



9.4 BOROUGH OF BUTLER

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Borough of Butler. The annex includes a general overview of the Borough of Butler; an assessment of the Borough of Butler’s risk, vulnerability, and mitigation capabilities; and a prioritized action plan to implement prior to a disaster to reduce future losses and achieve greater resilience to natural hazards.

9.4.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals are the Borough of Butler’s identified HMP update primary and alternate points of contact and NFIP Floodplain Administrator.

Table 9.4-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name / Title: Jim Lampmann, Borough Administrator Address: 1 Ace Road, Butler NJ 07405 Phone Number: 973-838-7200 x222 Email: admin@butlerborough.com	Name / Title: Scott Ricker, OEM Coordinator Address: 1 Ace Road, Butler NJ 07405 Phone Number: 973-838-4100 Email: ricker@butlerpd.com
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Name / Title: Tom Boorady, Borough Engineer, PE, PP, CME, CFM Darmofalski Engineering Associates, Inc. Address: 86 Newark Pompton Turnpike Riverdale, NJ 07457-1429 Phone Number: 973-835-8300 x112 Email: tab@darmofalski.com	

9.4.2 Jurisdiction Profile

The area now known as Butler was originally called "West Bloomingdale" and was sparsely populated. Water power brought manufacturing entities to the area. In 1857, The Pequannock Valley Paper Company moved from Bergen County and in 1868 the Newbrough Hard Rubber Company built a factory, both based along the Pequannock River. These were two significant economic entities that contributed to the growth of the Borough. In 1871, the New Jersey Midland Railroad extended track through Butler from Paterson, making an important transportation connection for both passengers and freight. The northern terminus for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway's passenger service was located at Butler until 1966. The railroad still carries freight through Butler. The growing community was given the name "Butler" in 1881 after Richard Butler, who had taken ownership of the Hard Rubber Company.

Numerous organizations exist in town and, along with the neighboring towns of Kinnelon and Bloomingdale, many "Tri-Boro" organizations serve the area, including the local Little League & Volunteer First Aid Squad. The Borough has a total area of 2.089 square miles with 2.53% of the Borough covered in water. New Jersey Route 23 and Route 511 pass through the Borough.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Borough of Butler was 7,539. The estimated 2017 population was 7,780, a 3.2 percent increase from the 2010 Census. Data from the 2017 U.S. Census American Community Survey indicate that 6.1 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger and 15.1 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.



9.4.3 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 9.4-2 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development. Figures 9.4-1 and 9.4-2 at the end of this annex illustrate the geographically-delineated hazard areas and the location of potential new development.

Table 9.4-2. Recent and Expected Future Development

Type of Development	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP					
Single Family	1	1	6	4	16
Multi-Family	0	0	0	1	0
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	1	2	1	1	0
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
Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2015 to Present					
Argonne Woods	Townhouses	69	76.05/6.11	No hazards identified at this time	90% Complete
Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five (5) Years					
Butler Plaza	Retail Rebuild	3	201/1	No hazards identified at this time	Old retail torn down

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.4.4 Capability Assessment

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

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 below. The Borough of Butler 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 legal and regulatory tools that are available to the Borough of Butler and where hazard mitigation has been integrated.

Table 9.4-3. Planning, Legal and Regulatory Capability

	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Authority that enforces (Federal, State, Regional, County, Local)	State Mandated / Allowed	Has the HMP been integrated in the last 5 years? If yes- how?	
				If yes- how? Describe in comments	If no - can it be a mitigation action? If yes, add Mitigation Action #.
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements					
Building Code	Yes	Local	Yes	No	-
<i>Comment: State mandated on local level under NJAC 5:23-3.14. International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018, NJAC 5:24-3.14 Adopted 9/3/2019. Chapter 101 of the municipal code.</i>					
Zoning Code	Yes	Local	Yes	No	-
<i>Comment: Per State of NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) L. 1975, s. 2, eff Aug 1, 1976, 40-55D-62: 49. Power to zone, requires all jurisdictions to have current zoning and other land development ordinances after the planning board has adopted the land use element and master plan. Chapter 143 Land Use. Part 5 Zoning Regulations. Administered by the Planning Board.</i>					
Subdivisions	Yes	Local	Yes	No	-
<i>Comment: Chapter 143 Land Use. Administered by the Planning Board.</i>					
Stormwater Management	Yes	Local	Yes	No	-
<i>Comment: Title 7 of the NJ Administrative Code (N.J.A.C. 7:8); Chapter 143 Land Use, Article XXVIII.</i>					
Post-Disaster Recovery	No	-	-	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	State – Division of Consumer Affairs	Yes	Yes	-
<i>Comment: N.J.A.C. 13:45A-29.1; Before signing a contract of sale, all purchasers must receive a New Jersey Public Offering Statement (POS) approved by the New Jersey Real Estate Commission. The POS provides information such as proximity to hospitals, schools, fire and police, as well as any hazards, risks or nuisances in or around the subdivision.</i>					
Growth Management	No	-	Yes	-	-
<i>Comment: State mandated at local level</i>					
Site Plan Review	Yes	Local	No	No	-
<i>Comment: Chapter 143 Land Use, Article XIII Design and Construction Standards for Site Plans. Administered by the Planning Board.</i>					
Environmental Protection	Yes	State	Yes	No	-
<i>Comment: The rules that are utilized by the NJDEP and other environmental agencies are codified at Title 7 of the NJ Municipal Administrative Code.</i>					
Flood Damage Prevention	Yes	Local	Yes	No	2020-Borough of Butler-004
<i>Comment: Chapter 124 Flood Damage Prevention. Adopted in 1988. Administered by the Floodplain Administrator. Needs to be updated to include state freeboard requirement.</i>					
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Emergency Management	Yes	Local	-	-	-
<i>Comment: Chapter 21 Fire Department. Chapter 40 Police Department. Chapter 60 Emergency Management.</i>					
Climate Change	No	-	-	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-	-





	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Authority that enforces (Federal, State, Regional, County, Local)	State Mandated / Allowed	Has the HMP been integrated in the last 5 years? If yes- how?	
				If yes- how? Describe in comments	If no - can it be a mitigation action? If yes, add Mitigation Action #.
<i>Comment:</i>					
Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	-	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Other	No	-	-	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Planning Documents					
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Local	Yes	No	-
<i>Comment: Borough of Butler Master Plan August 19, 2004. Reexamination November 12, 2015. Original plan had physical and environmental characteristics including topography, steep slopes, soils, freshwater wetlands, and flood hazard areas. Plan also included land use plan, housing plan, circulation plan, utility plan, recycling plan, community facilities, and coordination with other planning programs. The reexamination notes best management strategies to reduce flood risk through low impact development.</i>					
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	Allowed	-	-
<i>Comment: Per NJSA 40:55D-29 the governing body is authorized to direct the planning board to prepare a CIP with at least a six year planning horizon.</i>					
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Local and State	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No
<i>Comment: Per NJDEP Storm Water Management Rule (N.J.A.C. 7:8, et seq.). The Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program was developed in response to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Phase II rules published in December 1999. The Department issued final stormwater rules on February 2, 2004 and four (4) NJPDES general permits authorizing stormwater discharges from Tier A and Tier B municipalities, as well as public complexes, and highway agencies that discharge stormwater from municipal separate storm sewers (MS4s). The Borough also hosts educational information on stormwater management on the municipal website.</i>					
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Yes	Local	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No
<i>Comment: Borough of Butler Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Completed 2005. Updated 2009.</i>					
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Economic Development Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Shoreline Management Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Transportation Plan	No	-	No	-	-



	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Authority that enforces (Federal, State, Regional, County, Local)	State Mandated / Allowed	Has the HMP been integrated in the last 5 years? If yes- how?	
				If yes- how? Describe in comments	If no - can it be a mitigation action? If yes, add Mitigation Action #.
<i>Comment:</i>					
Agriculture Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Climate Action Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Tourism Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Business Development Plan	Yes	Local	No	No	-
<i>Comment: Economic Development Committee that works on business development.</i>					
Other	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) / Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Yes	Local	Yes	No	-
<i>Comment: Per the NJ Civilian Defense and Disaster Control Act (App.A:9_43.2) Counties and municipalities must have written Emergency Operations Plans to be reviewed every 2 years.</i>					
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Local	No	No	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Public Health Plan	Yes	Local	No	No	-
<i>Comment:</i>					
Other	No	-	No	-	-
<i>Comment:</i>					

Table 9.4-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Criterion	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits? - If no, who does? If yes, which department?	Yes Building Department
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory? -If yes, please describe briefly. -If no, please quantitatively describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction.	No – Butler is 99% built out already. Construction is typically teardown and rebuild type activity



ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Borough of Butler.

Table 9.4-5. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?	Department/Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board / Commission	No	-
Open Space Board / Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission / Committee	Yes	EDC Committee
Warning Systems / Services (reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Police
Maintenance program to reduce risk	Yes	DPW/Police/Electric
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire/Police/DPW/Electric
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Engineer
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Building Inspector
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Land Use Board Planner/Engineer
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Staff with training in green infrastructure	Yes	Engineer
Staff with education/knowledge/training in low impact development	Yes	Engineer
Surveyor	Yes	Contracted Surveyor
Stormwater engineer	Yes	Engineer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	DPW Superintendent
Local or state water quality professional	No	-
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	Yes	Engineer
Emergency manager	Yes	OEM Coordinator/Administrator
Watershed planner	No	-
Environmental specialist	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	Administrator
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other	No	-

FISCAL CAPABILITY

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Borough of Butler.

Table 9.4-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes, the Borough has previously used these





Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Clean Water Act 319 Grants (Nonpoint Source Pollution)	No
Other	No

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH CAPABILITY

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Borough of Butler.

Table 9.4-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, briefly describe. 	Yes – We link to the NJ Website
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, briefly describe. 	No
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, briefly describe. 	No
Do you have any other programs already in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, briefly describe. 	No
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, briefly describe. 	Yes, through OEM the Borough can put out alerts and instructions to our residents

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS

The table below summarizes the classifications for community programs available to the Borough of Butler.

Table 9.4-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (Fire ISO Protection Class)	Yes	ISO Class 5	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Community Classification	No	-	-
Sustainable Jersey	No	-	-

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 2014). 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 9.4-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity (Capabilities) - High/Medium/Low
Dam Failure	Medium
Disease Outbreak	Low
Drought	High
Earthquake	Low
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	Medium
Geologic	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	High
Hazardous Substances	Medium
Infestation	Low
Severe Weather	High
Severe Winter Weather	High
Wildfire	Low

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

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

Table 9.4-10. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Criterion	Response
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Engineering
Who is your floodplain administrator? (name, department/position)	Tom Boorady, Borough Engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes, the FPA is a CFM
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1988
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? • If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	1992
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? • If so, state what they are.	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? • If so, state what they are.	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? • If no, state why.	Yes



Criterion	Response
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program?	No
<input type="checkbox"/> If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	N/A
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, is your jurisdiction interested in improving its CRS Classification? • If no, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program? 	No
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction?* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the insurance in force? • What is the premium in force? 	Policies in force: 42 Insurance in force: \$14,016,500 Premium in force: \$74,583
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many claims are still open or were closed without payment? • What were the total payments for losses? 	Total loss claims: 35 Claims open or closed without payment: 8 Total payments for losses: \$330,073
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No

*According to FEMA statistics as of 9/30/2018

ADDITIONAL AREAS OF EXISTING INTEGRATION

Planning Board: The Planning Board consists of volunteer residents appointed by the Mayor & Council who are responsible for preparing the Borough Master Plan in compliance with provisions of the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) and who are responsible for reviewing zoning ordinances referring to them by the Mayor & Council. The Planning Board reviews and acts on the following:

- Applications for subdivision approval
- Applications for site plan approval
- Applications for variances
- Revisions to the Borough Zoning Ordinance

Borough Website: The Borough website (<http://www.butlerborough.com/index.cfm>) hosts various information about news and events in the Borough. The website includes an educational page on stormwater management.

Water Department: The Water Utility supplies water to approximately 2,500 customers (8,000 people) in Butler and additionally supplies the High Crest Lake section of West Milford and the Borough of Kinnelon. The Kakeout Reservoir is the source of potable water for the Butler system, with a capacity of approximately 950 million gallons. The water undergoes conventional treatment, including clarification and filtration. We also treat with chlorine before being delivered to our customers. The water plant provides approximately 1 million gallons per day of treated water to its customers, but supplies as high as 2 million gallons per day during the summer months. In the spring of 2015, the treatment filters underwent a complete replacement of media in order to ensure compliance with DEP regulations. In addition, improvements have been made to the facilities with the installation of new pumps to deliver water from the reservoir to the filters, and a computer system for improved control of the treatment process.

9.4.5 Hazard Event History Specific to the Jurisdiction

Morris County has a history of hazard events, as detailed in Section 4 (Risk Assessment) of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles in Section 4.4 (Hazard Profiles) and includes a chronology of events that affected Morris County and its jurisdictions. The Borough of Butler’s history of





federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Morris County. Table 9.4-11 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the Borough experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources.

Table 9.4-11. Hazard Event History

Date(s) of Event	Event Type (disaster declaration if applicable)	Morris County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Local Damages and Losses
January 21-24, 2016	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm (DR-4264)	Yes	An impulse from the west coast traversed the midsection of the country, then developed into a low pressure system as it tracked across the Gulf states before intensifying along the Carolina coast into a major nor'easter, producing record snowfall in parts of New Jersey on January 23rd. It then moved out to sea after passing by the mid-Atlantic coast early on January 24th. Wind gusts up to 60 MPH produced blizzard conditions as visibilities dropped to one-quarter mile or less in spots. Snow began during the evening hours on the 22nd, then continued, heavy at times through the 23rd before ending early on the 24th. Snowfall totals included 30.0 inches in Long Valley, 29.0 inches in Madison, 26.0 inches in Budd Lake, 25.3 inches in Green Pond, 22.5 inches in Butler, 21.0 inches in Chatham, and 18.0 inches in Marcella. At one point during the storm, up to 270,000 customers were without power.	Damages were associated with plowing and opening roads and rescuing stranded motorists. Total expenses were \$40,781.11
March 6-7, 2018	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm (DR-4368)	Yes	Precipitation gradually overspread the region during the overnight hours of March 6th to the 7th. 12 to 24 inches was observed across large parts of Morris County. The snow contained large amounts of liquid, making it heavy and wet. This resulted in downed trees, limbs, and wires, leading to numerous power outages across portions of New Jersey, especially where the heaviest snow was reported. Many customers were still	Damages were associated with plowing and opening roadways for travel and monitoring traffic intersections along State Route 23 as power outages caused all traffic light to be non-operational. In addition, the electric utility suffered major damage from fallen trees which tore down wires, snapped poles and damaged transformers. Total expenses were \$139,566.17



Date(s) of Event	Event Type (disaster declaration if applicable)	Morris County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Local Damages and Losses
			without power from the previous storm when this storm struck. Governor Murphy estimated about 350,000 customers state-wide lost power as a result of this second storm. Governor Phil Murphy declared a state of emergency which went into effect at 8 PM Tuesday March 6th.	

9.4.6 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities and Hazard ranking

The hazard profiles in Section 4 (Risk Assessment) provide detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. Table 9.4-12 summarizes the Borough of Butler 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.



Table 9.4-12. Summary of Risk Assessment Results

Hazard of Concern	Hazard/ Scenario Area Evaluated	Population		Buildings		Economy (Loss)		Certainty Factor
Dam Failure	Partial or complete failure of a dam There are 6 dams in the Borough, according to NJDEP.	Population impacted is dependent on the capacity of the dam, the extent of the dam failure inundation area and the severity of the failure.		The number of building impacted is dependent on the capacity of the dam, the extent of the dam failure inundation area and the severity of the failure.		Economic impacts include dam/building/infrastructure repairs; debris removal/disposal; utility impacts.		Low
Disease Outbreak	Disease Outbreaks which include: Mosquito-Borne Diseases, Tick-Borne Diseases, Campylobacteriosis, Influenza, Mumps, Ebola	Population impacted is dependent on the disease and severity of the outbreak; in some cases immuno-compromised persons are more vulnerable.		Structural impacts due to disease outbreak would be limited.		Economic losses can include County financial impacts to monitor/address outbreaks; lost wages or commercial interruptions; depends on the severity and type of disease outbreak. .		Low
Drought	Prolonged drought event - The County is serviced by water supplies who primarily get water from groundwater sources; some surface water sources.	Entire population exposed. Population on surface water supplies may be impacted first; water restrictions/contamination; increased wildfire risk.		Droughts are not expected to cause direct damage to buildings.		Losses include aesthetic, landscape/nursery/agricultural industry impacts.		Low
Earthquake	100, 500-, 2,500-Year Mean Return Period (MRP) Events evaluated NEHRP Soils D&E (soft soils that amplify ground shaking are present in the County	NEHRP D&E:	0	NEHRP D&E:	0	100-year Loss:	\$0	High
		Liquefaction Class 4:	0	Liquefaction Class 4:	0	500-year Loss:	\$982,569	
						2,500-year Loss:	\$16,324,058	
Extreme Temperature	Extreme temperature event (heat or cold)	Over 65 Population:	1,178	Physical impacts due to extreme temperatures would be limited.		Loss of business function is possible due to unexpected repairs (i.e. pipes bursting) or power failures.		Low
		Population Below Poverty Level:	296					
Flood		100-year	58	100-year	36		\$19,170,863	High





Hazard of Concern	Hazard/ Scenario Area Evaluated	Population		Buildings		Economy (Loss)		Certainty Factor
	100- and 500-Year Mean Return Period Event	500-year	74	500-year	51	100-year Loss:		
Geological	High Landslide Susceptibility Areas and Areas developed over carbonate rock	Class A:	0	Class A:	0	Class A:	0	Moderate
		Class B:	6	Class B:	2	Class B:	\$935,998	
		Carbonate Bedrock:	0	Carbonate Bedrock:	0	Carbonate Bedrock:	\$0	
Harmful Algal Bloom	Any body of water or area adjacent that is susceptible to harmful algal bloom.	Population in contact (e.g., swimming) or drinking water from surface water impacted can result in a range of health effects		General building stock impacts due to harmful algal bloom are not anticipated. Critical facilities (i.e., water treatment plants) could lead to plant closures.		Economic impacts range from recreational closure of impacted waterbodies; cost to sample/monitor/remediate.		Low
Hazardous Substance	Release of a hazardous substance from a fixed site.	Population impacted will depend on the type of material and scale of the incident. May include population within small radii of site.		The degree of damages to a building depends on the scale of the incident.		The degree of damages depends on the scale of the incident.		Low
Infestation	Infestation including: Insects [e.g. Gypsy Moth, Mosquitoes, Spotted Lanternfly, Emerald Ash Borer], White-Tailed Deer, Rodents	Population impacted will depend on the type and severity of infestation and may cause an increased risk for disease outbreak.		Physical impacts will be limited to indirect impacts from invasive species which affect crops and vegetation.		Economic impact will depend on the type and severity of infestation and may cause an increased risk for disease outbreak.		Low
Severe Weather	Severe Weather Event	Entire population exposed; The degree of impact to the population depends on the scale of the incident.		Entire building stock is exposed; The degree of impact depends on the scale of the incident.		Annualized Loss:	\$23,556	High
						100 -Year Loss:	\$325,905	
						500-year Loss:	\$2,145,547	
Severe Winter Weather	Severe Winter Weather Event	All residents/commuters/visitors are exposed; socially-vulnerable populations may be at increased risk.		All buildings are exposed; the degree of impact depends on the scale of the incident.		The cost of snow and ice removal and repair of roads/infrastructure can impact operating budgets.		Low
Wildfire	Wildfire Fuel Hazard areas (High, Very High, Extreme)	Wildfire:	34	Wildfire:	10	Wildfire:	\$4,571,201	Moderate





REPETITIVE FLOOD LOSSES

The following summarizes the repetitive and severe repetitive flood losses in the Borough of Butler.

- Number of repetitive loss (RL) properties: 6
- Number of severe repetitive loss (SRL) properties: 0
- Number of RL/SRL properties that have been mitigated: 0

Source: FEMA BureauNet, 2019

Note: RL and SRL as of 04/26/2019; The number of SRL properties excludes RL properties and includes properties that have been verified only (SRL_Indicator = V).

CRITICAL FACILITIES

The table below identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain.

Table 9.4-13. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities and Lifelines

Name	Type	Exposure		Status of Mitigation
		1% Event	0.2% Event	
Boro Of Butler DPW	DPW	X	X	2020-Borough of Butler-002

ADDITIONAL IDENTIFIED VULNERABILITIES

The jurisdiction has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- The Borough has six repetitive loss properties.
- The Borough’s Department of Public Works is located in the 1% floodplain.
- The flood damage prevention ordinance lacks the state’s freeboard requirement.

HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

Hazard area extent and location maps were generated for the Borough of Butler 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 adequate for planning purposes. Maps have been generated only for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the Borough of Butler has significant exposure. A map of the Borough of Butler 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.

HAZARD 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 (Risk Assessment). The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy; 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 4.3 (Hazard Ranking), each plan participant may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Morris County as a whole. Therefore, each jurisdiction ranked the degree of risk



to each hazard as it pertains to their community factoring in their capabilities to withstand impacts and rebound after the event. The table below summarizes the hazard rankings of potential natural hazards for the Borough of Butler. The Borough of Butler has reviewed the Morris County hazard 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 ranking, the Borough indicated the following:

- The Borough changed the ranking of Harmful Algal Bloom from low to medium. Harmful Algal Bloom is also a risk for our drinking water reservoir located in Kinnelon and we contract for regular testing and mitigation should a harmful algal bloom be detected.
- The Borough agreed with the remainder of the calculated hazard rankings.

Table 9.4-14. Borough of Butler Hazard Ranking Input

Dam Failure	Drought	Earthquake	Extreme Temperature	Flood	Geological Hazard
Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium

Harmful Algal Bloom	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm	Wildfire	Hazardous Substances	Disease Outbreak	Infestation
Low	High	High	Low	High	High	Medium

9.4.7 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

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

PAST MITIGATION INITIATIVE STATUS

The following table summarizes the jurisdiction’s progress on their mitigation strategy identified in the 2015 HMP. 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 can also be found under ‘Capability Assessment’ presented previously in this annex.

Table 9.4-15. Status of Previous HMP Mitigation Actions

2015 Action Number Action Description	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, No Progress, Ongoing Capability, or Completed)	Include in the 2020 HMP Update?	
			Check if Yes	Enter 2020 HMP Action #
The Borough of Butler did not participate in the 2015 HMP for Morris County.				

The Borough repaired/rebuilt the walls within the Kakeout Brook next to the DPW facility to reduce flooding potential and reduce potential damage.



PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES FOR THE PLAN UPDATE

The Borough of Butler participated in a risk assessment workshop in November 2019 in which detailed information was provided about assets exposed and vulnerable to the identified hazards of concern. The Borough of Butler participated in a mitigation action workshop in March 2020 and was provided a Mitigation Toolbox that included a mitigation catalog developed specifically for Morris County and its hazards of concerns; challenges and opportunities identified during the capability and risk assessments; and 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). Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) and Appendix F (Mitigation Strategy Supplement) provide a more complete description of the Mitigation Toolbox and its resources.

Table 9.4-16 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Borough of Butler would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives might be previous actions carried forward for this HMP update. Initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and can 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 (Mitigation Strategy), 14 criteria were used to evaluate each action, including an evaluation of the benefits and costs. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank was assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria. The results of this evaluation, in addition to input from the jurisdiction, were then used to prioritize the mitigation initiatives as 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low.' Table 9.4-17 summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative and the resulting priority, listed by Action Number.



Table 9.4-16. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives and Associated Priority

Initiative Number	Mitigation Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	New or Existing Assets?	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Goals Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Potential Funding Sources	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
2020-Borough of Butler-001	Home Elevation/Acquisition Program	The Borough has six repetitive loss properties.	Elevate/acquire flood-vulnerable properties, including severe repetitive and repetitive loss properties located in the Borough.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	3	FPA	HMA Grants, FMA	Flood risk reduced	\$3 Million	3 years	High	SIP	PP
2020-Borough of Butler-002	DPW flood protection	The Borough's Department of Public Works is located in the 1% floodplain. DPW is considered a critical facility and provides critical services.	The Borough will conduct a feasibility assessment for flood protection. Possible actions include floodproofing or relocation of the DPW facility. The Borough will carry out the most cost-effective action(s).	Existing	Flood	3	DPW, Engineer	HMGP, Municipal budget	Reduction in flood risk.	TBD by feasibility assessment	Within 5 years	High	SIP	PP
2020-Borough of Butler-003	Increase all hazards outreach	Butler has numerous high hazards of concern including disease outbreak, severe weather, severe winter weather, and hazardous substances.	Develop/Enhance all-hazards public education and outreach program for hazard mitigation and preparedness.	New, Existing	All hazards	1	OEM, Municipal OEM	Municipal budget	Improved education on hazards	\$5,000	Within 1 year	High	EAP	PI
2020-Borough of	Update flood damage prevention ordinance	The Borough's flood damage prevention ordinance does	Update flood damage prevention ordinance to	New	Flood	2	FPA	Municipal budget	Meet state standards,	Staff time	Within 6	High	LPR	PR



Initiative Number	Mitigation Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	New or Existing Assets?	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Goals Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Potential Funding Sources	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
Butler-004		not include freeboard.	include state mandated freeboard requirement.						reduce future flood risk		months			
2020-Borough of Butler-005	Develop Debris Management Plan	The Borough does not have an official debris management plan.	Develop Debris Management Plan.	N/A	All hazards	2	Public Works	Municipal budget	Plan in place	Staff time	Within 2 years	High	LPR	ES

Notes:

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 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. 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 preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. 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. 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.*

Table 9.4-17. Summary of Evaluation and Action Priorities

Initiative Number	Mitigation Initiative Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
2020-Borough of Butler-001	Home Elevation/Acquisition Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	10	High
2020-Borough of Butler-002	DPW flood protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	High
2020-Borough of Butler-003	Increase all hazards outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2020-Borough of Butler-004	Update flood damage prevention ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
2020-Borough of Butler-005	Develop Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High

Notes: Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).



Table 9.4-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education and Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilient	Community Capacity Building
Dam Failure			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Disease Outbreak			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Drought			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Earthquake			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Extreme Temperature			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Flood	2020-Borough of Butler-004	2020-Borough of Butler-001, 2020-Borough of Butler-002	2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Geologic			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Harmful Algal Bloom			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Hazardous Substances			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Infestation			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Severe Weather		2020-Borough of Butler-001	2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Severe Winter Weather			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			
Wildfire			2020-Borough of Butler-003		2020-Borough of Butler-005			

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



RED = high ranked hazard

ORANGE = medium ranked hazard

YELLOW = low ranked hazard

9.4.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Borough of Butler followed the planning process described in Section 2 (Planning Process). This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many jurisdiction representatives. 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. The following table summarizes who participated and in what capacity. Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 2 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

Table 9.4-19. Contributors to the Annex

Entity	Title	Method of Participation
Jim Lampmann	Borough Administrator	Primary POC, attended plan participant meetings, provided impact data, contributed to mitigation strategy
Scott Ricker	OEM Coordinator	Secondary POC, attended plan participant meetings, provided impact data, contributed to mitigation strategy
Tom Boorady	Borough Engineer, PE, PP, CME, CFM Darmofalski Engineering Associates, Inc.	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, attended plan participant meetings, provided impact data, contributed to mitigation strategy



Figure 9.4-1. Borough of Butler Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

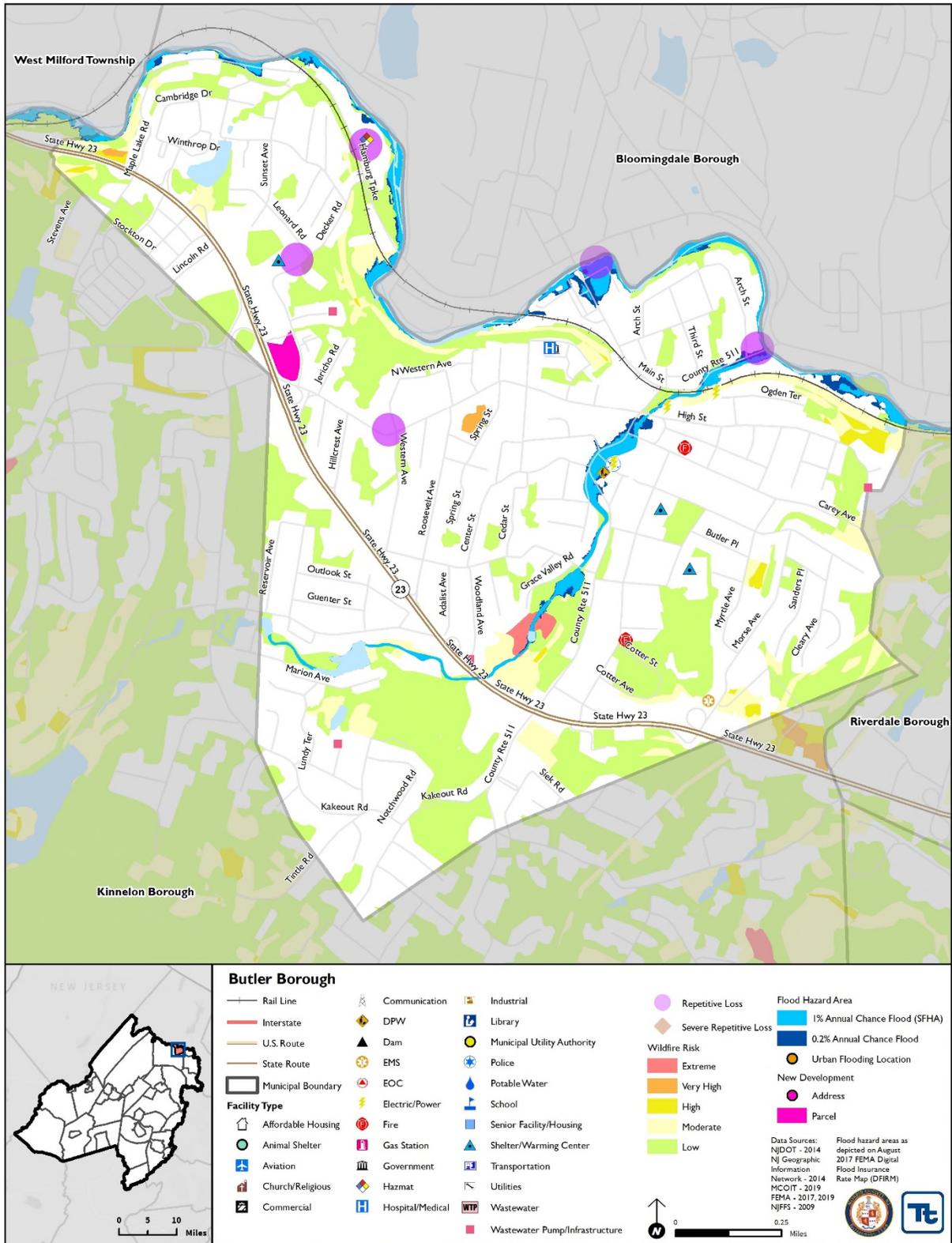
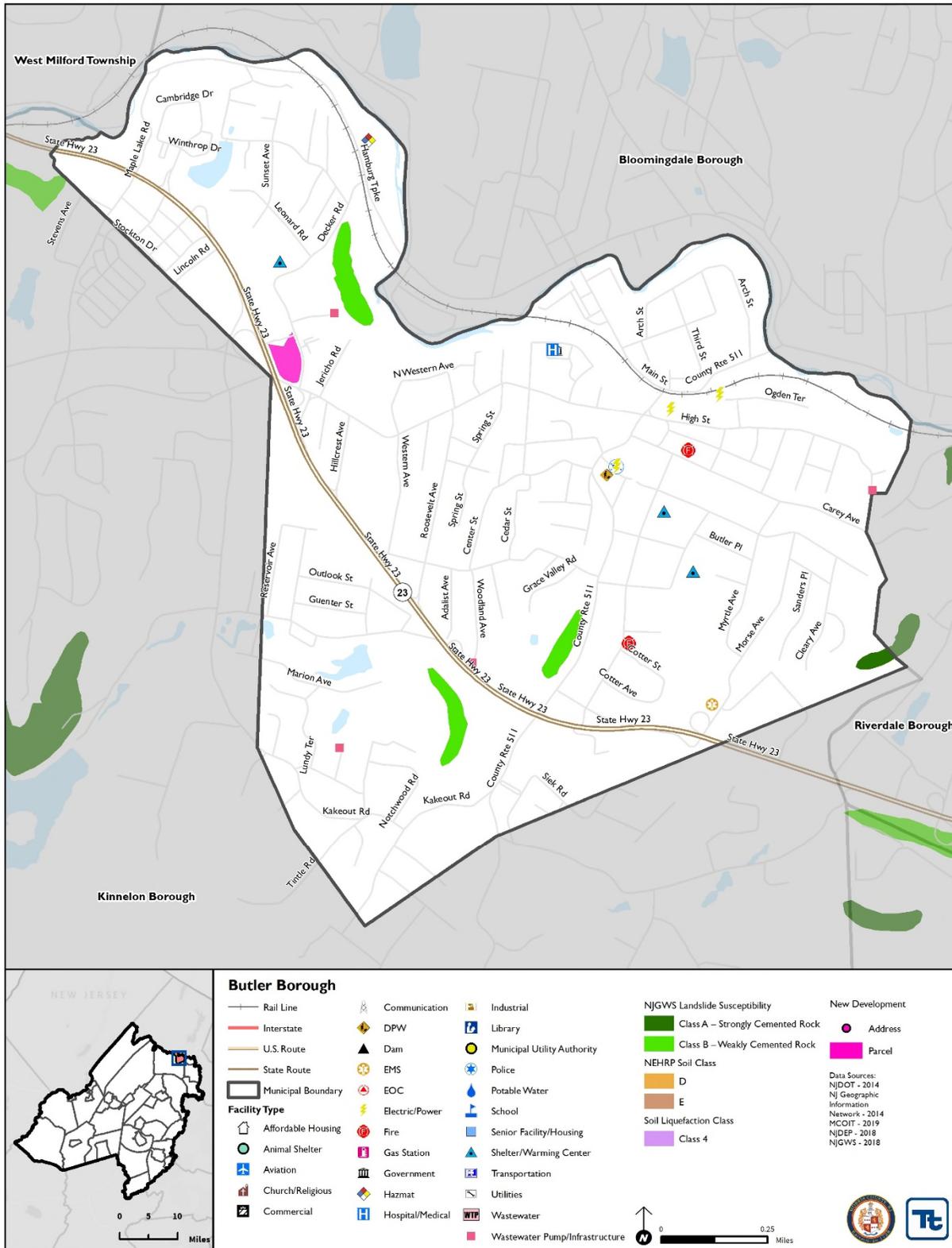




Figure 9.4-2. Borough of Butler Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Home Elevation/Acquisition Program		
Project Number:	2020-Borough of Butler-001		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages in flood prone regions of the Borough. These areas are residential, and these properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Borough has six repetitive loss properties.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to 30 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility or Lifeline?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Level of Protection:	1% annual chance flood event + freeboard <i>(in accordance with flood ordinance)</i>	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residents, creates open space for the municipality increasing flood storage.
Useful Life:	Acquisition: Lifetime Elevation: 30 years (residential)	Goals Met:	3
Estimated Cost:	\$3Million	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	6-12 months
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	Three years	Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and FMA, local cost share by residents
Responsible Organization:	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Elevate homes	\$500,000	When this area floods, the entire area is impacted; elevating homes would not eliminate the problem and still lead to road closures and impassable roads
	Elevate roads	\$500,000	Elevated roadways would not protect the homes from flood damages
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Home Elevation/Acquisition Program	
Project Number:	2020-Borough of Butler-001	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Families moved out of high-risk flood areas.
Property Protection	1	Properties removed from high-risk flood areas.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	Cost-effective project
Technical	1	Technically feasible project
Political	1	
Legal	1	The Borough has the legal authority to conduct the project.
Fiscal	0	Project will require grant funding.
Environmental	1	
Social	0	Project would remove families from the flood prone areas of the Borough
Administrative	0	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	0	
Agency Champion	1	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	10	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	DPW flood protection		
Project Number:	2020-Borough of Butler-002		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood		
Description of the Problem:	The Borough's Department of Public Works is located in the 1% floodplain. DPW is considered a critical facility and provides critical services.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Borough will conduct a feasibility assessment for flood protection. Possible actions include floodproofing or relocation of the DPW facility. The Borough will carry out the most cost-effective action(s).		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility or Lifeline?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Level of Protection:	1-percent plus 2 feet	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Reduction in flood exposure to DPW
Useful Life:	TBD by feasibility assessment	Goals Met:	3
Estimated Cost:	TBD by feasibility assessment	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 5 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Municipal budget
Responsible Organization:	DPW and Engineer	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard mitigation
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Build new DPW in new location	\$500,000	Too expensive
	Standby sandbags	\$5,000	Requires deployment
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			

Action Worksheet



Project Name:	DPW flood protection	
Project Number:	2020-Borough of Butler-002	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Protects critical services of the DPW
Property Protection	1	Protects DPW from flood damages
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The Borough has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	0	Project requires funding support
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	0	Flood
Timeline	1	2 years
Agency Champion	1	DPW, Engineer
Other Community Objectives	1	Protection of critical facilities
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	