



## 9.14 Town of McDonough

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of McDonough. It includes resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the Town participated in the planning process; an assessment of the Town of McDonough’s risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the Town; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

### 9.14.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Town of McDonough’s hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact.

**Table 9.14-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team**

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Glen Naber, Highway Superintendent 1759 St. Hwy 220, McDonough 13801 607-647-5589	Raymond Wakefield, Town Supervisor 298 Chestnut Rd, McDonough, NY 13801 607-647-5507 mcdonoughtownsupervisor@outlook.com
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement 5 Court Street Norwich, NY 13815 (607) 337-1975 StevenF@co.chenango.ny.us	

### 9.14.2 Municipal Profile

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Town was 886.

The Town of McDonough is located in the central western portion of Chenango County. It is bordered on the east the Town of Preston, west the Town of German, north the Town of Pharsalia and south the Town of Smithville. NYS Rt. 220 meanders through the town as a primary route connecting with County roads 5, 7 and 8.

The Town of McDonough was once referred to a “Mac-Donough” and founded in 1795 by settlers Sylvanus Moore, James Talmadge, Nathaniel Locke, Capt. Joshua Buhi, Loring and Emory Willard and Henry Ludlow. The town was named after Commodore Thomas Macdonough, a naval officer who served on Lake Champlain and other locations with the U.S. Navy. The Town of McDonough was incorporated from the Town of Preston on April 17, 1816.

The Hotel Phoenix was built in 1885 and destroyed by fire in 1913. In the early 1920’s there was an active Sulfur Spring and Spa located on Creek Rd. that many tourists visited in the summer Industry in the area has consisted of: a Tannery, Creamery, Grist Mill, and Hammer Mill. The flood of 1935 destroyed all the bridges and industry in the town. The Ford Pre-fabricated Homes manufacturing was active in the late 1930’s-70’s.

The town is very rural and the majority of the land is forest. The growth of the town resulted in development of several areas: the hamlet of McDonough, East McDonough, Lake Ludlow, Genegantslet Lake, Steeres and Bowman Lake State Park.



The Town of McDonough is governed by an elected five member Town Board composed of a Town Supervisor, who also represents the town at the County Board of Supervisors, and four (4) Council members. This governing body will assume responsibility for adoption and implementation of this plan.

### Growth/Development Trends

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to understanding a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Table 9.14-2 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development. Figure 9.14-1 at the end of this annex illustrates the geographically-delineated hazard areas and the location of potential new development, where available.

**Table 9.14-2. Recent and Expected Future Development**

Type of Development	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
<b>Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP* (within regulatory floodplain/ Outside regulatory floodplain)</b>										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>
Single Family	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Multi-Family	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures		Location (address and/or block and lot)		Known Hazard Zone(s)*		Description / Status of Development		
<b>Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2015 to Present</b>										
None identified at this time										
<b>Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five (5) Years</b>										
None identified at this time										

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

\* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

### 9.14.3 Capability Assessment

The Town of McDonough performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Section 5 (Capability Assessment) describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. This section summarizes the following findings of the assessment:

- An assessment of planning, legal and regulatory capabilities.
- Development and permitting capabilities.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities.
- Classification under various community mitigation programs.
- The community’s adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance.



For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, planning/policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress in plan integration. Areas with current mitigation integration are summarized in Capability Assessment (Section 9.14.3). The Town of McDonough identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures are included in the updated mitigation strategy.

### Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Town of McDonough and where hazard mitigation has been integrated.

**Table 9.14-3. Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability**

	Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link)	Authority (local, Town, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments	Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable
<b>Codes, Ordinances, &amp; Requirements</b>							
Building Code	Yes	The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229)	Local and State	Handled by County	Yes	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Comments:</b> NYS Uniform and Energy Code 2020; Regulated at local and state levels. The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229) now includes the 2015 editions of the code books published by the International Code Council (the “2015 I-Codes”), as amended by the publication entitled the 2017 Uniform Code Supplement (publication date: July 2017).. Article 18 of the Executive Law (§§ 370 through 383) establishes the State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council, directs the Code Council to promulgate and maintain the Uniform Code, and charges each city, town, and village in the State (with the exception of the City of New York) with the duty of administering and enforcing the Uniform Code within its municipal boundaries.</p>							
Zoning Code	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Article IX, Section 2, of the State Constitution and by the various state enabling statutes. In New York, the zoning enabling acts continue to require that zoning be undertaken “in accord with a well-considered plan”<sup>11</sup> or “in accordance with a comprehensive plan.”<sup>12</sup> Unless the town, city or village has adopted a comprehensive plan document using the more recently-enacted statutes (described later herein), local officials must refer to the extensive body of case law to determine how zoning can meet the more general “comprehensive plan” requirement.**May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at local level</p>							
Subdivision Regulations	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Subdivision is defined in the State enabling Statutes as: the division of any parcel of land into a number of lots, blocks, or sites as specified i a local ordinance, law or regulation, with or without streets or highways, for the purpose of sale, transfer of ownership, or development. There is not a requirement by NYS for subdivisions. Each municipality is permitted to further define subdivision for its own purposes in connection with its subdivision review procedure. The enabling statutes provide that a plat showing a division of land which is subject to a municipality's subdivision regulations, may not also be subject to review under its site plan review authority. (general city law s. 32 &amp; 33, Town Law s. 276 &amp; 277, Village Law s. 7-728 &amp; 7-730).</p>							
Stormwater Management Regulations	Yes	Title 6, Ch. X,17-7,8,70	Local	Town Board	Yes NYSDEC permits required for any major construction projects	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Codes Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, Title 6. Department of Environmental Conservation, Chapter X. Division of Water Resources, Subchapter A. General Article 3. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Part 750. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System(SPDES) Permits. New York Environmental Conservation Law, Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70. New development and redevelopment projects that result in a land disturbance of one acre or greater, including projects less than one acre if they are part of a larger common plan of development or sale or if controlling such activities in a particular watershed is require a permit by the Department</p>							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan or Regulation	Yes	-	Local	Chenango County EMS	No	No	-



SECTION 9.14: Town of McDonough

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<b>Comment:</b>							
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	Yes	N/A	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.							
Growth Management Regulation	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> In New York State, virtually all land use regulation, which is the primary tool for Smart Growth, takes place at the municipal level (i.e., in a city, village or town government). Land use planning is also primarily a municipal function. While State law provides for certain planning functions at the county or regional level, these mechanisms are largely advisory, whereas municipal planning is directly related to land use regulation.							
Site Plan Review	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> The authority to require site plan review is derived from the State enabling Statutes (General City Law s. 27-a, Town Law s. 247a, Village Law s. 7-725a)The local legislative body has the power to delegate site plan review to the planning board, zoning board, etc.							
Environmental Protection	Yes	Title 6 NYCRR Part 617	State	-	Yes	N/A	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> New State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 Regulations are in effect as of January 1st, 2019							
Flood Damage Prevention Law	Yes	Federal Participation in the NFIP State: Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA)	Local, State, Federal	Administered by County Code Official under and MOU with Town	Yes - BFE+2 feet for all construction in the SFHA (residential and non-residential)	No	-
<b>Comment:</b> A community must adopt a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.							
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Regulation	Yes	EPA Phase II Stormwater Rule	Federal	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> This requires urbanized areas (local governments) to develop a stormwater management program that will reduce the amount of pollutants carried by stormwater during storm events to waterbodies to the "maximum extent practicable". The goal of the program is to improve water quality and recreational use of waterways. A Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Permit, GP-0-15-003 is required.							
Emergency Management	Yes	NYS Executive Law, Article 2B.	Local	McDonough Fire District/Chenango County EMS	Yes	N/A	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B.							
Climate Adaptation	No	NYS Executive Law, Article 75	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> The environmental conservation law was amended by adding ARTICLE 75 - CLIMATE CHANGE under Assembly Bill A. 8429 and Senate Bill S. 6599, dated June 18, 2019.							
Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	Local	No	No	-	-





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<b>Comment:</b>							
Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance	Yes	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Other Applicable Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements	Yes	Section 130-19, Adopted 2009, Road Preservation Local Law	Local	McDonough Highway Superintendent	No	No	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Junkyard/Recycling Regulations. Adopted 8/10/1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 130-19, Adopted Town Of McDonough, Road Preservation Local Law, Local Law No. 2 of 2009. The purpose of this law is to maintain the safety and general welfare of Town residents by regulating commercial activities that have the potential to adversely affect road rights-of-way. Well maintained roads are important to the economic well being of the Town. Commercial endeavors, such as timber harvesting, gas, and oil exploration and mining, are also economically beneficial. This law is not intended to regulate such business: the intent is to protect the public rights-of-way from damage.</li> </ul>							
<b>Planning Documents</b>							
Comprehensive Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Optional under NYS Law, municipality may adopt a comprehensive plan or proceed through a planning process which has evolved based on case law. (Per State Legislature General City Law section 28a, Town Law s. 272a, Village Law s. 7-722) **May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at the local level</p>							
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> A local government can decide to adopt its capital plan pursuant to General Municipal Law Section 99-g.</p>							
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Based on past experience with disaster management, it is apparent that local municipalities that have an Emergency Debris Management Plan in place are able to manage their emergency response in a more comprehensive and coordinated manner and are able to address recovery and clean up faster and more efficiently than those without plans. With that in mind, the Department developed an Emergency Management Plan Tool Kit. The NYSDEC (Department) strongly urges all municipal officials to conduct pre-disaster planning and prepare emergency debris management plans. The Department recommends that these plans should be reviewed and updated annually.</p>							
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	Yes	-	Local	NYSDEC permit and Federal Agencies	No	No	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> The State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit program is a primary way the DOW implements its watershed protection and restoration activities.</p>							
Stormwater Plan	Yes	-	Local	-	No	No	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Local Authority - Could be an element of the Comprehensive Plan. There is a required planning process that must be followed when addressing stormwater management in regulated new development and redevelopment projects.</p>							
Open Space Plan	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Planning boards prepare or oversee the preparation of local comprehensive plans, which should include an open space element. The primary purpose of a local open space plan is to cause the important open lands in the community to be conserved for open space uses.</p>							
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> Laws related to habit protection and biodiversity control the use and application of certain pesticides, demolition projects and clearing of vegetated areas. Identifying certain critical habitat areas could be included in the Comprehensive Plan. Critical Habitat is a part of certain State and Federal Permitting. The State had a Wildlife Action Plan requires to maintain eligibility for the State Wildlife Grant Program.</p>							





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Economic Development Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> An Economic Development Plan may be prepared by a local government and be included or separate from the Comprehensive plan.**May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones.							
Shoreline Management Plan	N/A	-	Local	-	Yes	NA	NA
<b>Comment:</b> Article 34, Environmental Conservation Law, Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas 6 NYCRR Part 505, Coastal Erosion Management Regulations							
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Under the federal Farm Bill, every 10 years each state must submit a State Forest Action Plan to the U.S. Forest Service. The Plan must be approved by the State Forester, who in New York is the director of DEC's Division of Lands and Forests. The next update of the Plan must be submitted to the Forest Service by June 2020.							
Forest Management Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Transportation Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Agriculture Plan	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Municipalities may develop agricultural and farmland protection plans, in cooperation with cooperative extension and other organizations, including local farmers.							
Other (tourism, business dev, etc.)	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comment:							
<b>Response/Recovery Planning</b>							
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	NYS Executive Law, Article 2B	Local	McDonough Fire District/Chenango County EMS	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B. The plan is developed and maintained by the New York State Office of Emergency Management and agencies that comprise the NYS Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC).							
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	No	-	Local	-	Yes	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> HIRA is an annual requirement that all states must complete to remain eligible to receive federal homeland security grant funding. It also involves a hazard and capability assessment but DHSES has several methodological concerns with the THIRA process and has developed CEPA to serve as the State's system to capture and analyze hazard/capability information. However, CEPA has been engineered to support the completion of the THIRA.							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	-	Local	Chenango County EMS	No	No	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> According to the FEMA, "State and local governments should consider developing or updating contingency plans for the continuity of operations (COOP) of vital government functions. Jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions							





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throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. COOP planning facilitates the performance of State and local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations.							
Public Health Plan	Yes	2019-2021 Community Health Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Chenango County Health Department	Yes	Yes	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> Addresses need for heating/cooling centers, lack of homeless shelters and homeless services, vulnerable populations and need for access to community lifelines such as medical services and hospitals, emergency shelters, grocery/food stores. References to communicable diseases as a concern within the County, with objectives to coordinate vaccinations, testing, and healthy behaviors.							
<b>Other:</b> Emergency Response Plan	Yes	-	Local	McDonough Fire District/Chenango County EMS	No	No	-
<b>Comment:</b> Nothing is mandated by law in NYS, however, article 2B of the Executive Law provides for authority to draft emergency plans by various levels of government in NYS.							

Table 9.14-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Response Yes/No; Provide further detail
Development Permits. If yes, what department?	
Permits are tracked by hazard area. For example, floodplain development permits.	
Buildable land inventory If yes, please describe If no, please quantitatively describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction.	

### Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Town of McDonough.

Table 9.14-5. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
<b>Administrative Capability</b>		
Planning Board	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Warning Systems / Services	Yes	Hyper-Reach/Notify Chenango
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Not indicated	-
Mutual aid agreements	Not indicated	-
<b>Technical/Staffing Capability</b>		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	County Planning & Development



Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	County Highway Engineer for highway, drainage support
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	County Planning & Development
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Contract if necessary
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Chenango County Code Enforcement
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	County Planning & Development
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Chenango County Soil and Water Department
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	MOU with Chenango County to utilize County Floodplain Administrator
Surveyor(s)	Yes	County Highway Department if staff is available
Emergency Manager	Yes	Chenango County Emergency Management Office in conjunction with McDonough Fire Department
Grant writer(s)	Yes	County Planning & Development; Cornell Co-Operative Extension
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other	-	-

### Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Town of McDonough.

**Table 9.14-6. Fiscal Capabilities**

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes available to residents in past
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other	-

### Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Town of McDonough.



**Table 9.14-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities**

Indicate if your jurisdiction has the following resources	Yes/No; Please describe
Public information officer or communications office?	Not indicated
Personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Not indicated
Hazard mitigation information available on your website; if yes, describe	Yes, links to the HMP website and Citizen Survey
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach; if yes, briefly describe.	No Social Media
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation; if yes, briefly describe.	Not indicated
Other programs already in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information; if yes, briefly describe.	Not indicated
Warning systems for hazard events; if yes, briefly describe.	Not indicated
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools; if yes, briefly describe.	Not indicated
Other	-

### Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Town of McDonough.

**Table 9.14-8. Community Classifications**

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	NP	N/A
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	NP	N/A
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	NP	N/A
Storm Ready Certification	No	NP	N/A
Firewise Communities classification	No	NP	N/A
Other			

Note:

- N/A Not applicable
- NP Not participating
- Unavailable

### Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2016). In other words, it describes a jurisdiction’s current ability to adjust to, protect from, or withstand a hazard event. This term is often discussed in reference to climate change; however, adaptive capacity also includes an understanding of local capacity for adapting to current and future risks and changing conditions. The table below summarizes the adaptive capacity for each hazard and the jurisdiction’s rating.



**Table 9.14-9. Adaptive Capacity**

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity (Capabilities) - High/Medium/Low*
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Medium
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Invasive Species	Medium
Natural Gas	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Wildfire	Medium

\*High Capacity exists and is in use  
 Medium Capacity may exist; but is not used or could use some improvement  
 Low Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement  
 Unsure Not enough information is known to assign a rating

**National Flood Insurance Program**

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain.

**NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)**

Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement

**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary**

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Town of McDonough.

**Table 9.14-10. NFIP Summary**

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of McDonough	4	0	\$0	0	-	1

Source: FEMA 2019  
 Notes: Policies, claims, repetitive loss, and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and current as of July 31, 2019. The total number of repetitive loss properties does not include severe repetitive loss properties. SRL property information was not included in the available data set.  
 RL Repetitive Loss; SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

**Resources**

The County Building Code Enforcement Officer, Steve Fox, serves as the NFIP Floodplain Administrator and Building Inspector for the majority of municipalities within Chenango County.

Duties and responsibilities of the Code Enforcement Officer/NFIP FPA are permit review, and inspections for new construction and compliance with New York State and FEMA requirements. Records of losses and inspections, and development permits are kept in paper copies in the Code Enforcement office. The NYS DEC keeps records of repetitive loss properties within the County.

The County Planning Board preforms NYS 239 Reviews for required building permits.



### Compliance History

The Town of McDonough has not completed any Community Assistance Visits (CAV), due to its location outside of the SFHA.

### Regulatory

The Town of McDonough Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated in 2010. The Town's floodplain management program meets minimum requirements. Floodplain management is supported by the actions of Chenango County Code Enforcement.

### Additional Areas of Existing Integration

It is the intention of this municipality to incorporate hazard mitigation planning and natural hazard risk reduction as an integral component of ongoing municipal operations. The following textual summary and table identify relevant planning mechanisms and programs that have been/will be incorporated into municipal procedures, which may include former mitigation initiatives that have become continuous/on-going programs and may be considered mitigation "capabilities":

- **Infrastructure Protection/Floodplain Management:** Control flooding along the banks of the stream from the Genegantslet Lake down to where it meets the Genegantslet Creek, by reinforcing the banks, and diverting water flow to slow or prevent erosion, as directed by NYSDEC. Prevention and maintenance will maintain stream integrity.
- **Infrastructure Protection/Floodplain Management:** Enhance Stormwater Management by increasing size and capacity of culverts. Install larger concrete box culvert on Pike Rd. to alleviate flooding
- **Infrastructure Protection/Floodplain Management:** Control construction of Beaver Dams along Creek Rd., Strong Rd. Chestnut Rd, Loomis Rd and Shore Rd. By monitoring problem areas and cleaning blocked sluice and ditches. This is becoming more prevalent in wetland areas that are adjacent to town roads. These areas often flood creating hazardous conditions.
- **Floodplain Management:** Consider non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as repetitive loss, such as acquisition/relocation or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for feasibility for this initiative would be: funding, benefits versus costs and willing participation of property owners.
- **Infrastructure Protection/Floodplain Management:** Retrofit flood-prone roadways that are critical to infrastructure (Pike Road, Strong Road, Sherman-Bliven Road) by raising low areas in the road and increase size of culverts.
- **Floodplain Management/Land Use Plans:** Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS

### Evacuation, Sheltering, Temporary Housing, and Permanent Housing

Evacuation routes, sheltering measures, temporary housing, and permanent housing must all be in place and available for public awareness to protect residents, mitigate risk, and relocate residents, if necessary, to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability.

### Evacuation Routes

NY-220, County Road 7 and County Road 5 should be used as evacuation routes out of the Town.







The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the Town of McDonough’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking.

A gradient of certainty was developed to summarize the confidence level regarding the input used to populate the hazard ranking. A certainty factor of high, medium or low was selected and assigned to each hazard to provide a level of transparency and create increased understanding of the data used to support the resulting ranking. The following scale was used to assign a certainty factor to each hazard:

- High—Defined scenario/event to evaluate; probability calculated; evidenced-based/quantitative assessment to estimate potential impacts through hazard modeling.
- Moderate—Defined scenario/event or only a hazard area to evaluate; estimated probability; combination of quantitative (exposure analysis, no hazard modeling) and qualitative data to estimate potential impacts.
- Low—Scenario or hazard area is undefined; there is a degree of uncertainty regarding event probability; majority of potential impacts are qualitative.

### Critical Facilities

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for State projects located in flood hazard areas. The law states that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised 2’ above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood even, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (NYS DHSES 2017).

The table below identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

Table 9.14-12. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	
Genegantslet Lake Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	

Source: HAZUS-MH 4.2

### Hazard Ranking

This section provides the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of the plan. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating jurisdiction may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Chenango as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree



of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Town of McDonough. The Town of McDonough has reviewed the county hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the Town of McDonough indicated the following:

- Agreement with calculated rankings – no changes made.

**Table 9.14-13. Hazard Ranking Input**

Disease Outbreak	Drought	Extreme Temperature	Flood	Harmful Algal Bloom	Invasive Species	Natural Gas	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm	Wildfire
Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the following hazard rankings as established in Section 5.3.

\*The municipality changed the initial ranking of this hazard based on event history, municipal experience, and feedback from the municipality

### Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- Areas with flooding problems: Strong Rd., Balsam-Tyler Rd., Hoben Rd., Waldron Rd. and intersection of Corbin/Chestnut roads.

Specific areas of concern based on resident response to the Chenango County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey include:

- Pike Road in McDonough. A house at this location was built in the flood plain and has been flooded repeatedly.
- Lack of cell phone services for emergencies in the rural areas.
- I'm going to guess that most of the critical facilities in McDonough (with the exception of the fire department) lack backup power.

### 9.14.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and their prioritization.

#### Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community’s mitigation strategy identified in the 2015 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under ‘Capability Assessment’ presented previously in this annex.



Table 9.14-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2021 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2021 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	
TMD-1 (Former TMD-1)	Control flooding along the banks of the stream from the Genegantslet Lake	Flood Severe Storm	NYSDEC, Chenango County Soil/Water, Fish & Wildlife	Control flooding along the banks of the stream from the Genegantslet Lake down to where it meets the Genegantslet Creek, by reinforcing the banks, and diverting water flow to slow or prevent erosion, as directed by NYSDEC. Prevention and maintenance will maintain stream integrity		Cost		
TMD-2 (Former TMD -2)	Enhance Stormwater Management by increasing size and capacity of culverts. Specifically identified are the following projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install larger concrete box culvert on Pike Road to alleviate flooding.</li> <li>• Chestnut and Corbin road areas will require engineered plan to correct and upgrade the drainage to prevent continued damage to the infrastructure.</li> </ul> Bridge on Hoben Road in the Town of Oxford, will be replaced by County which may affect McDonough section.							
	See above	Flood, Severe Storm	Town Highway Department, Chenango County Soil/Water, NYSDEC	See above		Cost		
TMD-3 (Former TMD -3)	Control Construction of Beaver Dams	Flood	NYSDEC, Town of McDonough DPW	Control construction of Beaver Dams along Creek Rd., Strong Rd. Chestnut Rd, Loomis Rd and Shore Rd. By monitoring problem areas and cleaning blocked sluice and ditches. This is becoming more prevalent in wetland areas that are adjacent to town roads. These areas often flood		Cost		



Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2021 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2021 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
				creating hazardous conditions.				
TMD-4 (Former TMD -4)	Consider non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives	Food Severe Storm, Heavy snow run-off	Town Council, FEMA, SEMO	Consider non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as repetitive loss, such as acquisition/relocation or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for feasibility for this initiative would be: funding, benefits versus costs and willing participation of property owners.				
TMD-5 (Former TMD -5)	Retrofit flood-prone roadways	Severe Storm	Town Highway Department, County Highway Department	Retrofit flood-prone roadways that are critical to infrastructure (Pike Road, Strong Road, Sherman-Bliven Road) by raising low areas in the road and increase size of culverts.				
TMD-6 (Former TMD-6, -7)	Support and participate in Federal, State and County-led programs and initiatives intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1), specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attend regional workshops, trainings and continuing education as made available by the County with FEMA, ISO and NYS DHSES support, and as appropriate for the community, anticipated to included: NFIP for Insurance Agents, Lending Institutions and Realtors; Floodplain Management and the Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) certification.</li> <li>Public education and awareness program for floodplain residents.</li> <li>Updates to NFIP floodplain mapping.</li> <li>Promotion of "Firewise" programs in the County.</li> <li>Establishment of an interagency program involving Public Health/DSS/Area Agency on Aging to identify vulnerable populations (elderly, homebound, homeless), and the development/enhancement of plans, programs and facilities to meet the specific needs of these populations.</li> </ul>							
	See above		Chenango County, as supported by	See above				



Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2021 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2021 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
		All Hazards	relevant local department leads			Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		

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### **Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy**

The Town of McDonough has not identified any mitigation projects or initiatives apart from those included in the in the 2015 HMP.

### **Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update**

The Town of McDonough worked with the consultant and the Chenango County Department of Planning & Development after the mitigation action workshop held on January 13, 2021. They were provided access to FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards including FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013); Types of Mitigation Actions; and a link to the FEMA Individual and Community Preparedness Division (ICPD) Protective Actions Research website (<https://community.fema.gov/ProtectiveActions/s/>).

Table 9.14-15 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of McDonough would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing your actions as ‘High’, ‘Medium’, or ‘Low.’ The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.14-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.14-15. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				<b>Problem:</b>										
				<b>Solution:</b>										
				<b>Problem:</b>										
				<b>Solution:</b>										
				<b>Problem:</b>										
				<b>Solution:</b>										
				<b>Problem:</b>										
				<b>Solution:</b>										
				<b>Problem:</b>										
				<b>Solution:</b>										

Notes:

Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

- CAV Community Assistance Visit
- CRS Community Rating System
- DPW Department of Public Works
- EHP Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FPA Floodplain Administrator
- HMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- N/A Not applicable
- NFIP National Flood Insurance Program
- OEM Office of Emergency Management

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

- FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
- HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- PDM Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
- BRIC Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.

Critical Facility:

Yes  Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain

Mitigation Category:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) - These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.





- *Natural Systems Protection (NSP)* – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- *Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)* – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

CRS Category:

- *Preventative Measures (PR)* - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- *Property Protection (PP)* - These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- *Public Information (PI)* - Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.
- *Natural Resource Protection (NR)* - Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- *Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)* - Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- *Emergency Services (ES)* - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

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Table 9.14-16. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).

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### 9.14.7 Proposed Mitigation Action Types

The table below indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories.

**Table 9.14-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category**

Hazard	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Disease Outbreak										
Drought										
Extreme Temperatures										
Flood										
Harmful Algal Bloom										
Invasive Species										
Natural Gas										
Severe Storm										
Severe Winter Storm										
Wildfire										

Note: Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) provides for an explanation of the mitigation categories.

### 9.14.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of McDonough followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many Town departments, including: the Highway Department and the Supervisor’s Office. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Chenango County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

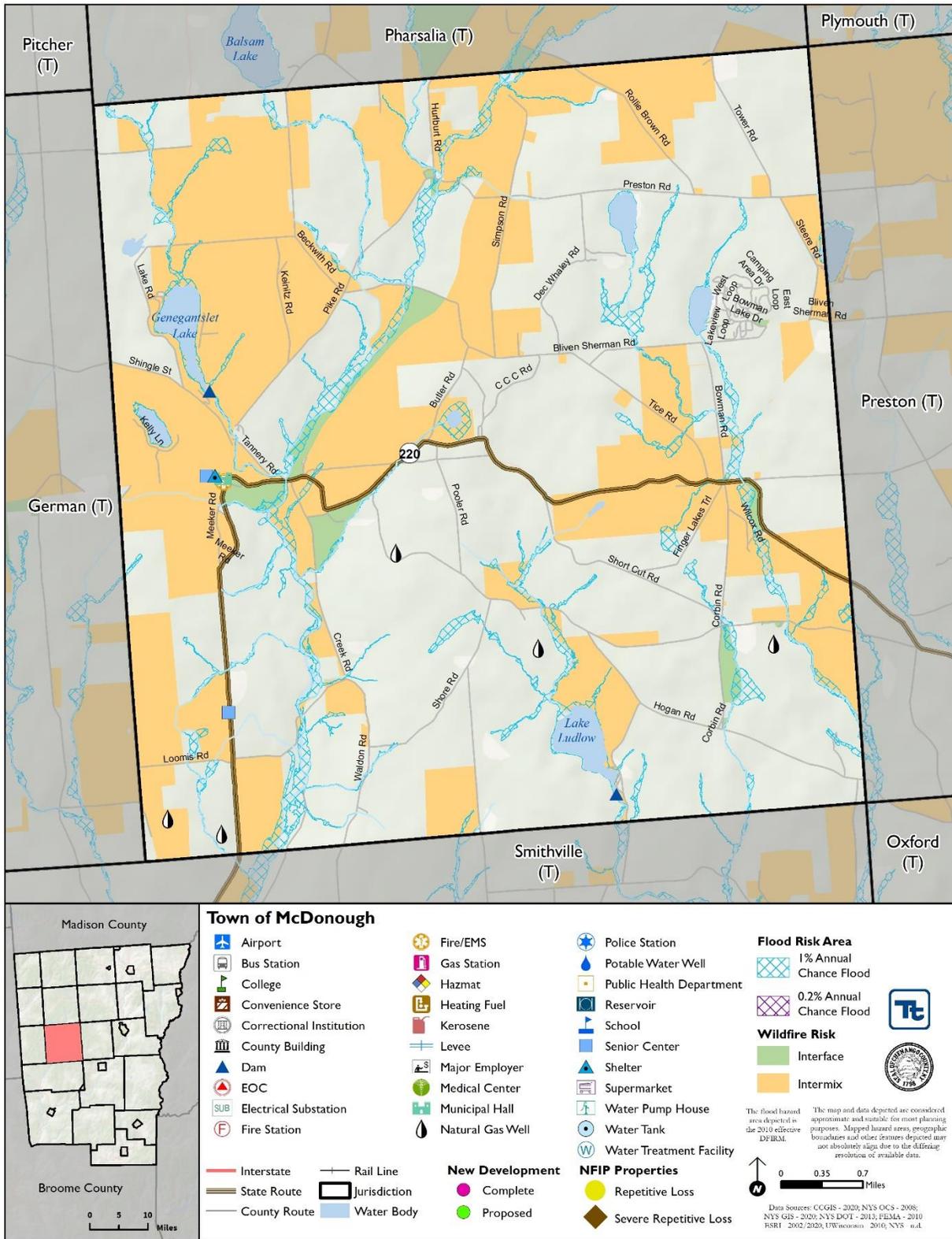
Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

### 9.14.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated for the Town of McDonough that illustrates the probable areas impacted within the municipality. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. The map has only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of McDonough has significant exposure. The map is illustrated below.



Figure 9.14-1. Town of McDonough Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
Project Name:			
Project Number:			
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:			
Description of the Problem:			
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:			
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:		Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	
Useful Life:		Goals Met:	
Estimated Cost:		Mitigation Action Type:	
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:		Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:		Potential Funding Sources:	
Responsible Organization:		Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:		
Project Number:		
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety		
Property Protection		
Cost-Effectiveness		
Technical		
Political		
Legal		
Fiscal		
Environmental		
Social		
Administrative		
Multi-Hazard		
Timeline		
Agency Champion		
Other Community Objectives		
Total		
Priority (High/Med/Low)		



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:			
Project Number:			
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:			
Description of the Problem:			
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:			
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:		Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	
Useful Life:		Goals Met:	
Estimated Cost:		Mitigation Action Type:	
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:		Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:		Potential Funding Sources:	
Responsible Organization:		Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:		
Project Number:		
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety		
Property Protection		
Cost-Effectiveness		
Technical		
Political		
Legal		
Fiscal		
Environmental		
Social		
Administrative		
Multi-Hazard		
Timeline		
Agency Champion		
Other Community Objectives		
Total		
Priority (High/Med/Low)		