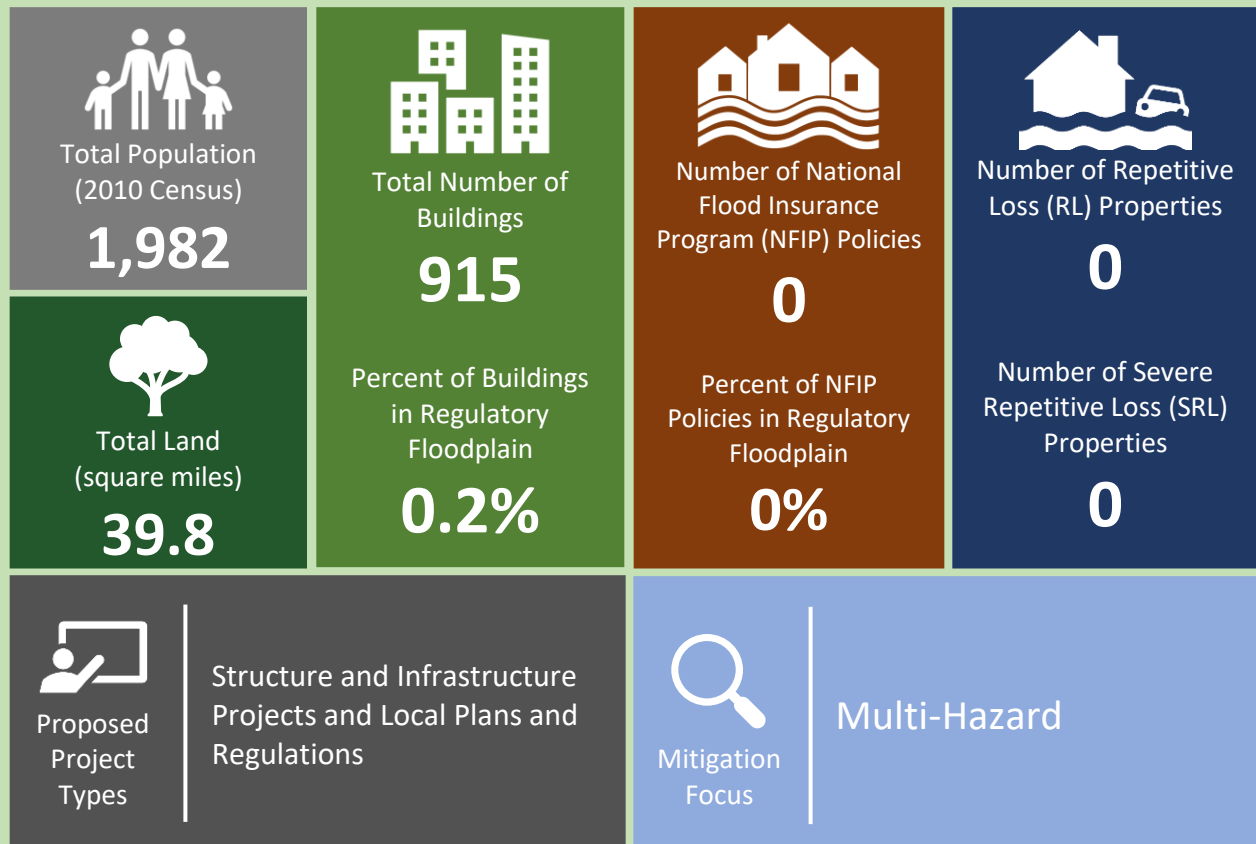




MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Town of Triangle





9.20 Town of Triangle

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Triangle. 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 in order 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 Triangle’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.

9.20.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Charles Manasse Title: Supervisor Phone Number: 607-692-4332 Ext 1021 Address: PO Box 289, Whitney Point, NY 13862 Email: trianglesupervisor@stny.rr.com	Name: Dana Madden Title: Highway Superintendent Phone Number: 607-692-3270 Address: PO Box 289, Whitney Point, NY 13862 Email: trianglehighwaydept@frontier.com
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Charles Manasse Title: Supervisor Phone Number: 607-638-4332 Ext 1021 Address: PO Box 289, Whitney Point, NY 13862 Email: trianglesupervisor@stny.rr.com	

9.20.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of Triangle is located in the northeastern part of Broome County, NY. The Town includes the hamlets of Cloughs Corners, Triangle, and Upper Lisle. The Village of Whitney Point is located within the Town of Triangle. For more information on the Village of Whitney Point, refer to Section 9.23. The Town of Triangle has a total area of 39.8 square miles. The Town of Triangle is located in the northeastern part of Broome County, NY. The town is bordered on the east by Chenango County and to the north by Cortland County. The Tioughnioga River flows through the southwestern portion of the town. The Town of Triangle has a unique designation of having a large body of water (Dorchester Lake) that is regulated by the US Army Corps of Engineers, and Broome County. Thus, the Town has very little to say in the management of the land surrounding the lake. The 2016 estimated population was 1,938, a 2.2% decrease from the 2010 Census (1,982).

Home rule is strong in New York State and thus, each town and village has its own governing body. The Town of Triangle is governed by a Supervisor and a Town Council made up of four Council members.

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 4.3% of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 15.5% is 65 years of age or older.

History and Cultural Resources

The region was first settled around 1791 and the town was formed in 1831 from the Town of Lisle. The town is called Triangle because of its geographical location that the settlers of the area called the “Chenango Triangle.” Eventually, Chenango was dropped from its name and has since been known as Triangle.





Growth/Development Trends

The Town of Triangle did not note any residential/commercial development that has occurred since 2013 or any planned major residential or commercial development, or major infrastructure development anticipated in the next five years.

Table 9.20-1. Growth and Development

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g. Res., / Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or Parcel ID)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
Recent Development from 2013 to present					
None					
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
None					

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

9.20.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Triangle

Broome County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Town of Triangle’s history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Broome County. Table 9.20-2 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the Town experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.20-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Broome County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
October 27- November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy (EM-3351)	Yes	The remnants of Hurricane Sandy moved over the area bringing high winds and precipitation	While the County was impacted, the Town did not report damages.
June 26- July 10, 2013	Severe Storms and Flooding (DR-4219)	Yes	The County was impacted by a series of severe storms and flash flood events.	While the County was impacted, the Town did not report damages.
June 14, 2015	Flash Flood	No	A warm front stalled across New York and northern Pennsylvania, providing the focus for repeating clusters of thunderstorms in the Finger Lakes and Southern Tier NY regions. A tropical-like airmass was in place allowing for a stripe of 2-4 inches of very heavy rain to fall in a narrow band extending from near Watkins Glen to areas north of Binghamton. Severe flash flooding was encountered with numerous roads and culverts destroyed by raging water.	While the County was impacted, the Town did not report damages.
March 14- 15, 2015	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm (DR-4322)	Yes	A record snowfall of between 25 and 35 inches of snow fell. Snowfall rates reached up to 5 inches per hour especially during the onset of the storm. The Greater Binghamton Airport broke an all-time	The Town applied and received funding through FEMA Disaster 4322 DR NY PA # 007-75319-00.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Broome County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			daily snowfall record with 32.4 inches and a 2-day snowfall record of 34.9 inches.	
July 23-24, 2017	Flash Flood	No	Heavy rain producing thunderstorms developed during the late afternoon and evening hours as an upper level jet stream punched into the area. Widespread thunderstorms produced swaths of 3 to 4 inches of rain in just a few hours' time during the late evening and overnight hours. Rapid rises of area streams and creeks resulted in severe flash flooding.	While the County was impacted, the Town did not report damages.
August 2018	Severe Storms and Flooding (DR-4397)	Yes	A slow-moving storm tracked north from New Jersey to northern New York. This system triggered several rounds of heavy rain producing thunderstorms which caused severe flash flooding and major damages in several locations.	While the County was impacted, the Town did not report damages.
September 2018	Flash Flood	No	Heavy rain fell over Broome County which led to localized flash flooding in the county.	While the County was impacted, the Town did not report damages.

Notes:

- EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)
- N/A Not applicable

9.20.4 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

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 hazards of greatest concern and risk to the Town of Triangle. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

Vulnerability Assessment

This section provides a summary of exposure and impacts from significant hazards of concern as identified by the Town of Triangle.

Hazard Risk Ranking

This section includes 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 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 town or village may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Broome County 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 Triangle. The Town of Triangle 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 revised the ranking of severe winter storm from medium to high because of the frequency of events and the extent of damages the events can bring to the town.

Table 9.20-3. Town of Triangle Municipal Hazard Ranking Input

HAZARD	Drought	Earthquake	Extreme Temperature	Invasive Species	Flood	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm	Wildfire
RELATIVE RISK FACTOR	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	High*	Medium

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

High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 5 and above

Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 3.9 – 4.9

Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 3.8

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

Critical Facilities Flood Risk

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 9.20-4. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	
None identified						

Source: Hazus 4.2

- No estimated damages calculated by HAZUS-MH

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- Town Hall is not equipped with backup power capabilities
- Highway Garage is not equipped with backup power capabilities
- Single passage over two major rivers: Tioghnioaga and Otselic, if there was to be disaster involving either the rivers or the bridges over the rivers traffic congestion in and out of the village would prevent evacuation.

9.20.5 Capability Assessment





This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Planning and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Integration of mitigation planning into existing and future planning mechanisms

Planning and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Town of Triangle.

Table 9.20-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Planning Capability				
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Local	Planning	Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Plan	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
Stream Corridor Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Local or County	Broome County	County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Operation Plan	No	-	-	-
Evacuation Plan	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	Yes	County	Broome County	Hazards Material Response Plan
Regulatory Capability				
Building Code	Yes	State & Local	New York State	New York State Building Code
Zoning Ordinance	No	Local		-



Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
			-	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	State	-	-
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Federal, State, Local	Town Supervisor	Not identified during the plan update process
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	State, Local	Town Supervisor	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Building Inspector	Prior to Permit issuance site plan is reviewed
Stormwater Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	No	-	-	-
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	unknown	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-

Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 9.20-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	Highway
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Broome County
Flood Committee	No	-
Technical/Staffing Capability		



Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Highway Superintendent
Surveyor(s)	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	No	-
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Warning systems/services	Yes	Broome County Emergency
Emergency Manager	Yes	-
Grant writer(s)	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Supervisor
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Supervisor/Highway Superintendent

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.20-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
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	No

Community Classifications

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



Table 9.20-8. Community Classifications

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	N/A.	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	N/A.	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	N/A.	State and County	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	N/A.	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	N/A.	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	unknown	-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	Yes	National	Red Cross
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:

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

The classifications listed above relate to the community’s ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community’s capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class 1 being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (<https://www.isomitigation.com/bcegs/>)
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO’s Public Protection website at <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/>
- New York State Climate Smart Communities (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/56876.html>)
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

Self-Assessment of Capability

The table below provides an approximate measure of the Town of Triangle’s capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.



Table 9.20-9. Self-Assessment Capability for the Municipality

Area	Degree of Hazard Mitigation Capability		
	Limited (If limited, what are your obstacles?)	Moderate	High
Planning and regulatory capability	X – limited staff and funding		
Administrative and technical capability	X – limited staff and funding		
Fiscal capability	X – limited staff and funding		
Community political capability	X – limited staff and funding		
Community resiliency capability		X	
Capability to integrate mitigation into municipal processes and activities		X	

National Flood Insurance Program

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

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Charles Manasse, Supervisor

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The town does not maintain lists or inventories of properties that have been damaged by floods. There is very little flood exposure or risk in the town. At the time of this plan update, there are no known homeowners interested in the mitigation of their properties. The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Town of Triangle.

Table 9.20-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Triangle (T)	0	1	\$3,427	0	0	0

Source: FEMA 2018

Notes: Policies, claims, repetitive loss, and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and current as of May 31, 2018. The total number of repetitive loss properties does not include severe repetitive loss properties

RL Repetitive Loss; SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

Resources

The town supervisor is the primary person assuming the responsibilities of floodplain administration but has assistance from the highway superintendent when needed. Minimum floodplain-related services are provided to the community as flooding rarely occurs. If a resident was to have questions related to flooding, the town supervisor will provide assistance. Additionally, the town encourages residents to elevate equipment in basements if residents are prone to basement flooding.

Compliance History

The Town of Triangle is in good standing with the NFIP. According to data from NYSDEC, the Town has not had a compliance audit.





Regulatory

The town's flood damage prevention ordinance meets the minimum FEMA and State requirements. In addition, the town board performs the reviews of variances and permits and considers efforts to reduce hazard risks in the town.

Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

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, each community was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their community's progress in plan integration. A summary is provided below. In addition, the community identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures, which is also indicated below.

Planning

Existing Integration

Comprehensive Plan: The Town of Triangle's Comprehensive Plan includes areas of natural hazard risk and refers to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Hazard Mitigation Plan: The Town of Triangle participates in the update of the Broome County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The town supports the implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into their local plans, laws, and day-to-day activities.

Opportunities for Future Integration

During the next update of the town's comprehensive plan, the town will incorporate updated information identified in the Broome County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

Existing Integration

Broome County regulates the building codes in the town; the town has a building codes enforcement officer who enforces the building codes.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town is in the process of creating ordinances for wind and solar power. While creating the ordinances, the town will refer to the county's hazard mitigation plan.

When the updated FEMA flood maps are adopted, the town will update their flood damage prevention ordinance, utilizing the updated maps and the hazard mitigation plan. This is helping the town continue to participate in the NFIP.

Operational and Administration

Existing Integration

The Town of Triangle does not have a Planning Board or Zoning Board of Adjustments. The Board of Councilmen includes functions with respect to managing natural hazard risk. NFIP Floodplain Management functions are performed by the Town Supervisor. The Town has staff who have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis, have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects, and can perform Substantial Damage Estimates. Staff receive training or continuing professional education which supports



natural hazard risk reduction and participate in groups that support natural hazard risk reduction/build hazard management capabilities, but no staff have job descriptions that specifically include identifying and/or implementing mitigation projects/actions or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk.

The Town of Triangle Highway Department has programs in place to maintain trees throughout the municipality to reduce the risk of downed trees on power lines and roadways. Additionally, the town performs maintenance of pipes and culverts to keep them clear of debris and prevent or reduce road washouts during periods of heavy rain. The Highway Superintendent supports FEMA and NYSDHSES with paperwork after disasters, conduct damage assessment, and assist with the preparation of project worksheets, providing pertinent information to receive FEMA reimbursements.

The town highway department maintains mutual aid agreements with surrounding municipalities and provides assistance to municipalities as needed. In addition, the fire department maintains mutual aid agreements with surrounding municipal fire departments.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Currently, the town does not encourage the local fire departments to review local site plans for future development. In the future, the town will consider involving the fire departments to review the local site plans prior to development beginning.

Funding

Existing Integration

The Town of Triangle's municipal budget does not include a line item for mitigation projects but has a Capital Improvements Budget that includes budget for mitigation-related projects. The Town has been awarded grant funding for mitigation projects in the past including the Wilson Hill Storm Water project (New York State/CHIPS) and the Hemlock Hill Storm Water project (New York State /CHIPS).

Opportunities for Future Integration

The Town of Triangle should continue to apply for grant funding and allocate a portion of the municipal budget for mitigation projects.

Education and Outreach

Existing Integration

The Town of Triangle does not have any education or outreach programs in place.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The Town could establish education/outreach programs. The Town could also create a municipal website to host community news and information and use the site for education actions.

Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

Temporary housing, evacuation routes, and sheltering measures must 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.

Refer to Section 4.6.5 of Volume 1 of this plan for a description of resources identified by the county to support municipalities with the identification of evacuation, sheltering, and temporary and permanent housing.



Temporary and Permanent Housing

The Town of Triangle has not identified potential sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster or potential sites suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired.

- Broome County fairgrounds: located outside of floodplain and has sewer, water, and electric hookups.

Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

The Town of Triangle has designated the following emergency shelters:

- Whitney Point High School: 10 Keibel Road, Whitney Point. The High School is ADA compliant.
- Triangle Fire Station: 3621 State Route 206, Whitney Point, New York. The Fire Station is ADA compliant and can provide EMS medical services.

The Town has identified the following evacuation routes that they would suggest to residents:

- State Route 206, Route 11, Interstate 81, and Route 26

9.20.6 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 2013 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 9.20-11. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps	
						Cost	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	1. Project to be included in 2018 HMP or Discontinue	2. If including action in the 2018 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate).
1.	Continue and/or enhance programs to keep trees from threatening lives, property, and public infrastructure during storm events.	Severe Storm		Town DPW	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1.	Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	Ongoing capability
2.	Consider obtaining funding to retrofit vulnerable critical facilities, including the DPW facility to include backup and redundant power sources to maintain facility operations during hazard events for which they are exposed.	Flood		Town DPW	No Progress	Cost		1.	Included in the 2018 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.	Purchase and install a backup generator at the DPW facility and town hall. Town Hall includes Town of Triangle, Village of Whitney Point, and NYS Trooper offices, as well as the Broome County mobile DMV office. When there are power outages, the offices cannot function.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	
3.	Assist in the update of flood plain (FIRM) maps – Jurisdictional Level. Specific assistance can be provided in the area of attending map update meetings held by FEMA, NYDEC and USGS; and identification of flood-prone areas outside of currently designated areas	Flood		Town Code Enforcement	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1.	Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	Ongoing capability
4.	Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	Flood		Town Floodplain Manager	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1.	Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	Ongoing capability
5.		Flood				Cost		1.	Discontinue



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps	
						Level of Protection	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	1. Project to be included in 2018 HMP or Discontinue	2. If including action in the 2018 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate).
	Enhance stream flow capacity utilizing feasible techniques that include, but are not limited to, channel shaping/resizing, rip rap, grubbing, stream channel relocation.			Town Floodplain Manager	Ongoing Capability	Level of Protection		2.	-
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	Ongoing capability - Not a protected stream, Town can go 200' feet above and below a pipe to protect the road. Town cleans out these areas the best they can.
6.	Encourage review of local site plans by firefighting companies to ensure fire-fighting capacity exists at the local level to support development (i.e. tall buildings in a rural area w/o access to ladder equipment).	All		Town Fire Dept.	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1.	Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.	-
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	Ongoing capability
7.	Encourage amendment of local ordinances to ensure developments served by private wells have adequate well recharge area	Drought		Town Code Enforcement	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue – this is done on the county level
						Level of Protection		2.	-
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	-
8.	Consider non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as repetitive loss properties, 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.	Flood		Town Floodplain Manager	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1.	Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.	-
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	Ongoing capability
9	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for	All Hazards, Or		Municipality with support from Planning	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue – not a concern at this time for the town as they do not have flood vulnerable properties in the community





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps	
						Level of Protection	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	1. Project to be included in 2018 HMP or Discontinue	2. If including action in the 2018 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate).
	<p>residents and businesses to include, but not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction: Provide and maintain links to the HMP website, and regularly post notices on the County/municipal homepage(s) referencing the HMP webpages. Prepare and distribute informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation. Use email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures. Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding.</p>	Flood		Partners, BCPD, NYSOEM, FEMA		Level of Protection		2.	
Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success							3.		
10	Obtain and archive elevation certificates	Flood, Severe Storm		NFIP Floodplain Administrator	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue – homes are not in the floodplain; not applicable
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided;		3.	





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps	
						Cost	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	1. Project to be included in 2018 HMP or Discontinue	2. If including action in the 2018 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate).
						Evidence of Success			
11	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	All Hazards		Municipality with support from Planning Partners, BCPD, NYSOEM, FEMA	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1.	
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	
12	Complete ongoing updates of Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans	All Hazards		County Emergency Services	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue – the town does not have a local CEMP
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	
13	Create/Enhance/Maintain Mutual Aid agreements with neighboring communities for continuity of operations	All Hazards		Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM, FEMA and surrounding communities	Ongoing Capability – highway departments and fire departments	Cost		1.	Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.	-
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	Ongoing Capability
14	Identify and develop agreements with entities that can provide support with FEMA/SOEM paperwork after disasters; qualified damage assessment personnel – Improve post-disaster capabilities – damage assessment; FEMA/SOEM paperwork compilation, submissions, record-keeping	All Hazards		Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Ongoing Capability – highway superintendent	Cost		1.	Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.	-
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	Ongoing Capability
15	Work with regional agencies (i.e. County and State OEM) to help develop damage assessment capabilities at the local level through such things as	All Hazards		Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	Ongoing Capability	Cost		1.	Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.	-
						Damages Avoided;		3.	Ongoing capability





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps	
	training programs, certification of qualified individuals (e.g. code officials, floodplain managers, engineers).					Evidence of Success			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project to be included in 2018 HMP or Discontinue If including action in the 2018 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). If discontinue, explain why.
16	Participate in local, county and/or state level projects and programs to develop improved structure and facility inventories and hazard datasets to support enhanced risk assessment efforts. Such programs may include developing a detailed inventory of critical facilities based upon FEMA's Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS) which could be used for various planning and emergency management purposes including: Support the performance of enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments for hazards of concern. Support state, county and local planning efforts including mitigation (including updates to the State HMP), comprehensive emergency management, debris management, and land use. Improved structural and facility inventories could incorporate flood, wind and seismic-specific parameters (e.g. first floor elevations, roof types, structure types based on FEMA-154	All Hazards		Hazard Mitigation Plan Coordinator	Ongoing Capability – assist with review critical facilities during HMP update	Cost		1.	Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.	-
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	Ongoing capability





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps	
	“Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards” methodologies). It is recognized that these programs will need to be initiated and supported at the County and/or State level, and will require training, tools and funding provided at the county, state and/or federal level.								
Severe Storm-1	Enhance the County/community resilience to severe storms (incl. severe winter storms) by joining the NOAA “Storm Ready” program and supporting communities in joining the program. "StormReady" communities are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through advanced planning, education and awareness. Participation in the NOAA "StormReady" program shall include providing information on the “StormReady” program, facilitating public outreach and awareness programs, and supporting community storm risk reduction activities as appropriate. Specific actions addressed by "StormReady" participation include establishing a 24-hour Warning Point, increase number of ways EOC receives NWS	Severe Storm		Municipality with support from County, NYSOEM and FEMA	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue – not a concern for the town at the time of this plan update
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps	
						Cost	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	1.	2.
	warnings, increase number of ways to disseminate warnings, monitoring hydrometeorological data, providing annual weather safety talks, train weather spotters, create a formal hazardous weather plan, host annual visits by NWS to communities, etc.								
Earthquake-1	Obtain training and conduct rapid screening assessment of critical facilities for earthquake vulnerability.	Earthquake		Municipal Emergency Management, Fire, PD with support from County, NYSOEM	No Progress	Cost		1.	Remove – not a concern at this time for the town
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	
Earthquake-2	Develop a post-earthquake management plan to address building safety inspections, gas leaks, and other elements to protect public safety.	Earthquake		Municipal Emergency Management, Fire, PD with support from County, NYSOEM	No Progress	Cost		1.	Remove – not a concern at this time for the town
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	





Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of Triangle has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2013 Plan:

- The Town of Triangle has performed ongoing maintenance projects to reduce the impact of flooding but has not identified specific mitigation projects/activities that have been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2013 Plan.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of Triangle participated in a mitigation action workshop on October 17, 2018 and was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: FEMA 551 ‘Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures’ (March 2007) and FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013).

Table 9.20-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Triangle 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 9.20-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.20-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
T. Triangle-1	Update sluices in the Town	1, 5	Severe Storm, Flood	<p>Problem: Undersized – not long and wide enough for the roads. This chokes the road down and do not have proper headwalls. They are old and need to be replaced.</p> <p>Solution: Install larger sluice pipes along the following roadways: Hemmingway Road; Echo Lake Road; Wilson Hill Road; Rathbon Hill Road; and Travis Road. They will be installed under the roadway.</p>	No	No	Within 5 years	Highway Dept.	\$15,000/pipe	Increase capacity; reduce risk of water on roadways	Municipal Budget	High	SIP	PP
T. Triangle-2	Overflow pipes installed the town	1, 5	Severe Storm, Flood	<p>Problem: In the event of downed trees or roadway debris, the areas of Hemmingway Road; Echo Lake Road; Wilson Hill Road; Rathbon Hill Road; and Travis Road tend to become inundated because water from heavy rain events does not anywhere to go. This creates a problem for emergency personnel from accessing these areas in the town.</p> <p>Solution: Install overflow pipes in the areas of Hemmingway Road; Echo Lake Road; Wilson Hill</p>	No	No	Within 5 years	Highway Dept.	\$20,000/pipe	Increase capacity; reduce risk of water on roadways	Municipal Budget	High	SIP	PP





SECTION 9.20: TOWN OF TRIANGLE

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				Road; Rathbon Hill Road; and Travis Road to reduce flooding in the event of downed trees or debris in the roadways. This will reduce or eliminate the chances of closed roadways, inundated roadways, and allow emergency personnel access to these areas of the town.										
T. Triangle-3	Harvey Square Road and Beavers	1, 5	Flood	<p>Problem: Harvey Square Road – huge wetland that DEC built; issues with beavers building dams which leads to flooding in this area.</p> <p>Solution: Conduct a study of the areas impacted by beaver activity and identify solutions to alleviate the flooding issues associated with the beavers. Once study identifies the best solutions, the town will incorporate those solutions.</p>	No	No	Within 2 years	Highway Department with support from NYSDEC	<\$20,000	Identify solutions to deal with beavers, reduce or eliminate flooding in this area of the town once solutions are implemented	Municipal Budget	Medium	LPR, NSP	PR, NR
T. Triangle-4	Gayhead Road Improvements	1, 5	Severe Storm, Flood	<p>Problem: Gayhead Road (East Hill Rd) – seasonal road that is need of substantial work. A very steep road with major rock outcropping.</p> <p>Solution: A study needs to be conducted to determine the types of projects need to</p>	No	No	Within 5 years	Highway Department	\$50,000	Identify solutions to improve this area of the town, increase safety measures to protect roadway and residents	Municipal Budget, CHIPS, PAVE NY	Medium	LPR, SIP	PP





Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				improve the road. One project would be widening the roadway and installing drainage improvements.										
T. Triangle-5 (former 1)	Town Hall Backup Generator	1, 4, 5	All	<p>Problem: Town Hall includes Town of Triangle, Village of Whitney Point, and NYS Trooper offices, as well as the Broome County mobile DMV office. When there are power outages, the offices cannot function properly or provide services to meet the needs of residents.</p> <p>Solution: Purchase and install a propane-powered generator that will fully power the facility during power outages. This will allow for continuity of operations and allow all operations in the building function during a power outage.</p>	Yes	None	Within 3 years	Town Board	\$100,000	Continuity of operations; provides services to residents during emergencies and power outages	HMGP	High	SIP	ES
T. Triangle-6 (former 1)	Highway Department Backup Generator	1, 4, 5	All	<p>Problem: The Town Highway Department facility is a critical facility in the town and needs to operate during hazard events and power outages. It currently does not have backup power and cannot fully operate during power outages.</p>	Yes	None	Within 3 years	Town Board and Highway Department	\$100,000	Continuity of operations; provides services to residents during emergencies and power outages	HMGP	High	SIP	ES





Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				Solution: Purchase and install a propane-powered generator that will fully power the facility during power outages. This will allow for continuity of operations and allow highway services to operate properly during a power outage.										

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
- 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

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.

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

Critical Facility:

- Yes  - Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain



Table 9.20-13. 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
T. Triangle-1	Update sluices in the Town	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
T. Triangle-2	Overflow pipes installed the town	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
T. Triangle-3	Harvey Square Road and Beavers	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	8	Medium
T. Triangle-4	Gayhead Road Improvements	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	8	Medium
T. Triangle- 5 (former 1)	Town Hall Backup Generator	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
T. Triangle- 6 (former 1)	Highway Department Backup Generator	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High

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



9.20.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.20.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of Triangle 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: town supervisor and highway department. The Town Supervisor and Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Broome 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.

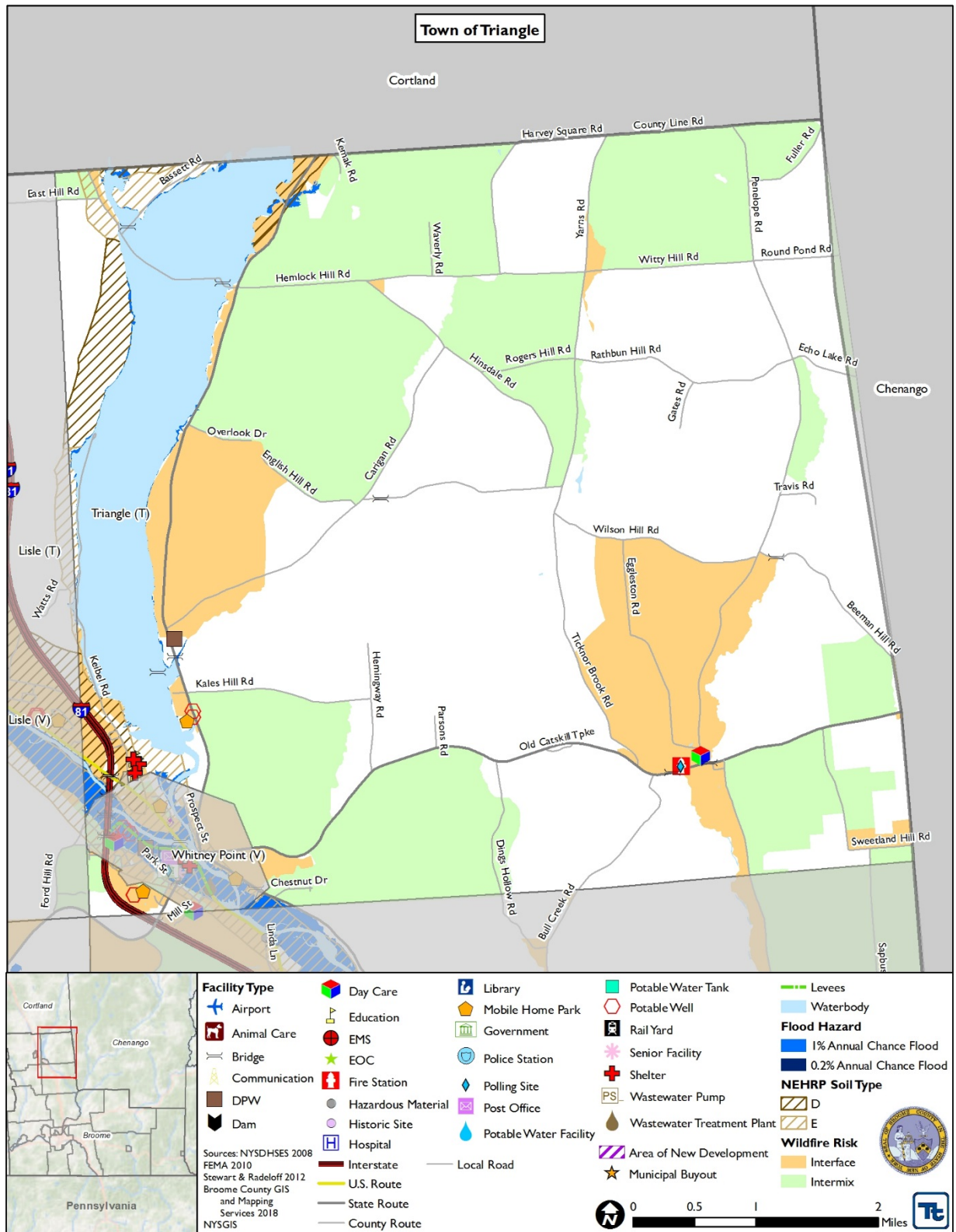
Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

9.20.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Town of Triangle that illustrate the probable areas impacted within the municipality. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of Triangle has significant exposure. A map of the Town of Triangle hazard area extent and location is provided on the following page. This map indicates the location of the regulatory floodplain as well as identified critical facilities within the municipality.



Figure 9.20-1. Town of Triangle Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Town Hall Generator		
Project Number:	T. Triangle-5		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Multi-Hazard		
Description of the Problem:	The Town of Triangle's Town Hall does not have backup power, and should an emergency occur, major government functions (municipal offices and town court system) cannot be executed or an effective emergency response may be hampered by the lack of available emergency power. The Town Hall also offices NYS Trooper substation, Village of Whitney Point offices, and the Broome County mobile DMV office.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Purchase and install a propane-powered generator that will fully power the facility during power outages. This will allow for continuity of operations and allow all operations in the building function during a power outage. The facility is located at 2612 Liberty Street in Whitney Point.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" 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:	N/A	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Continuity of operations; provide heating/cooling center for residents
Useful Life:	20 years	Goals Met:	1, 4, 5
Estimated Cost:	\$100,000	Mitigation Action Type:	SIP
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	Within six months of receiving funding	Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP
Responsible Organization:	Town of Triangle	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation, Emergency Management
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Install solar panels on the town hall garage	\$100,000	Not feasible; too costly and maintenance
	Purchase portable generators	\$5,000/each	They do not last as long and not enough capacity to power the entire facility
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Town Hall Generator	
Project Number:	T. Triangle-5	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Provide essential municipal services to the community during a power outage
Property Protection	1	Allow the building to operate during power outages
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	The town has jurisdiction of the building and can install the generator
Legal	1	
Fiscal	0	Need to obtain grant funds to purchase and install generator
Environmental	0	No negative or positive impacts on the environment
Social	1	
Administrative	1	The town has the administrative capabilities to complete this project
Multi-Hazard	1	All hazards
Timeline	1	To be completed with 5 years
Agency Champion	1	
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Figure 9.20-2. Site Location Map for Proposed Project



Source: Google Earth 2019



Figure 9.20-3. Street View of Town of Triangle Town Hall



Source: Google Earth 2019



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Highway Garage Generator		
Project Number:	T. Triangle-6		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Multi-Hazard		
Description of the Problem:	The Town of Triangle's Highway Department Garage does not have backup power, and should an emergency occur, major government functions cannot be executed, or an effective emergency response may be hampered by the lack of available emergency power.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Purchase and install a propane-powered generator that will fully power the highway department facility during power outages. This will allow for continuity of operations and allow all operations to function during a power outage. The facility is located at NY-26 in Whitney Point.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" 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:	N/A	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Continuity of operations; provides services to residents during emergencies and power outages
Useful Life:	20 years	Goals Met:	1, 4, 5
Estimated Cost:	\$100,000	Mitigation Action Type:	SIP
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	Within six months of receiving funding	Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP
Responsible Organization:	Town of Triangle Highway Department	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation, Emergency Management
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Install solar panels on the highway department building	\$100,000	Not feasible; too costly and maintenance
	Purchase portable generators	\$5,000/each	They do not last as long and not enough capacity to power the entire facility
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Highway Garage Generator	
Project Number:	T. Triangle-6	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Provide essential municipal services to the community during a power outage
Property Protection	1	Allow the building to operate during power outages
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	The town has jurisdiction of the building and can install the generator
Legal	1	
Fiscal	0	Need to obtain grant funds to purchase and install generator
Environmental	0	No negative or positive impacts on the environment
Social	1	
Administrative	1	The town has the administrative capabilities to complete this project
Multi-Hazard	1	All hazards
Timeline	1	To be completed with 5 years
Agency Champion	1	
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Figure 9.20-4. Site Location Map for Proposed Project



Source: Google Earth 2019