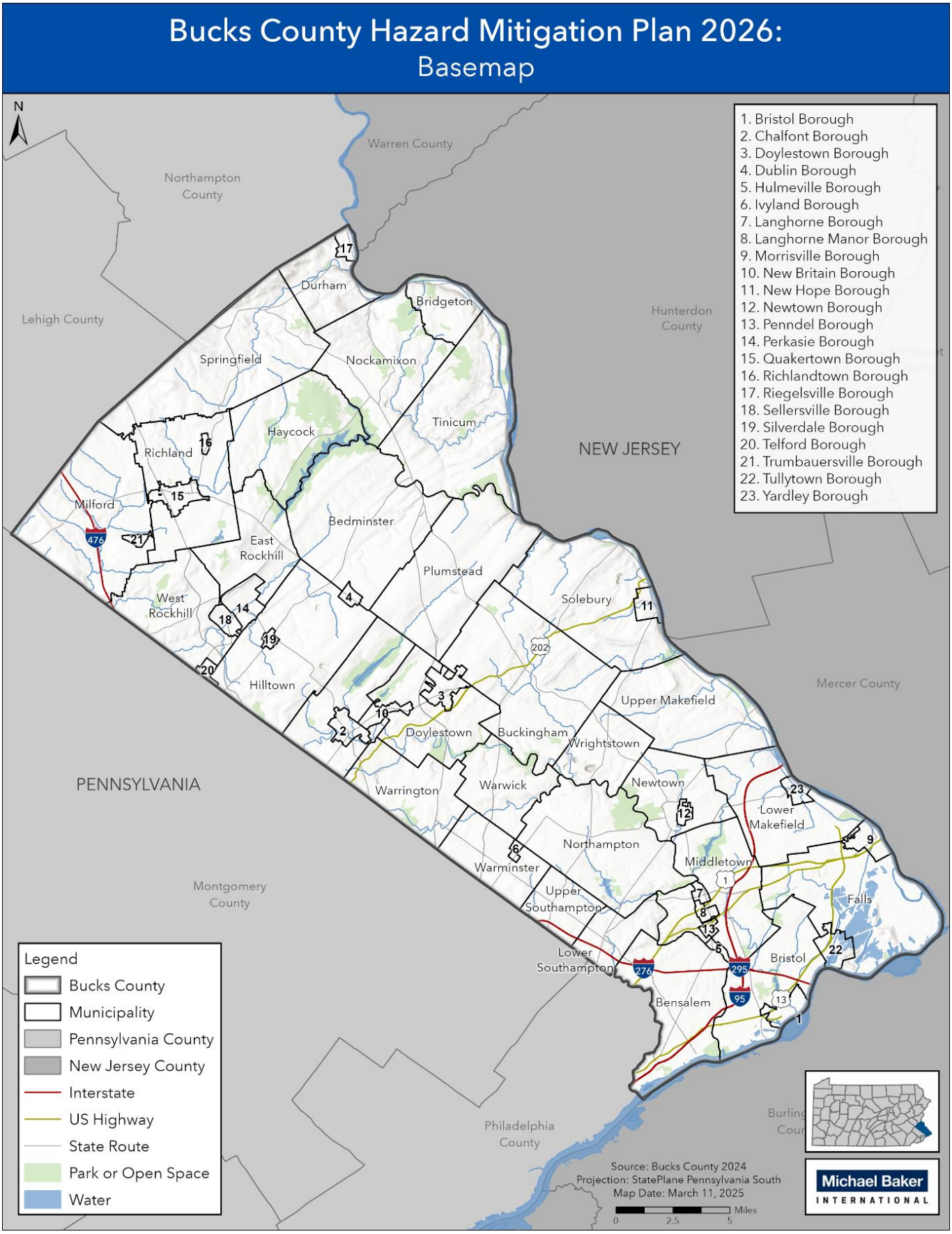


Figure 2.1-2 Bucks County Watersheds

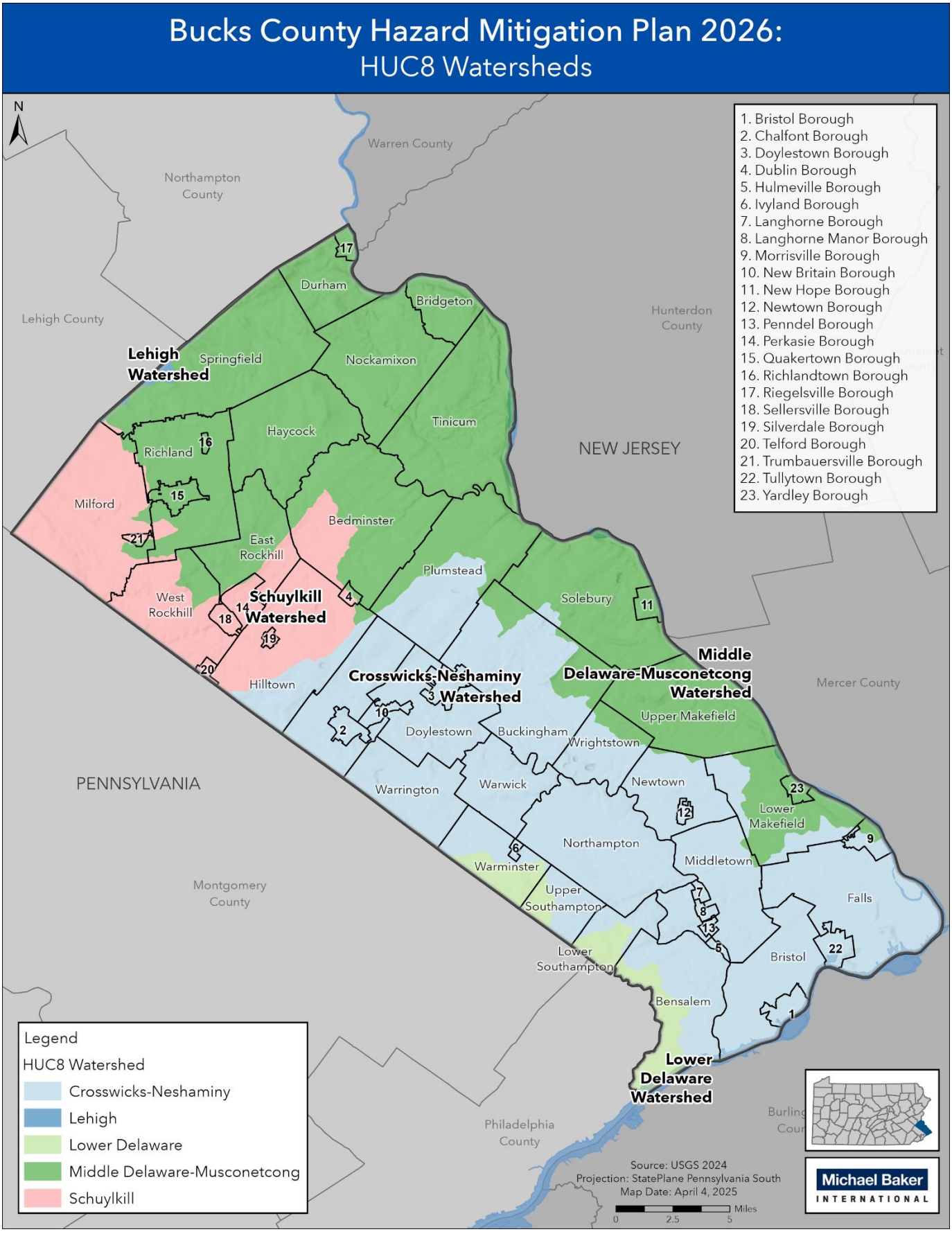
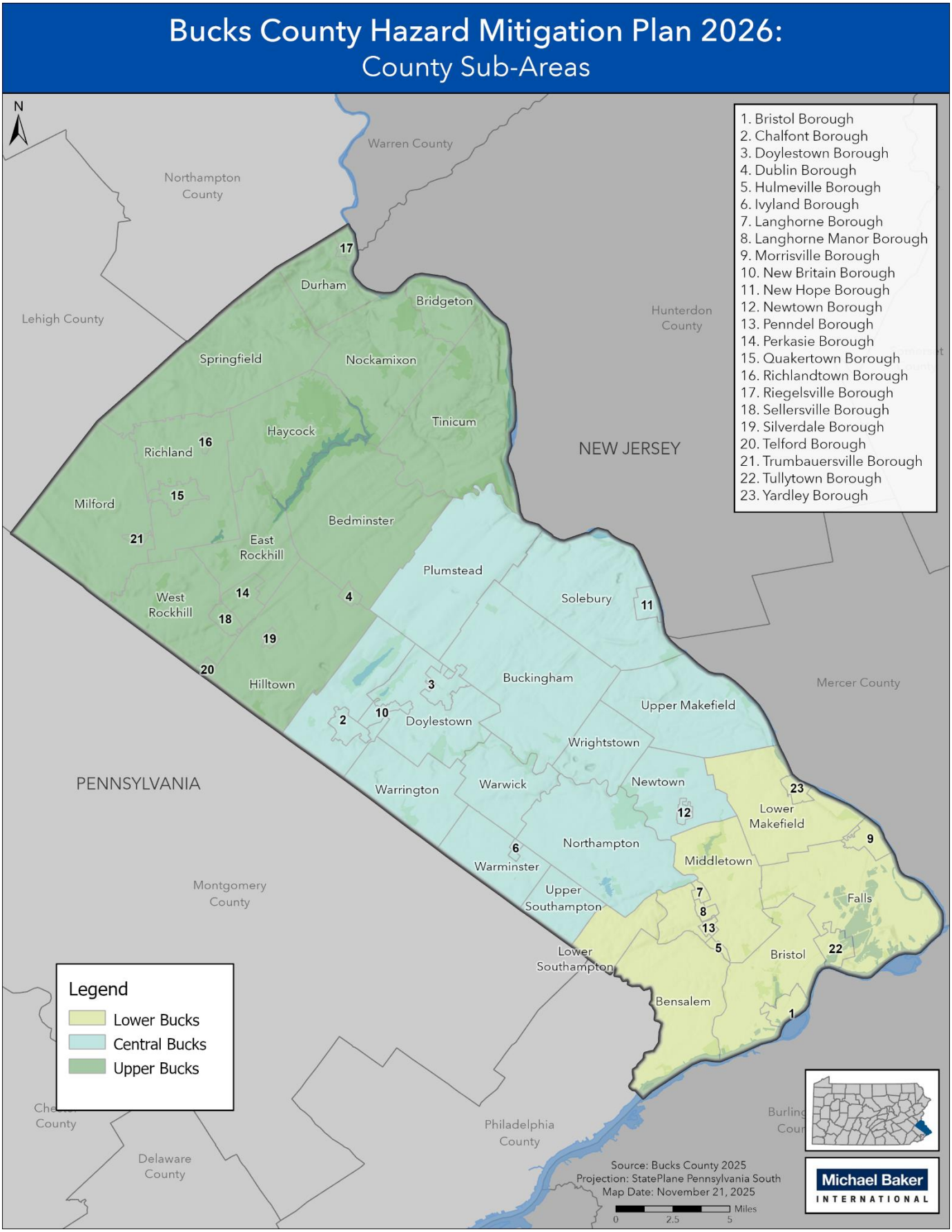


Figure 2.1-3 Bucks County Sub-Areas



2.2 Community Facts

Bucks County was founded in 1682 by William Penn and named after his family home, Buckinghamshire, in England. The original purpose in establishing Bucks (formerly Buckingham), Philadelphia, and Chester counties was to provide a home for Quakers to practice their religion freely after a long history of persecution in England. The County was formed along the Delaware River; the river has been an integral part of the development of the county starting as a trade route in the 17th century and continued as a gateway for industry in the post-industrial period. U.S. Steel created Fairless Works on riverfront property in Falls Township, attracting housing, businesses, and shopping centers to develop rapidly in both Levittown and Fairless Hills (Bucks County, 2021a).

The southern portion of the county is most densely populated, but the upper region near Quakertown has increased in population due to its accessibility to major highways and land availability. The county has a rich heritage of art, culture, and history, and is home to several historic sites including Washington Crossing Historic Park and Pennsbury Manor. The riverfront communities north of Yardley include many historic properties while retaining a small-town feel and picturesque scenery, preserving the roots of character and culture of the area.

The educational services, health care, and social assistance sector employs the largest percentage (25.3%) of the workforce in Bucks County. This share has increased since the last HMP update, when 19% of workers in Bucks County were employed in this sector. Table 2.2-1 details the industries in Bucks County as of 2019-2023, according to the U.S. Census American Community Survey (Occupation of Civilian Employed Population Aged 16 Years and Over).

Table 2.2-1 Occupation of Civilian Employed Population Aged 16 Years and Over, Bucks County (2019-2023)

Industry	Count	Share
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	1,553	0.46%
Construction	23,456	6.96%
Manufacturing	41,113	12.21%
Wholesale Trade	9,471	2.81%
Retail Trade	35,816	10.63%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	15,008	4.46%
Information	6,204	1.84%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate Rental and Leasing	25,786	7.66%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	46,582	13.83%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	85,082	25.26%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	22,508	6.68%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	13,754	4.08%
Public Administration	10,448	3.10%

2.3 Population and Demographics

According to the U.S. Census American Community Survey, the population of Bucks County grew by 3.13% (an estimated 19,623 residents) over the survey periods between 2014-2018 and 2019-2023. The total estimated population of the county as of 2019-2023 is just under 646,000 residents (645,993). Table 2.3-1 details the two estimate periods (2014-2018 and 2019-2023) along with estimated populations and estimated change over time for each Bucks County municipality. As in the previous plan data, Bensalem Township remains the most populated of

Bucks County's municipalities, with an estimated population of 62,689, a growth of 3.8% over the period between 2014-2018 and 2019-2023. The greatest change in population was seen by Silverdale Borough, which had an estimated increase of 42.2% (growing from 751 residents to 1,068 residents) during these survey periods. Bucks County's population trends, development patterns, and corresponding effects on the county and municipalities' vulnerability to hazards is also addressed in Section 4.4.4.

Table 2.3-1 Population and Housing Characteristics, 2019-2023

Indicator	Bucks County	Pennsylvania
Share of Population Under 5 Years	4.71%	5.28%
Share of Population Under 18 Years	20.11%	20.59%
Share of Population Over Age 65	19.96%	19.07%
Share of Female Population	50.56%	50.71%
Share of Population with High School Graduate or Higher Educational Attainment	94.89%	91.91%
Share of Population Speaking Language Other than English at Home	13.19%	12.05%
Share of Population Living with a Disability	10.95%	14.22%

Source: 2019-2023 Census ACS, Table S0101, Table S1810, Table S1501, Table S1601

The estimated median household income in Bucks County in 2019-2023 was $89,139, about $26,000 greater than the Pennsylvania median, and about $20,000 greater than the national median (U.S. Census, 2019-2023). Table 2.3-2 provides details on the income characteristics in Bucks County as compared to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Table 2.3-2 Bucks County and Pennsylvania Income Characteristics, 2019-2023

Characteristic	Bucks County	Pennsylvania
Median Household Income	$89,139	$63,463
Per Capita Money Income in Past 12 Months	$47,906	$35,804
Persons Below Poverty Level	5.9%	12.0%

Table 2.3-3 Population and Population Change by Municipality (US Census ACS, 2014-2018 and 2019-2023)

Municipality	2014-2018 Population Estimate	2019-2023 Population Estimate	Percent Change
Bedminster Township	7,098	7,499	5.65%
Bensalem Township	60,370	62,689	3.84%
Bridgeton Township	1,092	1,254	14.84%
Bristol Borough	9,614	9,874	2.70%
Bristol Township	53,803	54,153	0.65%
Buckingham Township	20,270	20,838	2.80%
Chalfont Borough	4,125	4,301	4.27%
Doylestown Borough	8,307	8,322	0.18%
Doylestown Township	17,464	17,957	2.82%
Dublin Borough	2,123	2,113	-0.47%
Durham Township	1,093	1,068	-2.29%
East Rockhill Township	5,734	5,810	1.33%
Falls Township	33,826	34,548	2.13%
Haycock Township	2,088	2,102	0.67%
Hilltown Township	15,321	16,594	8.31%
Hulmeville Borough	965	961	-0.41%
Ivyland Borough	1,179	919	-22.05%
Langhorne Borough	1,553	1,564	0.71%
Langhorne Manor Borough	1,563	1,586	1.47%

Municipality	2014-2018 Population Estimate	2019-2023 Population Estimate	Percent Change
Lower Makefield Township	32,622	33,262	1.96%
Lower Southampton Township	19,101	20,520	7.43%
Middletown Township	45,156	45,860	1.56%
Milford Township	10,046	10,210	1.63%
Morrisville Borough	8,588	9,740	13.41%
New Britain Borough	2,977	2,822	-5.21%
New Britain Township	11,292	12,290	8.84%
New Hope Borough	2,513	2,623	4.38%
Newtown Borough	1,953	2,234	14.39%
Newtown Township	19,606	19,804	1.01%
Nockamixon Township	3,403	3,373	-0.88%
Northampton Township	39,312	39,868	1.41%
Penndel Borough	3,013	2,507	-16.79%
Perkasie Borough	8,502	9,176	7.93%
Plumstead Township	13,694	14,063	2.69%
Quakertown Borough	8,836	9,298	5.23%
Richland Township	13,260	13,958	5.26%
Richlandtown Borough	1,202	1,213	0.92%
Riegelsville Borough	752	823	9.44%
Sellersville Borough	4,255	4,545	6.82%
Silverdale Borough	751	1,068	42.21%
Solebury Township	8,593	8,675	0.95%
Springfield Township	5,048	5,168	2.38%
Telford Borough	2,137	2,098	-1.82%
Tinicum Township	3,948	3,817	-3.32%
Trumbauersville Borough	950	1,036	9.05%
Tullytown Borough	1,922	2,367	23.15%
Upper Makefield Township	8,357	8,829	5.65%
Upper Southampton Township	15,042	15,199	1.04%
Warminster Township	32,454	33,484	3.17%
Warrington Township	24,088	25,782	7.03%
Warwick Township	14,583	14,817	1.60%
West Rockhill Township	5,263	5,437	3.31%
Wrightstown Township	3,091	3,279	6.08%
Yardley Borough	14,583	14,817	1.60%
Bucks County	**626,370**	**645,993**	**3.13%**

When planning to mitigate hazard risk, it is important to consider how different hazards may impact different vulnerable populations. Vulnerable populations to consider include people over 65, children, people financially at risk and more.

In Bucks County, an estimated 20.1% of the population is under age 18, and 4.7% of residents are under the age of 5. An additional 20% (19.96% of Bucks residents) are over age 65. Table 2.3-1 displays population characteristics in Bucks County and provides benchmark comparisons to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania data. Though these characteristics are somewhat in alignment with Pennsylvania as a whole, Bucks County does have a slightly higher proportion of residents with at least a high school diploma, and a lower share of residents living with a disability than Pennsylvania overall.

According to the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC), Bucks County is expected to see an overall population growth of 5.1% over the period between 2015 and 2050. This is a smaller growth rate than the previous DVRPC estimates of an 11.50% population change from 2010 to 2040. The municipalities of Telford, Plumstead, and New Britain are projected to have the highest population growth rates during this time, with

projected growth of 16.1%, 21.8%, and 21.3%, respectively. Langhorne Manor, Riegelsville, and Trumbauersville are projected to decline, slightly, in population during this period.

Based on the thirty-five-year projections, the majority of population influx will be located in the northern and western region of the County known as "Upper Bucks" and "Central Bucks". The lowest population increases are expected to be seen in already densely populated areas of the County that are located in the southeast region, "Lower Bucks," including Bristol Township and Falls Township. Table 2.3-4 below breaks down each municipality's expected population change in the next thirty years.

Table 2.3-4 Bucks County Projected Populations 2025-2050 (DVRPC, 2025)

Municipality	Projected Percent Change	Projected Population Change
Bedminster Township	2.91%	220
Bensalem Township	0.28%	183
Bridgeton Township	-1.05%	-13
Bristol Borough	-0.78%	-77
Bristol Township	-0.27%	-149
Buckingham Township	-0.07%	-15
Chalfont Borough	-0.26%	-11
Doylestown Borough	3.55%	316
Doylestown Township	1.48%	270
Dublin Borough	0.12%	3
Durham Township	-0.37%	-4
East Rockhill Township	-0.14%	-8
Falls Township	-1.09%	-378
Haycock Township	-0.73%	-16
Hilltown Township	-0.09%	-15
Hulmeville Borough	-1.22%	-12
Ivyland Borough	-0.21%	-2
Langhorne Borough	-0.85%	-14
Langhorne Manor Borough	-0.99%	-15
Lower Makefield Township	-0.02%	-7
Lower Southampton Township	-0.50%	-103
Middletown Township	-0.10%	-48
Milford Township	1.37%	141
Morrisville Borough	5.05%	495
New Britain Borough	-0.76%	-24
New Britain Township	1.51%	186
New Hope Borough	-0.50%	-13
Newtown Borough	0.44%	10
Newtown Township	-0.34%	-69
Nockamixon Township	-0.50%	-13
Northampton Township	-0.22%	-88
Penndel Borough	-0.32%	-8
Perkasie Borough	=0.37%	-34
Plumstead Township	4.15%	3,645
Quakertown Borough	-0.56%	-53
Richland Township	1.74%	247
Richlandtown Borough	-1.03%	-14
Riegelsville Borough	-1.30%	-11
Sellersville Borough	0.57%	27
Silverdale Borough	-1.24%	-10
Solebury Township	-0.69%	-60

Municipality	Projected Percent Change	Projected Population Change
Springfield Township	-0.52%	-27
Telford Borough	6.93%	163
Tinicum Township	0.44%	17
Trumbauersville Borough	-0.33%	-3
Tullytown Borough	0.13%	3
Upper Makefield Township	-0.73%	-65
Upper Southampton Township	0.29%	44
Warminster Township	0.53%	177
Warrington Township	0.26%	67
Warwick Township	0.46%	70
West Rockhill Township	2.42%	132
Wrightstown Township	-0.55%	-18
Yardley Borough	-0.65%	-17
Bucks County	**2.40%**	**1,938**

2.4 Land Use and Development

According to Bucks County's 2023 Land Use data published by DVRPC, the county is primarily residential, with 44.4% of its area (over 116,000 acres) dedicated to residential land uses. An additional 29.4% (over 77,000 acres) is agricultural land – the highest density of which is seen in Central and Upper Bucks. The next highest land use in Bucks County is transportation – all of the roadways, highways, airport uses, and associated transit land uses (with various ownership) account for 6.6% of the county's total area, at over 17,000 acres in total. Commercial land uses make up just 4.0% of the land area of Bucks County, with just over 6,700 acres dedicated to commercial use.

The fertile soil along the river as well as in the northern rolling hills of the county is well-suited for agriculture. From its founding, parts of Bucks have retained an agricultural character, and as of 2021, 16% of Bucks County is active or preserved farmland, according to the 2011 Bucks County Comprehensive Plan (BCPC, 2011a). The County also has industrial land use, which varies from chemical plants to landfills. Recently there's been growth in the biotechnology industry in the Greater Philadelphia area into Bucks, and future development of this industry is expected.

Table 2.4.1 details the land use categories in Bucks County, also shown in Figure 2.4.1

Table 2.4-1 Bucks County Land Use (DVRPC, 2023)

Land Use Type	Total Acres	Percent of County
Residential	116,344.4	44.44%
Agriculture	77,045.65	29.43%
Transportation	17,313.31	6.61%
Undeveloped	14,678.55	5.61%
Recreation	10,858.28	4.15%
Commercial	10,621.25	4.06%
Institutional	6,763.27	2.58%
Industrial	6,681.693	2.55%
Mining	1,488.083	0.57%
Military	18.74457	0.01%

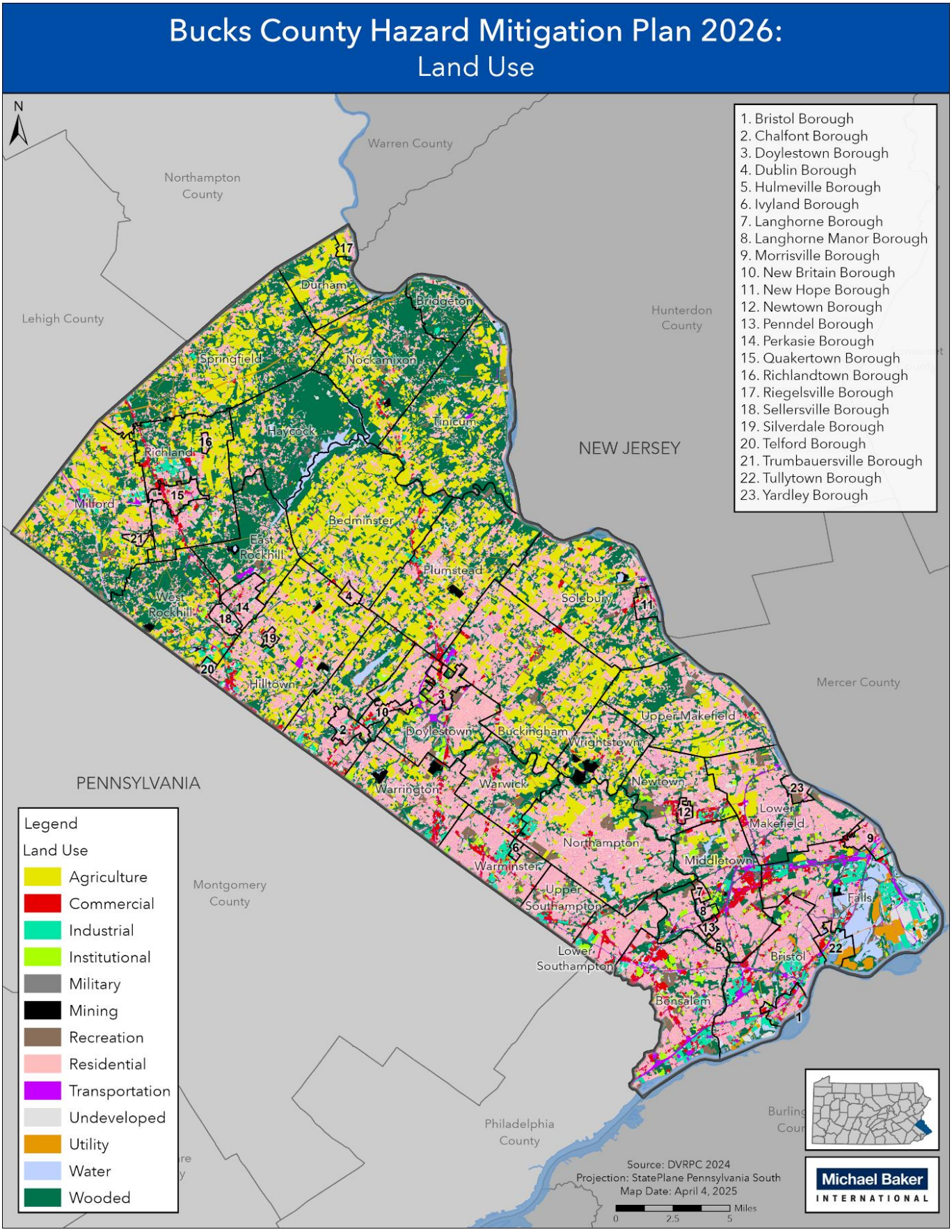
Though Bucks County is home to dense commercial areas and mixed-use development, it retains a suburban feel. Of the 116,344 residential acres within Bucks, 93% are classified as single family – detached. An additional 6% of residential land in the county is allotted to multifamily dwellings. Higher residential population density is seen

around. Future development, and the impact on the county's and municipalities' vulnerability, is also discussed in Section 4.4.4.

The hazard mitigation plan takes assets into consideration. The plan describes the vulnerability of assets to the identified hazards and looks at the risk that makes them susceptible to damage from the identified hazards. Assets considered include:

- People (including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations).
- Structures (including facilities, lifelines and critical infrastructure).
- Systems (including networks and capabilities).
- Natural, historic, and cultural resources.
- Activities that have value to the community.

Figure 2.4-1 Bucks County Land Use



2.5 Current and Future Planning in Bucks County

The Bucks County Comprehensive Plan, adopted in 2011, describes current and future land use planning throughout the county, emphasizing a value on the wealth of natural resources and farmland, historic, scenic, and recreational amenities throughout Bucks. The Comprehensive Plan reemphasizes county municipalities' concerted efforts to plan for and adapt to the demand for new development throughout the county, and highlights successes in preservation of thousands of acres of farmland and open space.

The Bucks 2040 Vision Plan, a land use vision for the county adopted in 2024, is an implementable comprehensive plan, seeking to identify solutions to local and regional issues through a community-based planning process. This plan focuses on the quality of life issues that are most important to Bucks County residents, and seeks to communicate how planning can help communities best achieve their land use goals. Principles of the Bucks2040 Vision Plan include equity, sustainability, resilience, and health and well-being of all Bucks County residents.

The Comprehensive Plan serves as a development guide for local officials, residents, developers, business owners, and interested agencies throughout the county. The plan identifies areas that should be targeted for both strategic development and future preservation throughout the county. The comprehensive plan details eight guiding principles that were used to identify development and preservation areas in Bucks:

1. Protect natural, historic, and scenic resources;
2. Preserve and expand parks, open space, and agricultural resources;
3. Promote energy conservation and efficiency;
4. Protect water resources and reduce waste;
5. Mitigate hazards to life and property;
6. Provide adequate community facilities and services;
7. Enhance transportation mobility;
8. Promote economic opportunity, housing diversity, and efficient use of land (BCPC, 2011a).

Bucks County also adopted the Open Space and Greenways Plan in 2011, used to develop a decision making, implementation and management tool which can protect and create linkages between the county's natural resources, open space and farmland, recreational facilities, and historic and cultural resources. The plan identifies corridors that could potentially host trails for public recreation, wildlife viewing, lessons in history, and alternative transportation. This acts as a guidance document for municipalities, conservation groups, landowners, and developers to identify greenways that should be preserved from development (BCPC, 2011b). Since the adoption of the Open Space and Greenways Plan, Bucks County has published six trail feasibility studies: (1) Mill-Queen Anne-Black Ditch Creeks, 2014; (2) Upper Neshaminy Creek Trail, 2014; (3) Lower Neshaminy Creek Trail, 2016; (4) Middle Neshaminy Creek Trail, 2019; (5) Newtown Rail Trail, 2019, and; (6) Liberty Bell Trail.

Bucks County updated the Municipal Waste Management Plan for 2018-2028 for the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection between 2014 and 2019. Municipal waste management plans provide ten-year guidance for solid waste management. This includes regulation of haulers, designation of disposal sites for municipal solid waste and recyclables, documentation of flow of municipal waste generated, and assurance of disposal capacity for ten years. The plan provides detailed descriptions of waste generated, waste facilities, and safe disposal practices in Bucks County (BCPC, 2019a).

In 2017, the County published their Emergency Debris Management Plan, which is focused on helping the county to respond to a natural or manmade debris-generating event (BCEMA, 2017). The plan helps identify agencies and activities that are involved in debris operations in order to help coordinate response in the case of an event. Initiatives in this plan help address debris that may be caused by hazard events, including tornadoes, floods, winter storms, earthquakes and civil disturbance.

An additional discussion of future land development and how it interacts with hazards is provided in Section 4.4.4. Implementation actions related to hazard mitigation are detailed in Chapter 6, in addition to plan integration efforts.

2.6 Data Sources and Limitations

Gathering and analyzing new and historical data about natural hazards and the community was critical to the process of updating the plan. The Bucks County Geographic Information System (GIS) Department provided many datasets to inform the plan, including Bucks County building polygons, parcels, land assessed values, and more. The Bucks County Maps and Data Portal (https://dataportal-bucksgis.opendata.arcgis.com/) also hosts many publicly accessible datasets including a Land Use Dashboard (1990-2023), Proposed Subdivisions and Land Developments, and Bucks County Preserved and Government Owned Properties, each of which, along with other GIS layers from the Mapping and Data Portal, were used to supplement the County's Risk Assessment and Vulnerability analyses.

Bucks County's Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (issued January 21, 2025) was downloaded from FEMA's Flood Map Service Center: https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home. This data provides flood frequency and elevation information used in the flood hazard risk assessment.

Additional spatial data was provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR), the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT), and other state agencies. Spatial datasets were also obtained from the Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA) website; a public access geospatial information clearinghouse for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. PASDA was developed by Penn State as a service to citizens, governments, and businesses of the Commonwealth; a cooperative project of the Governor's Office of Administration, Office for Information Technology, Geospatial Technologies Office, and Penn State Institutes of Energy and the Environment of the Pennsylvania State University.

Population and demographic data from the 2020 Decennial Census and 2019-2023 ACS five-year estimates were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. Vintage data for historical comparison was sourced from the 2010 Decennial Census and the 2014-2018 ACS five-year estimates. Additional information used to complete the risk assessment for this plan was taken from various government agency and non-government agency sources. These sources are cited where appropriate throughout the plan and on each map with full references.

To assess the vulnerability of different jurisdictions to the identified hazards, hazard data from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) database was utilized. NCEI is a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Information on hazard events is compiled by NCEI from data gathered by the National Weather Service (NWS), also a division of NOAA. NCEI presents this data on its website in various formats. The data used for this plan came from the U.S. Storm Events database, which "documents the occurrence of storms and other significant weather phenomena having sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injury, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce" (NOAA, 2025). The database

currently contains hazard event data from January 1950 to May 2025. Other federal datasets were sourced from USGS, the National Hurricane Center, and NOAA's Storm Prediction Center. High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) data was collected from PA DEP and USACE's National Dam Inventory (NDI) and incorporated into the Dam Failure Profile (Appendix G). PA DEP provides information on dams and the County provides information from existing Emergency Action Plans including risk and population vulnerability.

This plan employs HAZUS, a powerful risk assessment methodology for analyzing potential losses from floods, hurricane winds, and earthquakes. HAZUS compiles current scientific and engineering knowledge along with the latest GIS technology to produce estimates of hazard-related damage before or after disaster occurs. Version 6.1 of this software was used to estimate losses from these hazards within Bucks County.

Throughout the risk and vulnerability assessments included in **Section 4 – Risk Assessment**, descriptions of data indicate some areas in which the County and municipalities can improve ability to identify vulnerable structures and improve loss estimates.

This hazard mitigation plan takes assets into consideration. The plan describes vulnerability of assets to the identified hazards and looks at risk that makes them susceptible to damage from each of the identified hazards. Assets considered include: people, structures, systems, natural, historic, and cultural resources, and activities that have value to the community. Various assets were identified using multiple methods, including through public outreach and through spatial datasets. For example, data on the location of historic properties was obtained through the National Parks Service National Register of Historic Places. The data includes all registered and eligible buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts. This HMP also evaluates the vulnerability of Bucks County's critical facilities. For the purposes of this planning process, critical facilities are those entities that are essential to the health and welfare of the community, transportation infrastructure, and facilities related to the care of children. This definition includes airports, correctional facilities, daycares, EOCs, fire departments, hospitals, municipal buildings, nursing/retirement homes, police departments, rail infrastructure, rescue squads, schools, and wastewater plans. One of many County senior centers, located in Bristol Township, was included as a critical facilities because it also operates as an emergency shelter. This list of critical facilities was developed based on information available from Bucks County and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Datasets for all critical facility categories were provided by the County, with exception of day care data, obtained from DHS Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) Open Data Portal. This portal aggregates data from hundreds of regional and local data providers to create national datasets of essential assets and infrastructure.

Table 2.5-1 summarizes the critical facilities in Bucks County by type and by municipality. Table 2.5-2 lists the number of critical facilities by type and data source. A complete listing of critical facilities and their vulnerability to individual hazards is provided in Appendix E. Due to the sensitive information in Appendix E, this appendix is not available to the public.

Throughout the risk and vulnerability assessment included in Section 4, descriptions of limited data indicate some areas in which the County and municipalities can improve their ability to identify vulnerable structures and improve loss estimates. As the County and municipal governments work to increase their overall technical capacity and implement comprehensive planning goals, they will also attempt to improve the ability to identify areas of increased vulnerability.

Table 2.6-1 Types of Critical Facilities in Bucks County

Type	Definition	Why It Is Critical
Child Care Facilities	An institution providing pre-kindergarten education to children, which may also include day care services.	Buildings where many people and young vulnerable populations are present during the day.
Congregate Care Facilities	A facility licensed by the department or the Department of Human Services, including, but not limited to, a long-term care nursing facility, a skilled nursing facility, an assisted living facility, a personal care home, an independent long-term care facility or an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities.	Provides safety and shelter for vulnerable populations, especially those that require 24/7 care and monitoring.
Emergency Operations Centers	A facility where emergency medical service (EMS) personnel are stationed or based out of, or where equipment that such personnel use in carrying out their jobs is stored for ready use.	Important for the storage and maintenance of EMS equipment.
Fire Stations	A facility where fire engines and other equipment of a fire department are housed.	Important for the storage and maintenance of firefighting equipment.
Hospitals	A place where sick or injured people are given care or treatment.	Buildings where people may be present 24/7, provide important care services, and may serve as a local shelter.
Municipal Buildings	A building that houses government functions and services.	Important for the continuation of government operations and services in times of emergency. Also, may house important documents and other resources.
Police Departments	A building which serves to accommodate police officers, other members of police staff, and their equipment.	Important for the storage and maintenance of emergency response equipment.
Prisons	A place for the confinement of people accused or convicted of a crime.	Buildings where many people are present 24/7.
Private Schools	An institution supported by a private organization or individuals to provide education to children and adults. Includes kindergarten through high school, higher education, and vocational schools	Buildings where many people and young vulnerable populations are present during the day, may also serve as a local shelter.
Public Schools	A publicly funded institution providing education to children and adults. Includes kindergarten through high school, higher education, and vocational schools	Buildings where many people and young vulnerable populations are present during the day, may also serve as a local shelter.
Pump Stations	A facility designed to move water from one location to another.	These systems are important to the everyday function of communities, as they help supply water to homes and businesses and manage wastewater. They can also help prevent flooding.
Shelters	A place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger.	Provide physical safety from hazards, including place to sleep, meals, access to clean clothes, and/or medical care or counseling. A place where many people may gather during a hazard event.
TRI Facilities	A facility that stores toxic chemicals listed on the publicly available TRI database that may pose a threat to human health and the environment.	Provide safe storage of chemicals that are harmful to the environment and public health.

Another method of asset identification is through FEMA's Community Lifelines framework. FEMA community lifelines are essential services that enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions, which are crucial for human health, safety, and well-being. These lifelines, which are listed in Figure 2.6-1, form the backbone of a community's resilience to disasters. Additionally, community lifelines will serve as a focal point for assessing vulnerabilities and implementing strategies to minimize disruptions.

Figure 2.6-1 Community Lifelines

 Law Enforcement/ Security, Fire Service, Search and Rescue, Government Service, Community Safety	 Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	 Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management	 Power Grid, Fuel
 Infrastructure, Responder Communications, Alerts Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 and Dispatch	 Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime	 Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants	 Potable Water Infrastructure, Wastewater Management

Table 2.6-2 Critical Facilities by Municipality and Type (Bucks County GIS, HILFD, PASDA, 2024)

Municipality	Airport	Child Care	Communication	Correctional	Electric Power	EOC	Fire Station	Medical	Municipal	Nursing Home	Police Station	Rail Station	Rescue Squad	School	Senior Center	TRI Facility	Waste Water	Water Treatment	Total
Bedminster Township	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	**13**
Bensalem Township	0	21	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	1	2	4	2	21	0	4	1	0	**66**
Bridgeton Township	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**3**
Bristol Borough	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	**19**
Bristol Township	0	19	2	0	1	0	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	1	14	1	0	**62**
Buckingham Township	2	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	**22**
Chalfont Borough	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	**8**
Doylestown Borough	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	6	2	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	**23**
Doylestown Township	0	10	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	**30**
Dublin Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
Durham Township	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
East Rockhill Township	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	**9**
Falls Township	0	18	1	0	6	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	14	0	15	1	0	**62**
Haycock Township	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Hilltown Township	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	**13**
Hulmeville Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Ivyland Borough	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**5**
Langhorne Borough	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**

Municipality	Airport	Child Care	Communication	Correctional	Electric Power	EOC	Fire Station	Medical	Municipal	Nursing Home	Police Station	Rail Station	Rescue Squad	School	Senior Center	TRI Facility	Waste Water	Water Treatment	Total
Langhorne Manor Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**4**
Lower Makefield Township	0	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	11	0	0	1	1	**29**
Lower Southampton Township	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	**23**
Middletown Township	0	19	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	6	1	2	2	12	0	1	1	1	**52**
Milford Township	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**12**
Morrisville Borough	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	**13**
New Britain Borough	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**9**
New Britain Township	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	**15**
New Hope Borough	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	**8**
Newtown Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Newtown Township	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	**31**
Nockamixon Township	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	**8**
Northampton Township	0	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	**37**
Penndel Borough	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**5**
Perkasie Borough	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**8**
Plumstead Township	1	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	7	0	2	1	0	**25**

Municipality	Airport	Child Care	Communication	Correctional	Electric Power	EOC	Fire Station	Medical	Municipal	Nursing Home	Police Station	Rail Station	Rescue Squad	School	Senior Center	TRI Facility	Waste Water	Water Treatment	Total
Quakertown Borough	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	7	0	2	0	0	**22**
Richland Township	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	**11**
Richlandtown Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Riegelsville Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Sellersville Borough	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**6**
Silverdale Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**3**
Solebury Township	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	**11**
Springfield Township	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**8**
Telford Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Tinicum Township	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**10**
Trumbauersville Borough	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**4**
Tullytown Borough	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	**8**
Upper Makefield Township	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	**9**
Upper Southampton Township	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	6	0	1	0	1	**24**
Warminster Township	0	11	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	6	1	1	1	8	0	6	0	0	**40**
Warrington Township	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	0	**26**
Warwick Township	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	**16**

Municipality	Airport	Child Care	Communication	Correctional	Electric Power	EOC	Fire Station	Medical	Municipal	Nursing Home	Police Station	Rail Station	Rescue Squad	School	Senior Center	TRI Facility	Waste Water	Water Treatment	Total
West Rockhill Township	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	**14**
Wrightstown Township	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	**5**
Yardley Borough	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	**6**
Grand Total	**20**	**253**	**9**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**82**	**10**	**53**	**42**	**45**	**15**	**26**	**222**	**1**	**49**	**16**	**4**	**860**

Table 2.6-3 Number of Critical Facilities in Bucks County by Type and Data Source

Type	Number In County	Data Source
Airport	20	FAA 2025
Correctional Facility	253	HIFLD 2025
Day Care	9	CDMS 2024
EOC	4	Bucks County 2025
Fire Stations	7	CDMS 2024
Hospital	2	CDMS 2024
Municipal Building	82	CDMS 2024
Nursing / Retirement Home	10	CDMS 2024
Police Department	53	Bucks County 2025
Railroad Station	42	HIFLD 2025
Rescue Squad	45	CDMS 2024
School (K-12 and Universities)	15	SEPTA 2025
Senior Center	26	Bucks County 2025
Wastewater Plant	222	CDMS 2024

Please note, while there are multiple Senior Centers in Bucks County, only one was designated critical because of its role in emergency sheltering operations.