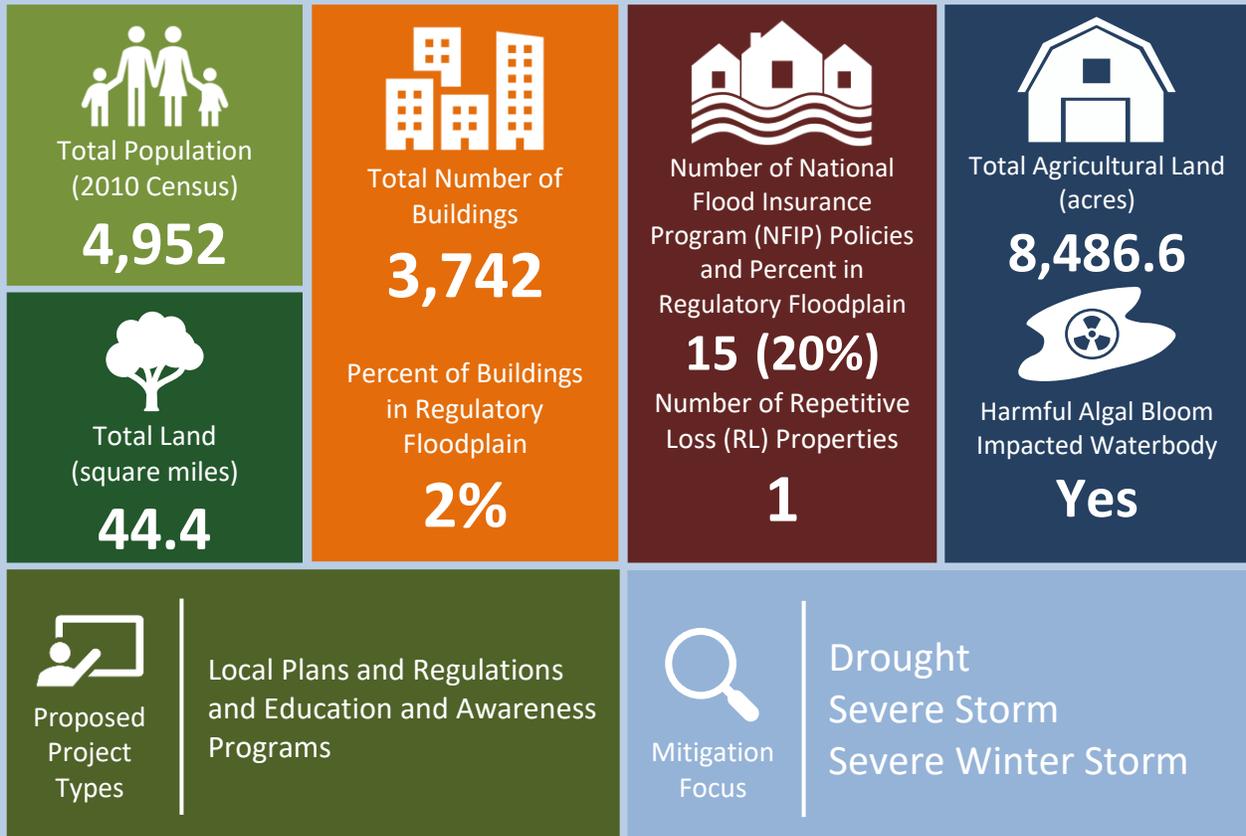
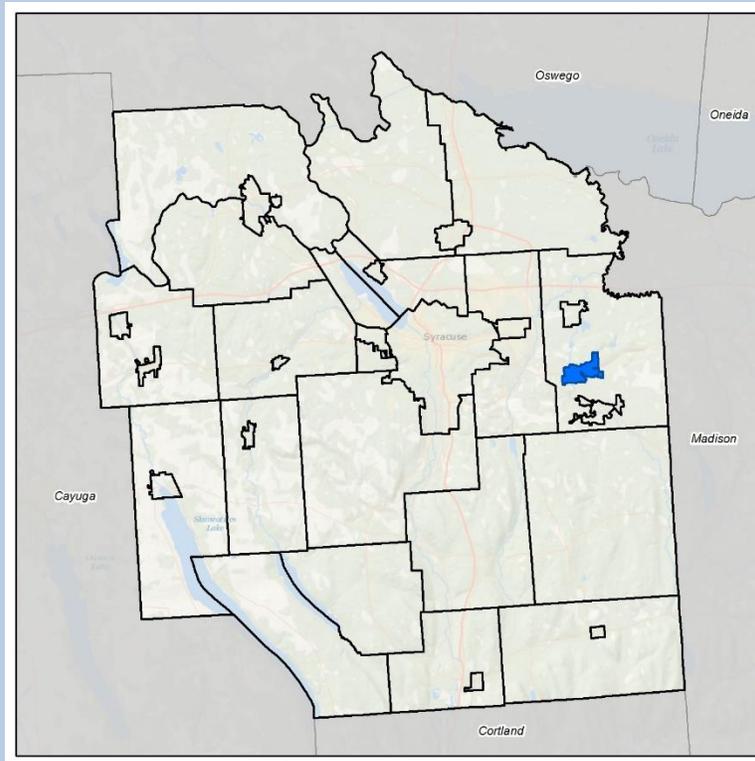




MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Town of La Fayette





9.16 TOWN OF LAFAYETTE

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

9.16.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Daniel Fitzpatrick Title: Supervisor Phone Number: 315-247-1600 Address: 77 US Route 11 N LaFayette, NY 13084 Email: fitzervisor@gmail.com	Name: Ralph Lamson Title: Code Enforcement Officer Phone Number: 315-677-5371 Address: 77 US Route 11 N LaFayette, NY 13084 Email: codes@townoflafayette.com
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Ralph Lamson Title: Code Enforcement Officer Phone Number: 315-677-5371 Address: 77 US Route 11 N LaFayette, NY 13084 Email: codes@townoflafayette.com	

9.16.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of LaFayette lies in the southern interior of Onondaga County in western New York State. The Town of LaFayette has a total area of 39.6 square miles. Development within the town has been sparse. The majority of the land is agricultural or woodland. Within the flood plains of the town, development is limited to single family residences and small businesses. Butternut Creek flows into the Jamesville Reservoir located in the northeast corner of the Town. Onondaga Creek flows north into the Onondaga Dam Reservoir area located in the Onondaga Town Indian Reservation. North-south highways Interstate 81 and US Route 11 intersect US Route 20 by LaFayette hamlet. New York State Route 11A is a north-south highway in the town that parallels US-11. Tully Valley is located on NY-11A in the southwest part of LaFayette. The Town of LaFayette bordered by the Town of Onondaga and the Onondaga Town Indian Reservation to the northwest, the Town of DeWitt to the north, the Town of Pompey to the east, the Towns of Fabius and Tully to the south, and the Town of Otisco to the west. There are several communities located within the town: Baileys Settlement (hamlet), Big Bend (hamlet), Cardiff (hamlet), Collingwood (hamlet), LaFayette (hamlet), and Onativia (hamlet). The estimated 2016 population was 4,919, a 0.7 percent decrease from the 2010 Census (4,952). The Town of LaFayette is governed by a supervisor and four councilors.

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 7.8 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 15.3 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.



History and Cultural Resources

The town is within the former Central New York Military Tract, but was partly in an area reserved for members of the Onondaga tribe. The first settler arrived around 1797. Land was purchased from the Onondagas in April 1817 and resold to settlers in 1822. The Town of LaFayette was formed in 1825 from parts of the Towns of Pompey and Onondaga. It was named from the Marquis de La Fayette, who was at that time here, passing through the county early in June.

Growth/Development Trends

Table 9.16-1 summarizes major residential/commercial development and any known or anticipated major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development that is likely to occur within the municipality in the next five years (as of August 2018). Refer to the map in Figure 9.16.1 of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.16-9.16-1. Growth and Development

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g. Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or Parcel ID)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
Recent Development from 2013 to present					
Jamesville Grove	Res.	16	Jamesville Grove Road	None Identified	Completed.
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
None Anticipated					

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

9.16.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of LaFayette

Onondaga County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Town of LaFayette’s history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Onondaga County. Table 9.1-2 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the town experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.16-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
April – May 2011	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-Line Winds (FEMA-DR-1993)	Yes	A slow moving warm front pushed northward across central New York late in the afternoon on April 25th. Severe weather developed, and in addition to reports of severe wind damage and hail, plenty of wind shear in the vicinity of the warm front allowed for a few super-cell thunderstorms and tornadoes to develop. In addition, areas of heavy rain caused significant flash flooding in several locations of central New York.	Although the county was impacted, the town did not report damages.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			On May 26, a deep upper level low pressure system shifted east from the mid-Mississippi Valley region through the afternoon and evening, allowing numerous showers and thunderstorms to develop. Many reports of large hail and damaging winds occurred in central New York.	
June 30- July 1, 2015	Flash Flood	No	An unseasonably strong storm system tapping into above normal moisture sources across the Great Lakes and Northeast triggered multiple heavy rain producing thunderstorms across the region. Localized torrential rainfall in central New York caused serious urban flash flooding in the Syracuse, NY metropolitan area. Damages are estimated between three and five million dollars.	Although the county was impacted, the town did not report damages.
July 1-3, 2017	Flash Flood Events	No	A tropical moisture laden air mass produced numerous showers and thunderstorms which traveled repeatedly over the same areas of the Finger Lakes Region and Upper Mohawk Valley. Widespread flash and urban flooding developed in portions of Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oneida counties. Hardest hit areas were the villages and towns of Moravia, Chittenango, Oneida, and Utica to name a few. Total rainfall amounts along a narrow corridor from Moravia to Utica generally ranged from 2.5 to 5 inches, most of which fell in less than 1 to 2 hours. Total damages from this event range from \$10-\$15 million dollars Countywide.	The town sustained \$800,000 in flood damage to roughly a dozen roads in the town. The town applied for FEMA assistance.

Notes:

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

9.16.4 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. This section provides a summary of exposure and impacts from significant hazards of concern as identified by the Town of LaFayette. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

Hazard Risk Ranking

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





As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating town or village may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Onondaga County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Town of LaFayette. The Town of LaFayette has reviewed the County hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

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

- The town reviewed the calculated hazard rankings and agreed with the results.

Table 9.16-3. Town of LaFayette Hazard Ranking Input

HAZARD	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Geologic	Harmful Algal Bloom	Invasive Species	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm
RELATIVE RISK FACTOR	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	High

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

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

Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 3.9 – 4.9

Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 3.8

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

Critical Facilities Flood Risk

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

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

Table 9.16-4. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	
7-600931 - Palmer Feed Mill, Inc.	Bulk Chemical Storage	X	X	-	-	T. LaFayette-2

Source: FEMA 2016, SOPA 2018

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:





- The west side of the Tully Valley is within the town and is vulnerable to potential landslides (Bear Mountain landslide was a large landslide in 1993 that damaged four houses and impacted 55 acres.).

9.16.5 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

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

Planning and Regulatory Capability

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

Table 9.19.16-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools

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



Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Local	Codes Office	Drafted in 2016, in process of codifying
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Local	Codes Office	May 1987
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Federal, State, Local	Codes Office	Drafted in 2016, in process of codifying
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	State, Local	Codes Office	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Codes Office	Drafted in 2016, in process of codifying
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Local	Codes Office	Drafted in 2010, in process of codifying
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local	Codes Office	2012
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-

Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 9.16-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Town Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	Environmental Board-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Town/Sheriff and shared services agreement
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	C+S Engineers



Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	C+S Engineers
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	C+S Engineers
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Ralph Lamson
Surveyor(s)	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	C+S Engineers
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Warning systems/services	No	-
Emergency Manager	No	-
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Leana West
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Engineers C/S
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Code Enforcement/Highway Dept/Engineers

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.16-7. Fiscal Capabilities

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

Community Classifications

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



Table 9.16-8. Community Classifications

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	8	7/15/2008
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	No	-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	Yes	-	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:

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

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

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

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

Self-Assessment of Capability

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





Table 9.16-9. Self-Assessment Capability for the Municipality

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

National Flood Insurance Program

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

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Ralph Lamson, CEO

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The Town of LaFayette maintains lists/inventories of properties that have been flood damaged and informally keeps records of property owners who are interested in mitigation. Flooding usually impacts roadways and several resident’s basements. The town does not make substantial damage estimates.

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

Table 9.16-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of Lafayette	15	9	\$26,105	1	0	3

Source: FEMA Region 2 2018.

(1) Policies, claims, RL, and SRL statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and are current as of June 30, 2018. Total number of RL properties does not include SRL properties. Number of claims represents claims closed by July 31, 2018.

(2) Total building and content losses from the claims file provided by FEMA Region 2.

(3) Number of policies inside and outside of flood zones is based on latitude and longitude coordinates provided by FEMA Region 2 in the policy file. FEMA noted that for a property with more than one entry, more than one policy may have been in force or more than one Geographic Information System (GIS) specification was possible. Number of policies and claims, and claims total, exclude properties outside Onondaga County boundary, based on provided latitude and longitude coordinates.

RL Repetitive Loss
SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

Resources

The FPA is the sole person responsible for floodplain administration. NFIP administration services and functions include permit review and inspections. The town has not had to assessments yet. The town prominently displays the town’s NFIP Floodplain mapping in Town Hall, and posts on the town website, along with available information on the NFIP program. The FPA noted that they do not have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change. However, they feel adequately supported and do not feel there are any barriers to running an effective floodplain management program. The FPA noted they would consider





attending continuing education and/or certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the County for all local floodplain administrators.

Compliance History

The Town of LaFayette is in good-standing in the NFIP. The most recent compliance audit [e.g. Community Assistance Visit (CAV)] was September 14, 1993. The town maintains compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP through the adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements (e.g. regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas), floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community.

Regulatory

The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for the Town of LaFayette meets FEMA and State minimum standards. The FPA noted that there are other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g. site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements. The FPA stated that the Village is part of the Community Rating System (CRS) program to reduce flood insurance premiums for their insured and would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally.

Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, each community was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their community's progress in plan integration. A summary is provided below. In addition, the community identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures, which is also indicated below.

Planning

Existing Integration

Existing planning documents in the town include a collection of initiatives and plans that integrate hazard mitigation. These planning resources collectively help the town to guide land use and development to protect critical resources and ensure the town continues providing relevant services to the community. These services include potential hazard mitigation improvements through flood protection, education and awareness, regulations, and smart growth principles.

Comprehensive Plan: The 2012 Town of LaFayette Comprehensive Plan (Comprehensive Plan) serves as a blueprint for future action by the Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, and the community as it deals with growth and change. The Comprehensive Plan works to promote the health, safety, and the general welfare of the people of LaFayette, all while preserving the community's rural sense of place. Goals of the comprehensive plan that relate to hazard mitigation include: minimizing flood risk and the impacts associated with flooding, continuation of quality fire protection services for the town, and the protection of surface and groundwater resources. Enforcing DEC regulations regarding stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPP), discouraging development in the 100-year floodplain, encouraging the capture and reuse of rainwater, and providing training and proper resources to the LaFayette Fire Department are listed as plan recommendations for the town to ensure protection from natural disaster. The Town of LaFayette's Comprehensive Plan Comprehensive Plan includes areas of natural hazard risk and refers to the local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Stormwater Management Plan: The Town of LaFayette is an MS4 Regulated Community and has a formal Stormwater Management Plan. The Plan specifies projects/actions/initiatives to reduce the volume of stormwater or otherwise mitigate stormwater flooding.



Disaster Preparedness Plan: The purpose of the 2003 Town of LaFayette Disaster Preparedness Plan is to provide awareness and outline action steps relating to the potential hazards within the town. The plan applies to all the Town of LaFayette and focuses on three major hazard types: 1) transportation hazards related to the convergence of State Routes 11 and 20 and Interstate 81, 2) geographic hazards including floodplains, landslides and land subsidence, and mudboils, and 3) weather related hazards such as blizzards, high winds, drought, and flooding. The Plan outlines the sequence of actions upon notification of an emergency, basic responsibilities and functions for emergency preparedness, operational procedures, hazard prevention and mitigation, disaster recovery planning, and disaster emergency contacts. Strategies for hazard prevention and mitigation include education and public awareness, regulation of areas susceptible to recurring hazards through zoning, sensible land use management, monitoring of potential disaster conditions, and regulation policies for the development of hazard sensitive areas, among others. In conjunction with these mitigation strategies, town government officials are called to advocate for state and federal resources in the instance of disaster recovery. In addition, collaboration between neighborhood organizations, Town Boards, and delegated personnel is listed as a critical factor to mitigate hazards and prevent risks within the Town of LaFayette. The town continues to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.

Onondaga Hazard Mitigation Plan: The Town of LaFayette continues to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0. The town supports County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.

The Town of LaFayette does not have a Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Economic Development Plan, Watershed or Stream Corridor Management Plan, Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Post-Disaster Recovery Plan/Strategic Recovery Plan, resilience plan/strategy, or Climate Adaptation Plan/strategy. The town has a Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plan(s) and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Updates to the Comprehensive Plan or new plans could include information on natural hazard risk and resilience and refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

Existing Integration

The town has multiple ordinances pertaining to the mitigation of hazards. These ordinances include the Establishment of Boards (see Operational and Administration below), Zoning Ordinance, and the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code. The municipal Code and ordinances are available on the town website: <https://www.townoflafayette.com/codes.html>.

Zoning Ordinance: The Town of LaFayette’s Zoning Ordinance was adopted in 1970 for the purpose of promoting the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the community and establishes the zoning districts and zoning map. The Zoning Ordinance (Article II Section B) creates a Floodplain District (F) in order to regulate the structures and uses within the floodplain.

The Town of LaFayette’s municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and site plan review process consider natural hazard risk and require developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard risk. The Planning Board/ZBA is provided with the flood plain ordinance and access to the Town Engineer to guide their decisions with respect to natural hazard risk management.



Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could incorporate consideration of natural hazards and resilience in the town ordinances.

Operational and Administration

Existing Integration

The town has established a Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals to review and issue land use decisions, which are primarily based on protecting the public health and safety and to assure compliance with local and state regulations and ordinances and the town's Comprehensive Plan.

Planning Board: The Town of LaFayette's Planning Board is made up of a Chair and two Board members. The Planning Board is responsible for following local laws.

Zoning Board: The Town of LaFayette's Zoning Board is made up of a Chair and four Board members. The Zoning Board is responsible for following local laws.

Mutual Aid Agreements: The Town of LaFayette works to create, enhance, and maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.

Stream Clearing: The Town of LaFayette supports efforts offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.

The Town of LaFayette does not have a municipal planner, contract planning firm, or boards or committees that include functions with respect to managing natural hazard risk. NFIP Floodplain Management functions are performed by the CEO. Stormwater Management functions are performed by O'Brein and Gene. The town contracts with firms that have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis as needed. The town relies on the Town Engineer to perform Substantial Damage Estimates. The town has staff with experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. No town staff have job descriptions that involve natural hazard risk and staff do not receive training or continuing professional education which supports natural hazard risk reduction. Town staff participate in NYSBOC which supports natural hazard risk reduction and builds hazard management capabilities. Stream cleanings are performed by the town Highway Department.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Staff could receive training regarding natural hazard mitigation.

Funding

Existing Integration

The Town of LaFayette's has a Capital Improvements Budget. The town has not pursued or been awarded grant funds for mitigation-related projects. The town does not have any other mechanisms to fiscally support hazard mitigation projects.

Pre-disaster mitigation funds will be available upon FEMA approval of this plan, along with other funding available through the state and federal sources, such as the NYS Department of Conservation (Climate Smart Communities Grants, Water Quality Improvements Program, Trees for Tribes), NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (Wastewater Infrastructure Engineering Planning, Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, Green Innovation Grant Program), New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (Clean Energy Communities Program), and Empire State Development.



Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could apply for grants and allocate funding from the municipal budget funding to support hazard mitigation projects.

Education and Outreach

Existing Integration

The Town of LaFayette conducts public outreach mechanisms/programs to inform citizens on natural hazards. The town operates a municipal website (<https://www.townoflafayette.com/>). The town's website posts information regarding upcoming community events and important municipal decisions. The website provides information related to current project information and a link to the Zoning Ordinance. The town also has a Facebook page and Twitter account.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could include information on natural hazards on the town website.

Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

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

Temporary and Permanent Housing

The Town of LaFayette has not identified potential sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster or potential sites suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired. To accommodate temporary housing needs, the county identified potential locations throughout the county, as shown in Section 4 (County Profile), Table 4-3 and Figure 4-18 that can be utilized by municipal residents.

To accommodate longer term housing needs of permanently displaced residents, there is an existing supply of vacant housing units within the county which may be able to satisfy and absorb those housing needs. The county also has ample buildable land availability throughout its communities to satisfy construction of new housing units if needed, as mapped in Section 4, figure 4-20 in Volume I of this plan. Of note, given the nature of the hazards of concern to Onondaga County, the extent of housing need is also not likely to exceed currently available housing stock for all but the most extreme and widespread hazard events.

Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

While the town has not established emergency shelters, they have identified the following as potential sheltering locations for residents:

- Fire House: Route 11 South. The capacity of the Fire House is unknown. It conforms with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.
- Schools: Route 20 West and Route 11 North. The capacity of the schools is unknown. They conform with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.

The Town of LaFayette has not established evacuation routes or evacuation procedures. Per the County Emergency Management Plan, in the event of a hazard occurrence, the Department of Emergency Management is tasked with coordinating evacuation procedures with the Sheriff's Department, the On-Scene Commander, the Transportation Coordinator, the ARC, hospitals, special facilities, the fire service and the Health Department.



The Sheriff's Department is responsible for implementing traffic control procedures including coordination of vehicular traffic and protection of resources, facilities and services in the affected areas. As noted in Section 4, Figure 4-19 in Volume I of this plan, the primary roads and highways are the evacuation routes for Onondaga County; the county is fortunate to have a variety of well-connected arterial and collector roadways to provide a variety of routing options during times of large-scale evacuation.

The American Red Cross (ARC) has primary contractual responsibility to provide sheltering, including short term housing, for Onondaga County individuals and families during an emergency occurring in Onondaga County. Services of the ARC include emergency sheltering needs, mass care, feeding, information and referral, and special population assistance. A confidential shelters list is maintained by the Department of Emergency Management and the ARC which identifies capacity for 15,000+ residents across Onondaga County. The ARC is responsible for maintaining shelter and temporary housing agreements with selected facilities.

9.16.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

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

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2013 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under 'Capability Assessment' presented previously in this annex.



Table 9.16-11. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
TLA-1a	Where appropriate, support retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation. Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.				No progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
TLA-1b	Where appropriate, support purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.				No progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
TLA-2	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction:							
	See above.				Ongoing capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Evidence of Success	Cost	
TLA-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0				Ongoing capability	Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						VBV-4 Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
						Cost		
TLA-4	Maintain compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP including adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements (e.g. regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas), floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community. Further meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives TLA.1a, 1b, 2, 8, 9 and 10.				Ongoing capability	Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
						Cost		
TLA-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.				Ongoing capability	Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
						Cost		
TLA-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.				Ongoing capability	Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
						Cost		
TLA-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.				Ongoing capability	Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2.
						Cost		





Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Cost		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability	
TLA-8	Support/Participate in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.				Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue	
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Ongoing capability	
TLA-9	Prominently display the town's NFIP Floodplain mapping in Town Hall, and post on the town website, along with available information on the NFIP program.				Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue	
						Level of Protection		2.	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete	
TLA-10	Participate in RL/SRL property owner outreach and education activities, provided by FEMA, as initiated and coordinated by the County initiative OC-35, described herein.								
	<p>Within the first year of Plan adoption, request FEMA to conduct a mitigation workshop targeting those communities with significant numbers of flood vulnerable properties and Repetitive Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss (RL/SRL) properties (e.g. Towns of Cicero, DeWitt, Elbridge, Lafayette, Lysander, Manlius; Village of Skaneateles; City of Syracuse). This program should address the specific interests and concerns of these flood vulnerable communities in the County which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaining a better understanding of the available mitigation grant programs, including the procedural requirements of a RL/SRL community under this program; Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can enhance their efforts to encourage and support property owners to mitigate their properties, Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can best leverage existing data, information and studies (e.g. NFIP data) to target specific properties for mitigation, and Learning what resources are available to conduct/complete Repetitive Loss Area Analyses, and gather critical data (e.g. structure elevations) to screen and move properties through the applicable mitigation grant programs. <p>The County shall promote this workshop through established groups and forums including the OC SWCD and the ongoing County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. Further, the County shall continue to conduct meetings as needed with these flood vulnerable communities, with the support of NYSOEM and FEMA, to assist communities as they work to address their flood vulnerable and RL/RSL properties.</p>								
	See above.					No progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
							Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority. Low flood risk.	





Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

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

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

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of LaFayette participated in a mitigation action workshop on January 14, 2019 and was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: FEMA 551 ‘Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures’ (March 2007) and FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013).

Table 9.16-13 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of LaFayette would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

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

Table 9.16-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.16-9.16-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
T. Lafayette -1	Tully Farms Road Stabilization	2, 4	Geologic/Landslide	The west side of Tully Valley along Tully Farms Road is susceptible to landslides. This area of the town has a history of landslides occurring, with a major event occurring in 1993. The hillside is not stabilized and if a heavy rain event were to occur, the potential for a landslide increases.	The town will conduct a geological study to determine if vegetation, netting, or another solution is needed. The town will then carry out the recommended actions of the study.	No	None anticipated	1 year	Town DPW	\$30,000	Road stays open, no loss of tax dollars	HMGP, PDM, USGS	Medium	LPR	PR
T. Lafayette -2	Palmer Feed Mill Mitigation	1, 2	Flood	Palmer Feed Mill, located at 6320 Palmer Road, is located within the floodplain, making it susceptible to damages during flood events. The building is currently not mitigated to protect it from a 500-year event.	The town will discuss mitigation options to protect the Feed Mill from flood damages with the facilities manager such as raising the building, raising utilities, relocation, and floodproofing. The town will assist the property owner in acquiring necessary funding assistance to	Yes	None	6 months	Floodplain Administrator	<\$100 for town outreach, mitigation costs dependent on selected action	Mill protected from flooding damages	Town budget for outreach; HMGP, PDM, FMA, CDBG for mitigation of facility	High	EAP	PI





Table 9.16-9.16-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
					carry out the selected mitigation action and protect the Mill to the 500-year flood elevation										

Notes:

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

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (N/A) is inserted if this does not apply.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

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

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

- FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
- HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- PDM Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

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

Mitigation Category:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

CRS Category:

- Preventative Measures (PR) - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.





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

Critical Facility:

Yes  Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain



Table 9.16-9.16-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
T. LaFayette-1	Tully Farms Road Stabilization	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	Medium
T. LaFayette-2	Palmer Feed Mill Mitigation	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	High

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



9.16.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.16.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

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

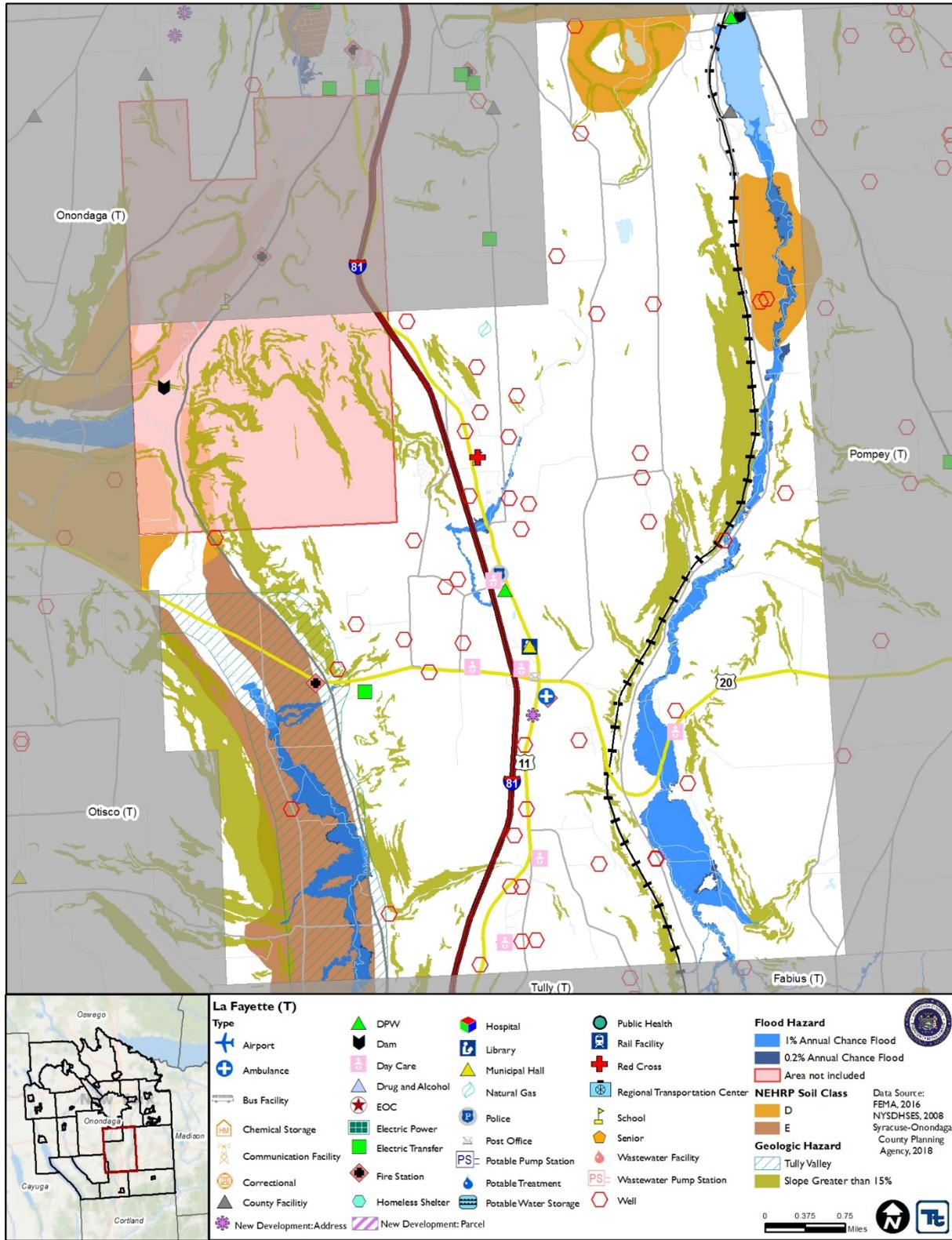
Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meetings).

9.16.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

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



Figure 9.16-1. Town of Lafayette Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Tully Farms Road Stabilization		
Project Number:	Town of LaFayette-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Geologic/Landslide		
Description of the Problem:	The west side of Tully Valley along Tully Farms Road is susceptible to landslides. This area of the town has a history of landslides occurring, with a major event occurring in 1993. The hillside is not stabilized and if a heavy rain event were to occur, the potential for a landslide increases.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The town will conduct a geological study to determine if vegetation, netting, or another solution is needed. The town will then carry out the recommended actions of the study.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	To be determined by study	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Road stays open. Town does not lose tax dollars due to road closures.
Useful Life:	Dependent on solution	Goals Met:	2, 4
Estimated Cost:	\$30,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural Systems Protections
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	Medium	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, PDM, USGS
Responsible Organization:	Town DPW	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues
	Relocate roadway	N/A	Not feasible. Would isolate population.
	Plant vegetation without study	\$5,000	May not fully solve problem. Full understanding of problem necessary.
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Tully Farms Road Stabilization	
Project Number:	Town of LaFayette-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	0	
Property Protection	1	Protects area from landslides
Cost-Effectiveness	0	
Technical	0	
Political	1	There is public support for the project
Legal	1	The town has the authority to complete the project
Fiscal	0	
Environmental	1	
Social	0	
Administrative	0	
Multi-Hazard	0	Geologic
Timeline	0	
Agency Champion	1	Town DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	6	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	Medium	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Palmer Feed Mill Mitigation		
Project Number:	Town of LaFayette-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood		
Description of the Problem:	Palmer Feed Mill, located at 6320 Palmer Road, is located within the floodplain, making it susceptible to damages during flood events. The building is currently not mitigated to protect it from a 500-year event.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The town will discuss mitigation options to protect the Feed Mill from flood damages with the facilities manager such as raising the building, raising utilities, relocation, and floodproofing. The town will assist the property owner in acquiring necessary funding assistance to carry out the selected mitigation action and protect the Mill to the 500-year flood elevation		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	500-year flood event	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Mill protected from flooding damages
Useful Life:	30 years	Goals Met:	1, 2
Estimated Cost:	<\$100 for town outreach, mitigation costs dependent on selected action	Mitigation Action Type:	Education and Awareness Program
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	6 months
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	6 months	Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget for outreach; HMGP, PDM, FMA, CDBG for mitigation of facility
Responsible Organization:	Floodplain Administrator	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues
	Town acquires Mill	N/A	Mill not interested in buyout by town
	Elevate entire Mill	N/A	Not technically feasible
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Palmer Feed Mill Mitigation	
Project Number:	Town of LaFayette-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	0	
Property Protection	1	Mill protected to 500-year flood level
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	0	Town has the authority to conduct outreach. Mitigation dependent on private owner.
Fiscal	1	Town has funds to conduct outreach
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	0	Flood
Timeline	1	6 months
Agency Champion	1	Floodplain Administrator
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	11	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	