



28 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

28.1 TOWN OF LYME

This jurisdictional annex to the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Lyme 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 Lyme, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Lyme's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

28.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Lyme 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: James Millington, Town Supervisor Address: 12175 NYS Route 12E, Chaumont, NY 13622 Phone Number: 315-767-8814 Email: supervisor@townoflyme.com	Name/Title: Ariana Henderson, Town Clerk Address: 12175 NYS Route 12E, Chaumont, NY 13622 Phone Number: 315-649-2788 Email: lymetownclerk@townoflyme.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Richard Ingerson, Zoning Enforcement Officer Address: 12175 NYS Route 12E, Chaumont, NY 13622 Phone Number: 315-783-4166 Email: zeoingerson@townoflyme.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Tom Donovan Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process.	

28.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

28.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Lyme.



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	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Three Mile Bay: 4/4X Chaumont: 5x	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

28.3.2 Community Profile

The Town of Lyme has an area of 55 square miles and is located in the western part of the County. The Town is bordered by the Town of Clayton to the northeast, the Town of Brownville to the east, the Chaumont Bay to the south, and the Town of Cape Vincent to the west. A state highway run directly through the Town of Lyme.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Lyme was 1,684 which makes up 1.4 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 2.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 26.9 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 7.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 13.3 percent is considered disabled.

28.4 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

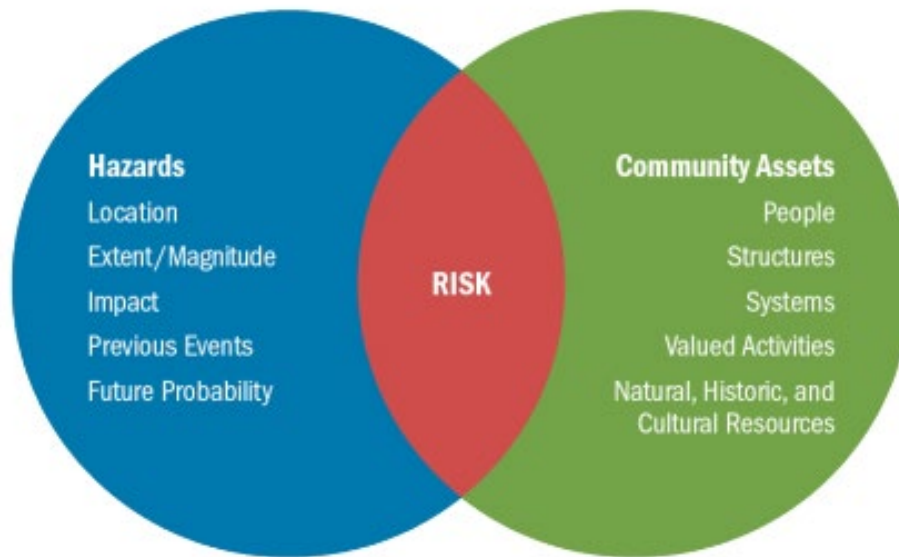
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Lyme's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

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.

28.4.1 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 Lyme has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



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

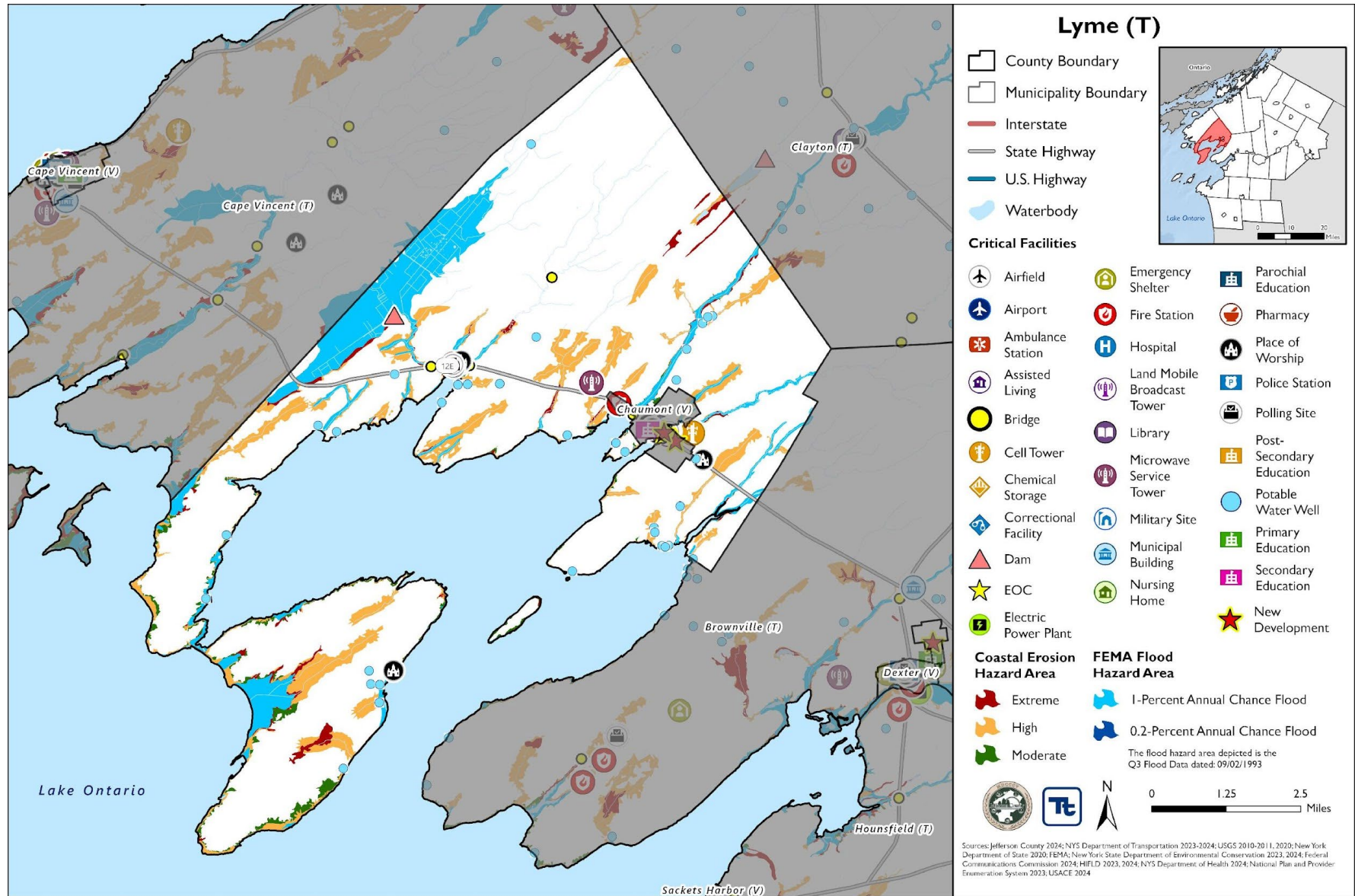
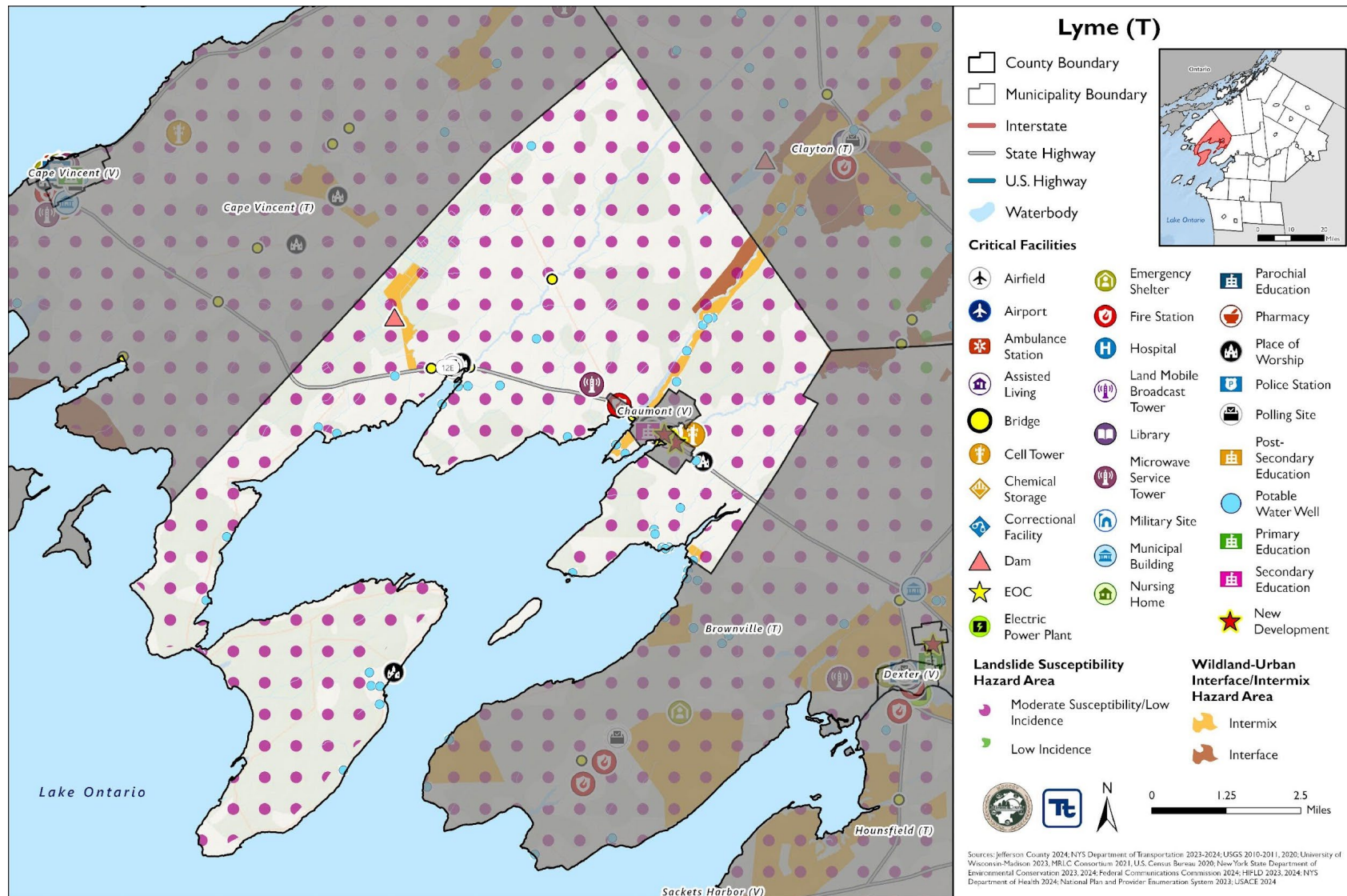




Figure 2. Lyme Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





28.4.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Lyme 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 Lyme during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Lyme

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Lyme
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 experience any 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 experienced downed trees which led to home damage and power outages.
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 experienced shoreline erosion, septic flooding, and shoreline flooding.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Lyme
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 experienced power outages, tree damage, and travel restrictions.
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 experienced power outages, roof damage, and tree damages.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

28.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Town of Lyme 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 are no dams located within the Town, and none located outside of Town that would impact the Town if they were to fail to the Town's knowledge.
Drought	People on wells can run out of water, however, most people pay to have water brought in.
Extreme Temperature	The Town has had a lot of people with frozen pipes. The Fire Department can be used as a warming center.
Flood	The Town has road closures due to washouts, and snow melt has also led to flooding. The Town has nearly 52 miles of waterfront property which leads to homes that flood due to high lake levels.
Geological Hazards	The Town has reported more earthquake activity, but no infrastructure damage. The Town also has no concern with landslides or steep slopes.
Severe Storm	High wind events knock trees and wires down which leads to power outages.



Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Severe Winter Storm	Heavy snowfall impacts people's roofs and homes in the Town. Some barn collapses have been reported, and icing events have impacted wires/electricity in the past.
Wildfire	No significant concerns because events are typically well maintained. The Town had some grass fires in January (prior to all of the snowfall).

28.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Town of Lyme 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	No known impacts	Local Roads	<p>County Route 57 - Flooding concerns; if the lake is rolling, part of this road is flooded. Town has had to block off the road before.</p> <p>South Shore Road- Water comes up over the road with debris, and floods houses on the opposite side of the road.</p> <p>Church Street- When there is a heavy precipitation event, back yards and basements are flooded. There is some sort of drainage issue that needs to be evaluated.</p> <p>Old Town Springs Road - All the houses located along this road experience yard flooding which impacts the septic system. The issue is unknown, and it could be the fact that the road is higher.</p> <p>County Route 125- Rainwater comes down hill and across the road and leads to flood issues.</p> <p>Washington Street- Flooding from the Village occurs and drainage evaluation is needed.</p> <p>Circle Drive- Houses need basements pumped during the high precipitation events and during the thaw.</p>



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
			<p>Beach Road- There are issues with flooding from County Route 57 to the Pavement Ends.</p> <p>State Park Road-There are issues with flooding from County Route 57 to Long Pt Street.</p> <p>Three Mile Point- There are flood issues, and the reasons are unknown.</p>
Airports	No known impacts	Major Employers	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Businesses	No known impacts	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	No known impacts	Natural Resources	There are erosion concerns with the lake. The County had to rebuild Isthmus due to erosion problems and the Highway Department has done work on South Shore Road due to erosion related issues.
Bridges	<p>Bridge on Morris Track Road is very narrow and only one vehicle can move across it.</p> <p>Another bridge is vulnerable to flooding along NYS Route 12E which is state owned bridge.</p>	Neighborhoods	See local roads for more information.
City Hall/Courthouse	The Town Hall is connected to the Highway Garage and has backup power that can power both. The Town Hall facility is old and has experienced wind damage and is experiencing some leaking issues from heavy melting snow. There is most likely a mold issue from the leaking.	Parks and Recreational Sites	The Town has a beach that was impacted by flooding. There is also a State park located on State Park Road that had to shut down due to water encroaching on State Park road.
College/University	Not applicable	Place of Worship	There is one Church that has to pump out their basement frequently, and it is located on Main Street and Church Street.
Community Centers/Hubs	There are wind damages to the fire hall and heavy downpours also result in flooding behind the fire hall.	Private Property	No known impacts
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic	In past years there have been issues with algae, but in recent years there have not been too many problems.	Public Transportation	No known impacts.



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	The Town also has a Marina that has been impacted by high and low lake levels.		
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	The Town is taking over the Old Cedar Grove Cemetery that is located right on the water and the shoreline is corroded. There are concerns about additional damage to the cemetery. The cemetery was previously abandoned.	Schools (K-12)	The schools are in the Town and have backup power. No known impacts.
Culverts	Robinson Road and Iron Bridge Road have culverts that are deteriorating and need to be replaced.	Small Businesses	County Route 57 has a small business that was impacted by flooding. Not many people could visit the business during this time.
Elder-care Facilities	Not applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	No known impacts
Fire/Police Stations	Both fire stations have backup power and there are no local police stations. Three Mile Bay Fire Station has a backup generator, but no automatic switch.	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	The highway garage is severely undersized and has suffered wind damage and leaks. There are numerous pieces of equipment that are stored outside (including a Grader, John Deere Tractor, FWD Snow Blower, Thirty Foot Dump Trailer, Wayne Sweeper, Low Boy, Mack Dump Truck, Dozer, and a Devlon Loader) which reduces the lifespan of the equipment and affects the continuity of operations performed by the Town Highway.
Gas Stations	No known impacts	Utilities	No known impacts
Highways	See local roads	Wastewater Treatment Plants	One treatment plant is located in the area; however, it is located within the Village.
Hospitals	Not applicable	Waterfront	See other sections
Other	Fire at battery storage for solar farms has created concerns of air pollution and air borne chemicals.	Drinking Water Resources	Some people do not have water because it is too expensive to get new residents hooked up to the water.

28.4.5 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	None	None	-	None	Low
Drought	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stay the same	Low
Extreme Temperature	Heat-Increase Cold-Decrease	Heat-stay the same Cold-Stay the same	-	Heat-stay the same Cold-Stay the same	Medium
Flood	Decrease	Increase	-	Increase	High
Geologic Hazards	Landslide-Stayed the same Earthquake-Increase	Landslide-Stay the same Earthquake-Stay the same	-	Landslide-Stay the same Earthquake-Increase	Medium
Severe Weather	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Severe Winter Weather	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	High
Wildfire	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Low

28.4.6 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		
United Methodist Church	Place of Worship	X	X	Action 2025- LymeT - 07.	-



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.

28.5 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.

28.5.1 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?	Jefferson County
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Floodplain is tracked
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	Not fully built out- no buildable land inventory

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	8	0	0	8
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	7	0	0	7
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	16	0	0	16
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	19	0	0	19
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				



Total Permits	9	0	1	10
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
None Identified					

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
Event Center	Commercial	7	State Route 12E	None Identified	Fully Built

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
Town Garage	Local Government	-	-	None Identified	Being discussed
Town Hall	Local Government	-	-	None Identified	Early Planning Stages

28.6 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.

28.6.1 NFIP Statistics

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

Table M. Lyme NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	26
# Claims (Losses)	15
Total Loss Payments	\$99,521.08
# 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

28.6.2 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.	Portions of County Route 57, Three Mile Point, County Route 125, Independence Point, Park Drive, Church Street (Refer to tables above).
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?	Richard Ingerson, Zoning Enforcement Officer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Zoning Enforcement
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 #2 of 1993
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	9/2/93- FEMA is in process of doing updated
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Permit Review; Elevation Certificates; Inspections



NFIP Topic	Comments
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Lack of 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, more localized training directed towards nature of the Town
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	Inspections
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Unsure
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 the special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	Not tracked by Town
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Yes, there are structures not in floodplain that flood, unsure how many structures
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?	None
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Unsure. This is done by the banks.
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	This is done by the banks
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
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?	Site Plan Review; Setbacks from shoreline
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: March 14, 2011 CAV: May 26, 2021
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

28.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Lyme 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 Lyme to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.



28.7.1 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 Lyme 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
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Local Law #2 of 1993	<p>The purpose of this chapter is to promote public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program 	Floodplain Administrator
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code -	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	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
	Article 14 §460-467, 03/20/24	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.	
Subdivision Code	Yes, Subdivision Law, June 2019	This law has been enacted for the purpose of providing for the future growth and development of the town and affording adequate facilities for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health and welfare of its population. Land uses (for example—lot utilization area, lot exclusion area, setbacks) are regulated by the Town of Lyme Zoning Law.	Town Administration
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Local Law 1 of 1989	For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety and welfare, and the most desirable use for which the land in each district may be adapted, of conserving the value of buildings and of enhancing the value of land throughout the Town, pursuant to the authority conferred by Article 16 of the Town Law and Section 10 of Municipal Home Rule Law, and in accordance with a general plan, with reasonable consideration, among other things, of the character of each district and its peculiar suitability for the particular uses, the Town Board of the Town of Lyme in the County of Jefferson, State of New York, hereby ordains and enacts this local law. Pursuant to Municipal Home Rule Law, where this law is inconsistent with the Town Law, General Municipal Law, or any other State Law, this local law shall control and supersede those inconsistent laws	Zoning Enforcement

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 Lyme. 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, 2010 Comprehensive Plan	The Comprehensive Plan is one of a Town's most important documents. It identifies the Town's existing conditions, establishes the community's vision and goals, and sets a framework for achieving its objectives and desired development patterns. The contents of a Comprehensive Plan are particularly important in the context of local land use law, as NYS Law requires a Town's Zoning Ordinance to be in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan. Ultimately, the Zoning Ordinance is a tool used to implement the Comprehensive Plan. Town plans to revisit Plan to make any updated needed.	Town Administration
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes, 2024	An Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) outlines how an agency or facility will respond to a disaster, emergency or hazard.	Deputy Supervisor
Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan	Yes, LWRP	A Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan (LWRP) is a community-driven document that provides guidance on future policies, projects, and actions specifically related to the waterfront ⁴ . The program aims to address local and regional waterway issues, improve water quality and natural areas, guide development away from sensitive resources, promote public waterfront access, and provide for redevelopment of underutilized waterfronts.	Town Administration

28.7.2 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 Lyme. 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 Lyme. 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
Grant Writer	Yes	The Town has one grant writer on staff.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Town Department plows snow and performs tree maintenance.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	The Town has mutual aid with the County and the Village.
Planning Board	Yes	There are five members on the Planning Board.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	There are eight staff members in the Highway Department.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	There are six members on the Zoning Board of Appeals.
Other	Yes	Water Board

28.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Lyme.

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, unsure of exact use
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, Salt Barn
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes, Water and fire
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, Water and fire
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No



Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
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
Other State funding programs	Yes, REDI funds for a park and ADDIJENNY funds
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

28.7.4 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	Yes, an organization creates one
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	Yes, Fire Department goes to the school for fire prevention and EMS education
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes, post on website if a road is closed
Local News	Yes, for local events in the Town
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes, Fire Department and evacuation drills
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	Yes, Facebook page where posts are made
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes, County



Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Other	No

28.7.5 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	None, Not a Concern
Drought	Weak
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Strong
Geological Hazards	None, Not a Concern
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Wildfire	Weak

28.8 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.

28.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Town did not participate in the last plan.

28.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- The Town has performed upgrades to roadways and culverts as they have the funding to do so.



28.8.3 Identified Issues

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

- The Town has reported flooding along County Route 57, South Shore Road, Church Street, Old Town Springs Road, County Route 125, Washington Street, Circle Drive, Beach Road, State Park Road, and Three Mile Point. The Town is unaware as to why each of these roadway's flood.
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding due to undersized culverts and bridges. It is assumed that some culverts and bridges may be undersized and contribute to flooding. Robinson Road and Iron Bridge Road have culverts that have been identified as undersized and are deteriorating. The Town also has a bridge on Morris Track Road and one on NYS Route 12 E that are both undersized and are vulnerable to flooding. The Town knows other culverts and bridges also need to be upsized but needs an inventory of where to focus on.
- The Town Hall building has experienced wind damage and is experiencing roof leaks due to the increasing weight of heavy snow that melts. Additionally, the Town believes there is a mold issue in the Town Hall roof due to the continued leaking.
- The Highway Garage is attached to the Town Hall which has structural stability issues that need to be repaired. The Highway Garage is severely undersized and has also experienced structural issues, including wind damage and leaks. Numerous pieces of equipment currently sit outside which impacts the lifespan of the equipment which hinders the Highway Department from being able to perform continuity of operations. The Town currently has to leave a grader, John Deere Tractor, FWD Snow Blower, Thirty Foot Dump Trailer, Wayne Sweeper, Low Boy, Mack Dump Truck, Dozer, and a Devlon Loader.
- The Town experiences general erosion issues on the lakeshore and the Town has had to bring in loads of sand to try and reduce the amount of erosion that occurs.
- The Town is taking over the Old Cedar Grove Cemetery, which is a historical site, as the cemetery was previously abandoned. The Cemetery is located right on the water and the shoreline is greatly corroded. There are also concerns about additional damage to the cemetery.
- The United Methodist Church is a facility that is located in the Town floodplain but is not Town owned.



28.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Lyme 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-LymeT-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 along County Route 57, South Shore Road, Church Street, Old Town Springs Road, County Route 125, Washington Street, Circle Drive, Beach Road, State Park Road, and Three Mile Point. The Town is unaware as to why each of these roadway's flood.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct flood studies to determine the best and most cost-effective solution to reduce flooding along County Route 57, South Shore Road, Church Street, Old Town Springs Road, County Route 125, Washington Street, Circle Drive, Beach Road, State Park Road, and Three Mile Point. 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, 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- LymeT -02. Bridge and Culvert Upsize and Inventory

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department, NYSDOT	
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. It is assumed that some culverts and bridges may be undersized and contribute to flooding. Robinson Road and Iron Bridge Road have culverts that have been identified as undersized and are deteriorating. The Town also has a bridge on Morris Track Road and one on NYS Route 12 E that are both undersized and are vulnerable to flooding. The Town knows other culverts and bridges 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 on Robinson Road, Iron Bridge Road, Morris Track Road and NYS Route 12 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, 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.



Action 2025- LymeT -03. Upgrade Town Hall Facility

Lead Agency:	Town Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town Hall building has experienced wind damage and is experiencing roof leaks due to the increasing weight of heavy snow that melts. Additionally, the Town believes there is a mold issue in the Town Hall roof due to the continued leaking.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will have an engineer evaluate the Town Hall roof and make suggestions to upgrade the roof to ensure that it can withstand the weight of the snow that continues to impact the Town. The Town will also remove any mold that is present under the current roof so that it does not impact those in the facility. The Town will also ensure that the siding on the facility is able to withstand the wind speeds that the Town experiences.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after engineer	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will protect structures from collapse from snow loads associated with severe winter weather and from wind damage associated with severe weather and severe winter weather, and any debris which the winds may elevate. This action also ensures that there is no mold issue in the Town Hall.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Structures may be utilized by the public. This action will protect the individuals and groups within this structure from outside impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future structures would need to meet design standards.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Town's capabilities to ensure a safe Town-owned facility that can continue to perform continuity of operations.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severity but decrease the frequency of severe weather events such as high winds and severe winter weather. This action considers the chance of heavier snowfalls.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Build new structures	Costly, unnecessary
	Replace the roof without referencing changes in building standards	May result in same issue



Action 2025- LymeT -04. Highway Garage Improvements

Lead Agency:	Town Highway	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Highway Garage is attached to the Town Hall which has structural stability issues that need to be repaired. The Highway Garage is severely undersized and has also experienced structural issues, including wind damage and leaks. Numerous pieces of equipment currently sit outside which impacts the lifespan of the equipment which hinders the Highway Department from being able to perform continuity of operations. The Town currently has to leave a grader, John Deere Tractor, FWD Snow Blower, Thirty Foot Dump Trailer, Wayne Sweeper, Low Boy, Mack Dump Truck, Dozer, and a Devlon Loader.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will consult with an engineer to determine the best location and size for an upgraded and weather-proofed highway garage facility that has the capacity to store all the vehicles that should be kept inside, while having room for the Highway Department to be able to perform continuity of operations within the garage. The Highway Department will be responsible for ensuring routine maintenance is performed in the garage. The Town will also ensure the new garage has a backup power source.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on Engineer	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Town will have a proper-sized Highway Garage that can store all of the tools that need to be kept in a more temperature-controlled setting.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Town population will be better protected by a fully prepared Highway Department.	
Impact on Future Development:	Any future development will have support from a fully prepared Highway Department with functioning equipment due to proper storage and maintenance of all equipment.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any critical facilities will have support from a fully prepared Highway Department with functioning equipment due to proper storage and maintenance of all equipment.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Highway Departments functionality which allows for more efficient work to be performed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severity but decrease the frequency of severe weather events such as high winds and severe winter weather. This action considers the chance of more severe weather and temperature extremes.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Rely on neighboring municipalities for equipment	Does not fix current issue of leaks and damage in the facility



Town of Lyme

	Rely on neighboring County for equipment	Does not fix current issue of leaks and damage in the facility
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Action 2025- LymeT -05. Erosion Issues

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department, Village of Chaumont Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town experiences general erosion issues on the lakeshore and the Town has had to bring in loads of sand to try and reduce the amount of erosion that occurs.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town and Village will work together to conduct an erosion study to come up with ideas to implement to reduce erosion related issues. Once the best and most cost-effective solution is determined, the Village and Town will work together to implement it.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Erosion Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Reduced damage to lakeshore and surrounding infrastructure as a result of heavy rain or flooding.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable communities that would lose infrastructure in relation to the erosion on the lakeshore will be less likely to suffer damage or service interruptions.	
Impact on Future Development:	Areas with resilient infrastructure encourage residential and commercial development and improve economic resiliency.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain functional during heavy rain or flooding events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Emergency vehicles and first responders will have sufficient access to communities to render aid when needed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken for an increase in heavy rain and flood events as a result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project, Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects, Natural Resource Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Does not help prevent and reduce erosion
	Continue to lay sand bags	Does not stop the problem



Action 2025- LymeT -06. Old Cedar Grove Cemetery

Lead Agency:	Town Planning	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town is taking over the Old Cedar Grove Cemetery, which is a historical site, as the cemetery was previously abandoned. The Cemetery is located right on the water and the shoreline is greatly corroded. There are also concerns about additional damage to the cemetery.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will consult with an engineer to determine possible protection that can be taken for a historical cemetery. Some possible protections may include floodwalls to manage the shoreline or relocation. Once the best and most effective solution is the Town will implement it.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation measure is selected	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, DAR Historic Preservation Grants, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Town will be able to better protect the Cemetery from the corroded shoreline.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some populations may be impacted by the corrosion occurring by the cemetery as well.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action ensures that any future development that is located around the cemetery may occur without concerns of corrosion issues.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's capability to reduce vulnerabilities to Town owned property.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severity but decrease the frequency of severe weather events such as high winds and severe weather. This action considers the chance of more severe weather and winter weather which may impact the cemetery. .	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Sell cemetery to another entity	Historical protections may not allow for selling the cemetery and interest has not been expressed
	Rely on County to take it over	Property of the Town; County has other high priority items to take care of



Action 2025- LymeT -07. 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:	The United Methodist Church is a facility that is located in the Town floodplain but is not Town owned.	
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will contact the facility owners and will explain the mitigation measures available, including conducting a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures would be needed at the United Methodist Church 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 the Town to carry 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 the Church, which is a critical facility that may operate as a shelter, which maintains 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



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-LymeT-01.	Flood Prone Roadways	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-LymeT-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-LymeT -03.	Upgrade Town Hall Facility	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	High
Action 2025-LymeT -04.	Highway Garage Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-LymeT -05.	Erosion Issues	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-LymeT -06.	Old Cedar Grove Cemetery	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-LymeT -07.	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)