



26 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

26.1 TOWN OF LERAY

This jurisdictional annex to the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of LeRay with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of LeRay, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses LeRay's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

26.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of LeRay identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Leland Carpenter, Town Supervisor Address: 8650 LeRay Street Evans Mills, NY 13637 Phone Number: (315) 629-5532 Email: supervisor@townofleray.org	Name/Title: Melissa Verne, Town Clerk Address: 8650 LeRay Street Evans Mills, NY 13637 Phone Number: (315) 629-4052 Email: townclerk@townofleray.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Lee Shimel, Zoning Enforcement Officer Address: 8650 LeRay Street Evans Mills, NY 13637 Phone Number: (315) 629-7101 Email: zoning@townofleray.org	

26.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

26.2.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to LeRay.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	3	6/27/22
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Calcium FD: 3/3X Evans Mills FD: 5/5Y	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

26.2.2 Community Profile

The Town of LeRay has an area of 72 square miles and is located in the north central part of the County. The Town is bordered by the Town of Theresa and Town of Philadelphia to the north, the Town of Wilna and Town of Champion to the east, the Town of Rutland and Town of Pamela to the south, and the Town of Orleans to the west. Interstate 81, U.S. Highway 11 and numerous state highways run directly through the Town of LeRay.

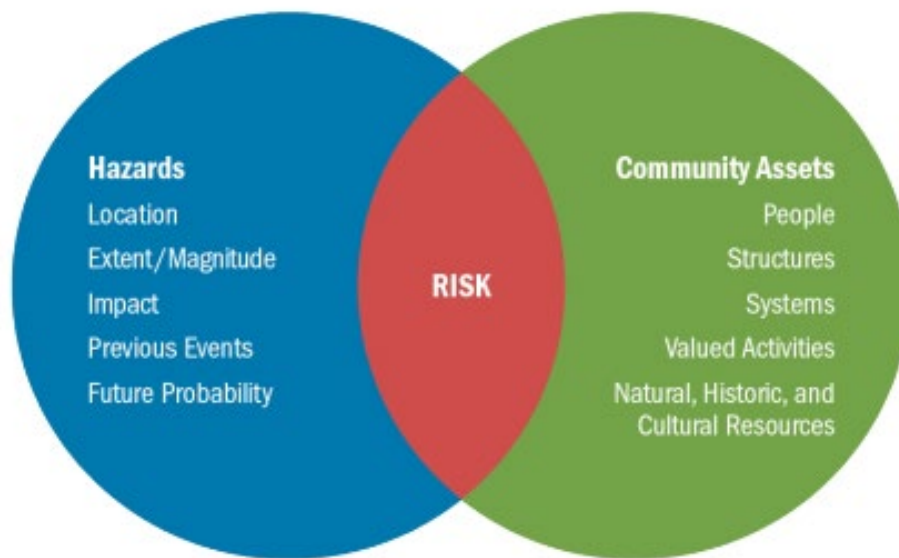
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of LeRay was 24,280 which makes up 20.8 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 13.5 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 2.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, 3.3 percent is non-English speaking, 7.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 5.5 percent is considered disabled.

26.3 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of LeRay's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.



Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

26.3.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 1 through Figure 2. 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 are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which LeRay has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 1. LeRay Flood and Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

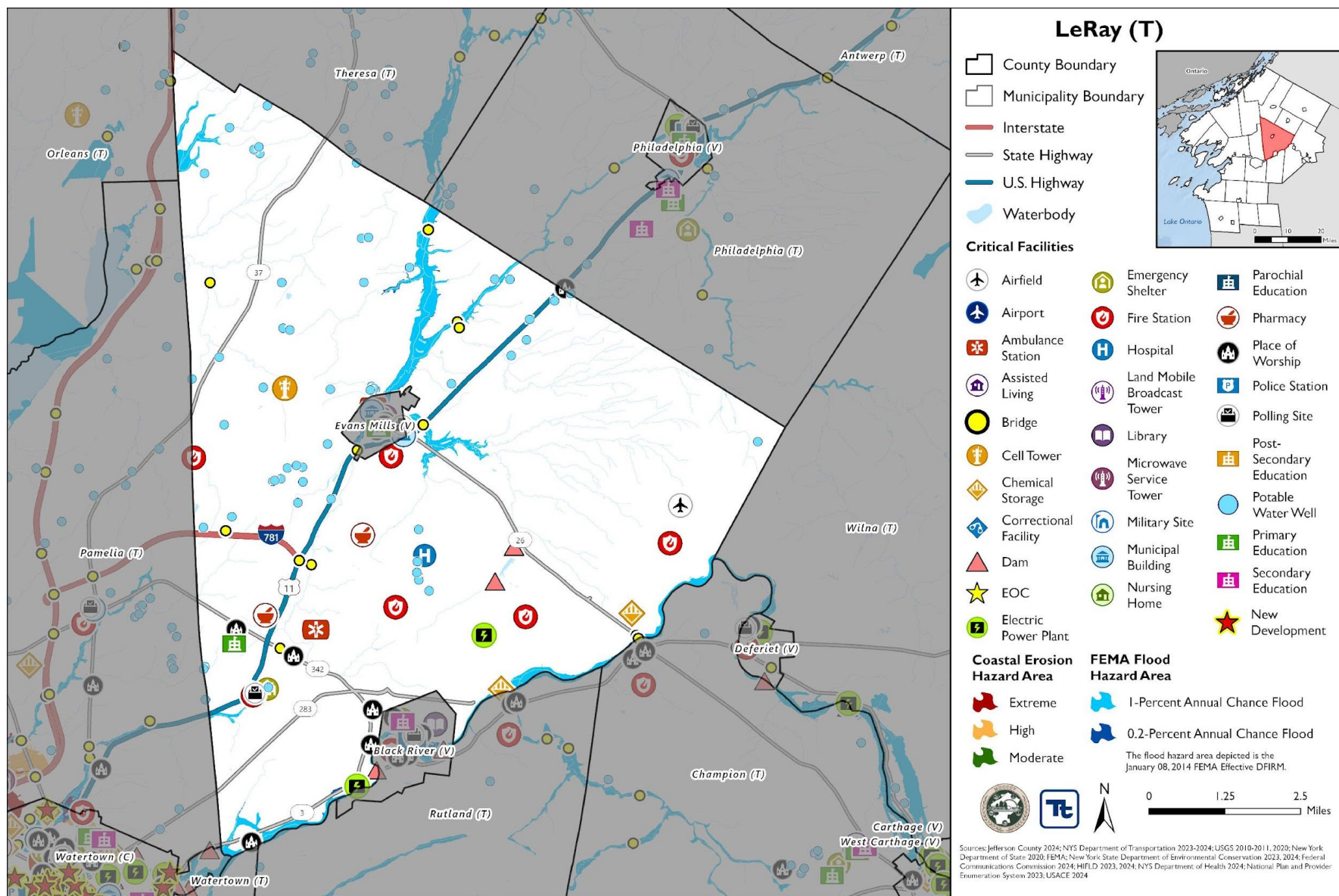
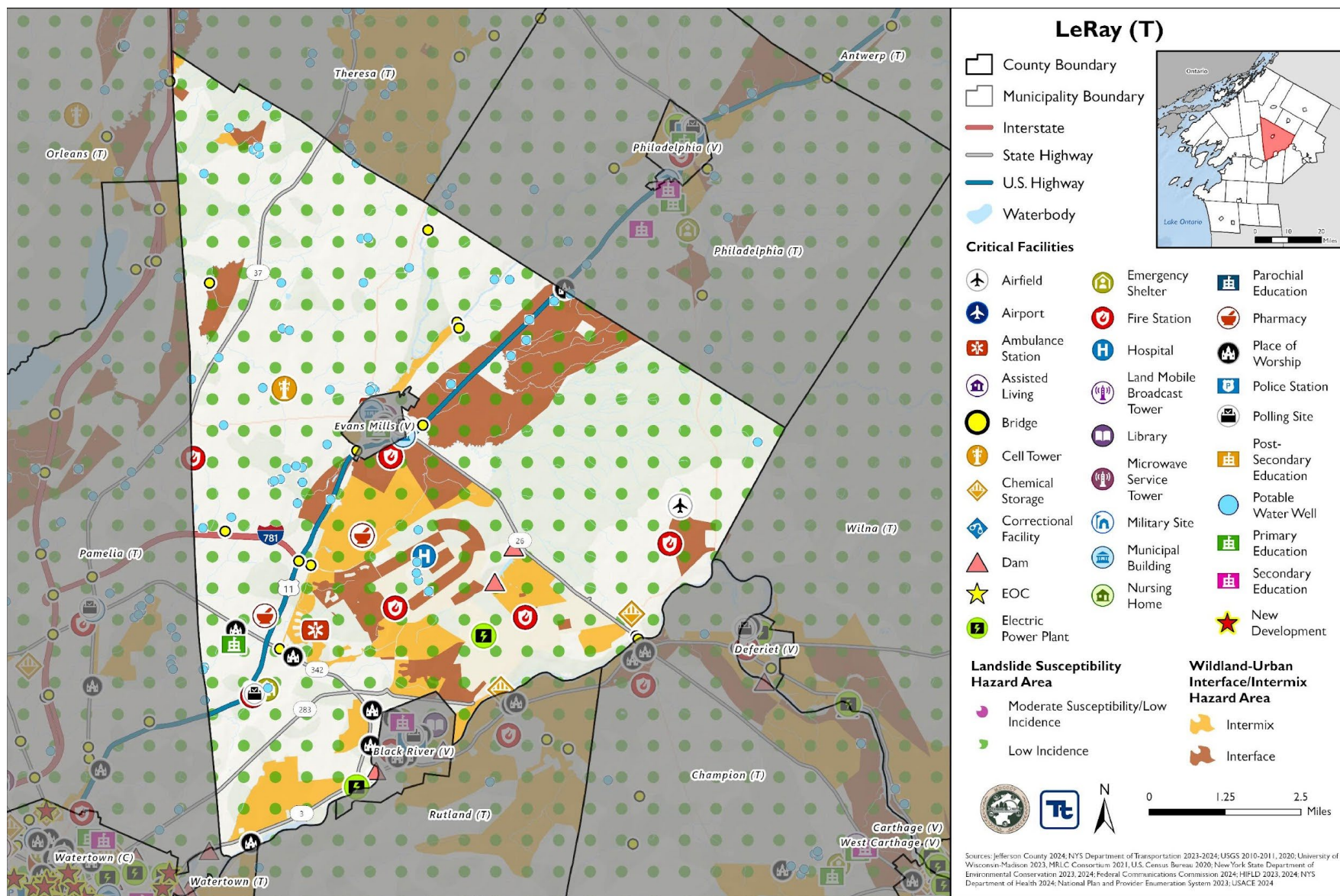




Figure 2. LeRay Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





26.3.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in LeRay is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table C provides details on loss and damage in LeRay during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in LeRay

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in LeRay
November 18-22, 2022	Severe Winter Storm (EM-3589)	A winter storm caused more than six feet of snow to accumulate in Jefferson County. This intense snowfall has created extremely dangerous travel conditions, and as a result, numerous road closures and travel bans.	The Town did not have incur documented damage and losses.
October 31 – November 1, 2019	Severe Storm, Flood (DR-4472)	A storm system brought record breaking rains, damaging wind gusts (45 to 50 mph), a small Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding to the region. Thousands of power outages occurred across the area, and wind-related damage closed hundreds of roads and did countless tree damage. High winds and lakeshore flooding continued into November 1.	The Town did not have incur documented damage and losses.
May 2 – August 6, 2017	Flood (DR-4348)	Six months of wet weather led to an over-accumulation of waters in Lake Ontario. Flooding from the lake began impacting areas in May and continued until early autumn. Waves destroyed public and private break walls all along the lake shore. Thousands of homes and buildings were affected flood waters. Several homes dropped off bluffs. In some areas shoreline erosion of 50 to 100 feet deep occurred. Sanitary sewer systems in lakeside communities were affected. Beaches, marinas, and state parks were closed all summer long with unknown economic losses to mainly seasonal businesses. In late May, the Governor imposed a 5-mph speed limit within 600 feet of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River shore. By summer's end, damage estimates reached \$10 Million in Jefferson County.	The Town did not have incur documented damage and losses.
November 17-26, 2014	Severe Winter Storm, Flood (DR-4204)	A winter storm moved into the region, causing temperatures to drop tremendously. Lake effect snow impacted counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Travel restrictions were instituted due to whiteout conditions. The storm produced heavy snowfall, high winds, and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	The Town did not have incur documented damage and losses.



Town of LeRay

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in LeRay
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Severe Storm (EM-3351)	Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains. Rainfall amounts of two to five inches were measured across the area with some area creeks reaching bankful. High winds downed trees and power lines. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. Utilities reported tens of thousands of customers without power across the entire region.	The Town did not have incur documented damage and losses.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



26.3.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Town of LeRay Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table D Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	There is a Dam controlled by the National Grid that is part of the Black River. The Town has no concerns structurally because where it comes close to land there is a well-built 12-foot wall. Ice Jams, however, have been created in the area. If the dam were to break, infrastructure would certainly be impacted.
Drought	<p>The Town has a lot of hay and crop production which could be impacted by drought events, although the Town does not have many concerns with Drought.</p> <p>The Town also has six wells, most of them are rock wells that have had no issue with droughts, but runoff has impacted on the quality of the water. One of the wells is a groundwater well along a state road, and two of the wells are concerned about sodium chloride issues because the state has condemned them until levels can be brought down. The Town has access to reserves and water redundancy.</p>
Extreme Temperature	The Town has no issues with pipes freezing. Extreme temperature events could indirectly impact agriculture events. Evan Mills and Black River Fire Department have stand by generators and have been used as emergency heating/cooling shelters.
Flood	Along the Black River is a big area of flooding concern. Excessive rain also causes temporary flooding until some of the undersized culverts and drainage systems can process it. The Town did have to bring in the highway department for overtime during excessive rain events to keep roadways clear.
Geological Hazards	The Town has reported an increase in earthquake activity, but no concerns with any damages or losses. There are also no areas of steep slopes, so the Town is not concerned with landslides.
Severe Storm	The Highway Department keeps track of trees that are fall risk so that they can trim them and reduce impacts. No damages to Town owned facilities that are known.
Severe Winter Storm	The Town has had buildings identified as compromised and unsafe and the Town is aware of these and plans to bring these buildings into compliance.
Wildfire	Wildfire events are very spotty, and some grass fires have occurred from burn piles. The Town has a concern with new culverts that are being replaced with plastic ones which can be destroyed by fires. No large fires have been reported.



26.3.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Town of LeRay Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, 'Not Applicable.'

Table E. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	Agriculture can be impacted by drought and excessive rain and has led to crop loss in the past. A lot of farmers are putting in underground tile systems to aide in less crop failures.	Local Roads	The creek can flood roads during extreme rain events and vegetation impacts the flow of the water and the culvert becomes overwhelmed which leads to flooding along Waddingham Road and Kuiser Road.
Airports	Not applicable	Major Employers	Walmart and other fast-food places are big employers- No known impacts.
Area: Concentration of Businesses	No known impacts	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Residences	An ice jam occurred in the Black River which backed up the River and contributed to a flooding event in the Town.	Natural Resources	No known impacts
Bridges	There is a bridge in the Village of Evans Mills, and one that is along Elm Ridge Road that need to be evaluated due to infrastructure concerns. There are also some bridges that have a common line with another municipality, and it is unknown about the condition of these bridges.	Neighborhoods	An ice jam occurred in the Black River which backed up the River and contributed to a flooding event in the Town.
City Hall/Courthouse	The Town Building has community rooms and court with no backup power in the facility. There are no known impacts to the building.	Parks and Recreational Sites	No known impacts
College/University	Not applicable	Place of Worship	There is one church on Route 3, next to the Black River, but elevation is high enough. No known impacts.
Community Centers/Hubs	The Village of Evans Mills uses the Fire Hall as a community center.	Private Property	No known impacts
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	No known impacts	Public Transportation	The Town has some private transportation companies and there are concerns with lake effect snow. No known impacts



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	The Amish have a couple cemeteries within the Town, and they place the bodies directly into the ground. If the water got high enough, there would be big concerns about those burial sites.	Schools (K-12)	Indian River School System Elementary has no known impacts.
Culverts	See local roads, above.	Small Businesses	No known impacts
Elder-care Facilities	Not applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	There is a business that may be impacted by flood, but they have not yet opened.
Fire/Police Stations	The Calcium Fire Department has a fixed backup generator. Evans Mills Fire Department has a fixed backup generator.	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	The Highway Building is located within the Village. No known impacts.
Gas Stations	No known impacts	Utilities	No known impacts
Highways	NYS Route 3 has flooding concerns from the Black River, located from NYS Route 342 to Riverbend Drive as well as along the area of Fabco Road.	Wastewater Treatment Plants	No known impacts
Hospitals		Waterfront	No known impacts
Other		Drinking Water Resources	Water runoff from roads with salt usage is contaminating the water sources.



26.3.5 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I.

The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table F. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
Dam Failure	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	Low
Drought	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Heat-Increase Cold-Stay same	Heat-Increase Cold-Stay same	-	Heat-Increase Cold-Stay same	High
Flood	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	High
Geologic Hazards	Landslide-stay the same Earthquake-stay the same	Landslide-stay the same Earthquake-stay the same	-	Landslide-stay the same Earthquake-stay the same	Low
Severe Weather	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Severe Winter Weather	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Wildfire	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Medium



26.3.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
BLACK RIVER	Electric Power Plant	X	X	Action 2025-LeRayT-06.	-
CALCIUM FIRE	Fire Station	X	X	Action 2025-LeRayT-06.	-
Calcium Fire Department	Polling Site	X	X	Action 2025-LeRayT-06.	-

Source: Jefferson County 2024; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 2023, 2024; Federal Communications Commission 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Health 2024; National Plan and Provider Enumeration System 2023; USACE 2024; NYS Department of Transportation 2023

The municipality does not have any identified high hazard potential dams within the jurisdiction.



26.4 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 appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table H through Table L.

26.4.1 Development and Permitting

Table H. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Jefferson County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	<p>The Town does not have "Development Permits", but new development is managed and tracked through a combination of permits and approvals. Zoning permits are issued by the ZEO to ensure compliance with local zoning bylaws. Larger projects require site plan approval, reviewed by the Planning Board, to ensure alignment with community plans and policies. For developments needing exceptions to standard zoning regulations, special use permits are reviewed by the Planning Board. Building permits, issued by the county for code enforcement, ensure compliance with building codes and safety standards.</p> <p>To track new development, the Town logs and tracks permit applications and approvals through the planning and zoning department and the Town coordinates with the County. Decisions from the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals meetings are documented and included in our records.</p>
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	<p>The Town uses floodplain applications to manage and monitor development within designated floodplain areas. The Town conducts SEQR reviews of projects, which can include an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) if the project requires a Long Environmental Assessment Form (LEAF). Additionally, the Town manages stormwater through Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) and the MS4 program to reduce flood risks.</p>
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	No

Table I. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	9	0	0	9
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	14	0	0	14
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				



	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	6	0	2	8
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	11	0	1	12
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	23	0	0	23
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table J. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2011 to 2018

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
Local Roads	In Commercial Development area	Multiple	-	None Identified	Developed along Route 11 and Walmart as an expansion of Fort Drum. Town is seeing reduced traffic.

Table K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table L. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Local Roads	In Commercial Development area	Multiple	-	None Identified	Developing along Route 11 and Walmart. Expansion of Fort Drum. Town is seeing reduced traffic.



26.5 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table A is responsible for maintaining this information.

26.5.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for LeRay.

Table M. LeRay NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	9
# Claims (Losses)	6
Total Loss Payments	43232.36
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

26.5.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The HMP Team provided information on participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP in the table below.

Table N. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Along the Black River, only when ice jams at the City of Watertown Water Treatment Plant
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	Lee Shimel, Zoning Enforcement Officer



NFIP Topic	Comments
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Zoning
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law No. 4 of 2013, Chapter 91
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	1/8/14
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	None
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Staffing, Funding and Training
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	N/A
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	N/A
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	No
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	None known



NFIP Topic	Comments
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	No
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	No Repetitive or Severe Repetitive Losses
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance?	Property owners go to the bank to inquire about flood insurance
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	DEC Map Viewer is used
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: November 16, 2015 CAV: June 22, 2022
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



26.6 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

LeRay performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for LeRay to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.



26.6.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

Ordinances

Jefferson County has an Emergency Management Ordinance which charges the County with maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to identify local measures that may prevent disasters, to develop local mechanisms to coordinate local resources and personnel for service during and after disasters, support the facilitation of delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from disaster, and to provide for short- and long-term recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

Jefferson County has Site Plan and Subdivision Codes that are relevant to development within a certain distance of County interests. Development applications in the areas across the County are sent to County Planning for review to promote coordination of land use decisions and local/county impacts. These County capabilities are inclusive of LeRay and the jurisdiction often partners with the County. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Town.

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes, Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (Uniform Code) under 19 NYCRR, amendments in May 2020	Building Codes are enforced through the Jefferson County Code Enforcement Office. The Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (Uniform Code) under 19 NYCRR is integrated with the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) to enhance building safety and resilience. This integration ensures consistent standards across planning and regulatory frameworks, informed updates to the code based on HMP data, and strengthened compliance and enforcement. As a result, buildings are better equipped to withstand hazards like floods and fires, improving overall community resilience and reducing disaster impacts.	Jefferson County
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Chapter 91 of Town of LeRay Municipal Code, 11/07/13	Chapter 91 of the Town of LeRay Municipal Code addresses flood damage prevention. This ordinance is integrated with the HMP by enforcing regulations that restrict development in flood-prone areas, mandate elevation and floodproofing standards, and require permits for development in flood hazard areas. These measures help reduce the risk of flood damage by ensuring that new developments are resilient to flooding and by preserving natural floodplain functions.	Zoning Enforcement Officer
Growth Management	Yes, 158 Attachment 1, of Town of LeRay Municipal Code, 10/01/14	It prevents uses that are not compatible with the land and locates them where there is proper infrastructure. Growth management reduces risk by preventing land uses that are incompatible with the land and situating developments where there is proper infrastructure. This ensures sustainable growth while minimizing exposure to natural hazards.	Zoning Enforcement Officer



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467, 03/20/24	In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to "caveat emptor," the Property Condition Disclosure Act (PCDA) requires home sellers to disclose property conditions or pay a \$500 credit to the buyer at closing. Although the law mandates that a standardized disclosure statement be provided before the final purchase contract is signed, most sellers in New York typically opt to pay the credit instead of completing the statement. However, starting March 20, 2024, amendments to the PCDA will eliminate the \$500 credit option, requiring sellers to complete and deliver the disclosure statement before the buyer signs a binding contract. This change aims to ensure that buyers receive essential information about the property's condition, including new requirements for detailed flood zone and flood insurance disclosures. Integration with the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) ensures these disclosures include relevant hazard information, promoting informed decision-making and risk awareness among buyers.	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Site Plan Code	Yes, Chapter 158-137 of Town of LeRay Municipal Code, 10/01/14	All development projects are reviewed prior to approval and modifications are required to prevent hazards. Chapter 158-137 of the Town of LeRay Municipal Code mandates that the Planning Board reviews site plans to ensure they comply with hazard mitigation strategies outlined in the HMP. This thorough review process helps identify potential risks and implement necessary modifications to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards.	Planning Board
Stormwater Management Code	Yes, Chapter 133 of Town of LeRay Municipal Code, 05/01/17	All development projects within the Town require review prior to construction and are inspected. Chapter 133 of the Town of LeRay Municipal Code ensures that stormwater management practices are implemented to reduce flood risks. The Town Engineer oversees these reviews and inspections, ensuring that projects adhere to stormwater management regulations and contribute to overall hazard mitigation efforts as outlined in the HMP. This reduces the risk of flooding and other water-related hazards by controlling runoff and protecting water quality.	Town Engineer
Subdivision Code	Yes, Chapter 135 of Town of LeRay Municipal Code, 08-14-14	The Town has regulations restricting development in certain areas, thereby protecting natural hazard areas. Specifically, Chapter 135 of the Town of LeRay Municipal Code restricts the subdivision of land within or adjacent to natural hazard areas. This measure help minimize risk by ensuring that new developments do not occur in vulnerable areas and that existing natural buffers are maintained.	Planning Board
Wellhead Protection	Yes, Title 10 (Health), Section 121.3, Water District No. 2, Town of LeRay, Jefferson County, NY	Wellhead protection helps protect the town's water system from pollution by regulating land use and activities around wellheads. Integration with the HMP ensures that these protections are aligned with broader hazard mitigation strategies, safeguarding drinking water sources from contamination and reducing the risk of waterborne hazards.	Town Clerk's Office, DANC



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Chapter 158 of Town of LeRay Municipal Code, 08/14/14	Zoning is a useful tool to consider when developing a mitigation strategy. It can be used to restrict new development, require low-density development, and designate specific uses (e.g. recreational) in the hazard prone areas. Private property rights must be considered, but enacting a zoning ordinance can reduce or potentially eliminate damages from future hazard events.	Zoning Enforcement Officer

Plans

Jefferson County has an Agriculture Plan (Jefferson County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2016); Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan (North Country Regional Sustainability Plan, 2013); Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA); Continuity of Operations Plan (Jefferson County Government COOP – COG Plan, 2023); Economic Development Plan (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2021); Public Health Plan (Jefferson County Public Health Service Strategic Plan 2023-2027); Threat and Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA); Tourism Plan; Transportation Plan (Jefferson County Coordinated Transportation Plan for Mobility Services, 2021); and other recent plans that are all countywide in scope and implementation and are applicable to the Town of LeRay. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the plans currently in place.

Table P. Plans

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Comprehensive Plan	Yes, Town of LeRay Comprehensive Plan, 01-08-09 (in process of updating current comp plan)	The Town of LeRay's comprehensive plan integrates with the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) by guiding development away from natural hazard areas and promoting sustainable land use. The plan limits infrastructure expansion into vulnerable zones, clearly identifies natural hazard areas on future land use maps and discourages development in these areas. It ensures space for future growth outside hazard zones, supporting safe and sustainable development. These measures reduce risks by aligning development with hazard mitigation strategies, protecting the community and the environment. Town is in the process of updating the Comprehensive Plan - Draft Plan Review is occurring end of March 2025.	Planning Board

26.6.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department currently enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code in 31 municipalities that chose not to enforce the Code at the local



level, including the Town of LeRay. The Department employs Code Enforcement Officers and clerical staff to ensure that new construction and areas of public assembly conform to the provisions of the State Uniform Code. Proper enforcement of the Code protects property and encourages quality development that enhances public safety and the economy of the County. The office's two major program responsibilities include existing and new building permit administration (i.e.: plan review, issuing permits, construction inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy) and mandated fire safety inspections.

Jefferson County has an Economic Development Commission (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy); Emergency Management (Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management), County Department of Planning; County Public Health Department (including Administration and Finance, Home Healthcare Services, Medical Examiner's Office, Emergency Medical Services); County Highway Department, among others, whose programs and services serve the entire County, including the Town of LeRay. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing Administrative and Technical Capabilities against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other staff was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes staff and personnel resources.

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Code Enforcement Official	Yes	Through the Jefferson County Code Enforcement Office, they review and issues building permits, ensure compliance with building codes and safety standards
Grant Writer	Yes	Town Engineer leverages data and maps from the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) to support documentation in grant applications, securing funding for mitigation projects.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	We are part of an MS4 Coalition, which includes regular maintenance of stormwater systems to reduce flood risks
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Establishes agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, such as Jefferson County, for shared resources and support during emergencies, enhancing our capacity to respond to and recover from natural hazards.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Information can be placed on the website and the ability to receive text messages is available through the Text My Gov messaging system.
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	The Town Engineer has GIS skills
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	The Town Engineer conducts benefit/cost analyses to evaluate the economic feasibility and effectiveness of mitigation projects.
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	The Town Engineer can make damage assessments
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	The Community Development Coordinator and Town Engineer reviews projects to ensure compliance with land development regulations and best management practices.
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board reviews site plans, subdivisions, special use permits, and lot line adjustments. Conducts SEQR reviews to identify and mitigate environmental and natural hazard risks. The Planning Board has seven members.



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Planning Department	Yes	The Planning Department consists of the Community Development Coordinator and Planning Board. Manages planning activities, coordinates SEQR reviews, and oversees compliance with floodplain regulations.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Towns Highway Department maintains infrastructure and roads, implements stormwater management practices, and coordinates with the MS4 program to mitigate flood risks.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	Reviews use and area variances, interprets the code, and ensures that developments comply with zoning regulations. The Zoning Board has five members.

26.6.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to LeRay.

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes, Extension of a waterline and infrastructure Improvements
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, ARPA funds have been used for infrastructure improvements
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes, Water, Sewer, Lighting
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, Gas and Water
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Unsure
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	No
FEMA funding programs	Yes, HMP and Claims are in progress
Other State funding programs	Yes, CHIPS
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No



Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No
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26.6.4 Education and Outreach Capability

The table below includes education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to carry out mitigation activities and communicate information about hazards.

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	No, the Town Website is used to inform people about upcoming meetings
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	Yes, The public has the option to sign up for the Text My Gov messaging system
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No
Local News	Yes, Local News is informed and so is State and County if it is a relevant issue to them as well
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes, through Jefferson Lewis BOCES
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	No
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes, Through Jefferson County Emergency Management
Other	No

26.6.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*



Table T. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	Moderate
Drought	Weak
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	Weak
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	Weak

26.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

26.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Town did not participate in the last plan.

26.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, LeRay has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- XXXX

26.7.3 Identified Issues

The Town of LeRay has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- The Town has reported flooding from the Black River and other waterways along Waddingham Road, Kuiser Road, and NYS Route 3 (from NYS Route 342 to Riverbend Drive as well as along Fabco Road) and the Town is unsure how to properly mitigate the flood concerns.
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding due to undersized culverts and bridges. There is a bridge located along the Village of Evans Mills that is of concern and a bridge along Elm Ridge Road that needs to be evaluated due to flooding and infrastructure concerns. The Town knows other culverts and bridges may also need to be upsized but needs an inventory of where to focus on.
- The Town Building has community rooms and court rooms located within the facility and is unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the facility lacks backup power.
- The Town owns six water wells and most of them are rock wells that have no issue with the infrastructure. Two of the six wells have experienced sodium chloride contamination which has resulted in the state condemning them until the levels can be brought down to a safe level. The other wells in the Town are also vulnerable to runoff contamination, especially during the snowmelt season.



- The Town has started to install smaller plastic culverts under driveways and under smaller drainage areas. These culverts are prone to catching on fire and melting during any fire event which results in having to redo the driveway/road area due to the burned and weakened asphalt.
- There are three facilities that are located in the Town floodplain.



26.7.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

LeRay participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e., analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities).

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table U provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.



Action 2025-LeRayT-01. Flood Prone Roadways

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	County Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has reported flooding from the Black River and other waterways along Waddingham Road, Kuiser Road, and NYS Route 3 (from NYS Route 342 to Riverbend Drive as well as along Fabco Road) and the Town is unsure how to properly mitigate the flood concerns.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct flood studies to determine the best and most cost-effective solution to reduce flooding along Waddingham Road, Kuiser Road, and NYS Route 3 (from NYS Route 342 to Riverbend Drive as well as along Fabco Road). Once this solution is determined, the Town will implement the preferred solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events and flood risk will be reduced.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas vulnerable to flooding will be made aware to Town leadership and first responders which can place an emphasis on controlled future development. • If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property. 	
Impact on Future Development:	Flood insurance costs may decrease.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them. • Hydration systems may remain potable for community usage if projects are identified to protect the existing infrastructure from flooding. 	
Impact on Capabilities:	This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-LeRayT-02. Bridge and Culvert Upsize and Inventory

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding due to undersized culverts and bridges. There is a bridge located along the Village of Evans Mills that is of concern and a bridge along Elm Ridge Road that needs to be evaluated due to flooding and infrastructure concerns. The Town knows other culverts and bridges may also need to be upsized but needs an inventory of where to focus on.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of culverts and bridges in the Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for these culverts and bridges. The Town will also continue to compile a Culvert and Bridge Inventory that details the status and damage of culverts and bridges in the Town and will acquire necessary funding to ensure proper sized drainage.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation routes are more likely to remain open • Evacuation routes will remain intact. • Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who require treatment for injuries and illness. 	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed



	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
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Action 2025-LeRayT-03. Town Hall Generator

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town Building has community rooms and court rooms located within the facility and is unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the facility lacks backup power.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a generator study to determine what sized generator is needed to power to Town Building in the event of a power outage. The Town will then acquire funding to purchase and install a fixed-mounted diesel-powered generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Town Building.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.



Action 2025-LeRayT-04. Well Water Improvement

Lead Agency:	Town Planning	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, DEC	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town owns six water wells and most of them are rock wells that have no issue with the infrastructure. Two of the six wells have experienced sodium chloride contamination which has resulted in the state condemning them until the levels can be brought down to a safe level. The other wells in the Town are also vulnerable to runoff contamination, especially during the snowmelt season.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a study to determine the best measures to prevent or reduce runoff contamination in all six well locations. After the study is completed, the Town will implement the best and most cost-effective solution at each well to eliminate well contamination and ensure all Town wells are brought into State compliance.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, WQIP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the Town has a protected drinking water source that is protected from contamination and has safe levels of sodium chloride.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Town residents will have access to a reliable drinking water source that is not contaminated with sodium chloride.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development and infrastructure will have access to a reliable drinking water source without contamination and will ensure water redundancy during drought events.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The drinking water infrastructure is considered to be a critical facility to the Town and reducing contamination is essential to operation.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures the Town will be able to supply residents with drinking water that has safe levels of sodium chloride.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in runoff events that can further contaminate the water well. This action accounts for a likely increase in precipitation events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Redrill new wells	Contamination will still be a concern from runoff
	Municipal Agreement for water	May not be the best and most cost-effective option for the Town



Action 2025-LeRayT-05. Plastic Culvert Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, Calcium and Evans Mills Fire Departments	
Hazards of Concern:	Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has started to install smaller plastic culverts under driveways and under smaller drainage areas. These culverts are prone to catching on fire and melting during any fire event which results in having to redo the driveway/road area due to the burned and weakened asphalt.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will consider using nonflammable materials or adding nonflammable modifications to plastic pipes for them to withstand potential fire events. In all interface and intermix wildfire areas, the Town will not use plastic culverts to ensure there are no risks to culverts being caught on fire.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Town will be less vulnerable to the wildfire hazard after plastic pipe replacements have been made.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the s. Reducing use of plastic pipes will reduce all population's impact to wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Future Development:	This assessment may identify areas which the Town would like to restrict future development of fire prone culvert pipes.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This assessment may identify areas which the Town would like to restrict installation of plastic culvert pipes.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase wildfire risk reduction and response capabilities for the Township.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Install drainage ditches	May not serve proper flood management purpose
	Remove all plastic culverts	Not cost effective



Action 2025-LeRayT-06. Critical Facilities in the Floodplain

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, Facility Owners	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	<p>There are three facilities that are located in the Town floodplain. These facilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black River Power Plant • Calcium Fire Department Facilities 	
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will contact the facility owners/managers and will explain the mitigation measures available, including conducting a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures would be needed at the Black River Power Plant and the Calcium Fire Facilities to protect each to the 500-year flood level. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owners will work with Town out the option.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on chosen option	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations at facilities that are identified as critical to the County and/or municipality.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect Town, which is a critical facility, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate facilities	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area



Purchase moveable flood barriers	May not be cost effective
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Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
Action 2025-LeRayT-01.	Flood Prone Roadways	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-LeRayT-02.	Bridge and Culvert Upsize and Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-LeRayT-03.	Town Hall Generator	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-LeRayT-04.	Well Water Improvement	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-LeRayT-05.	Plastic Culvert Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
Action 2025-LeRayT-05.	Critical Facilities in the Floodplain	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High

Note: Volume I, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14)