



27. TOWN OF LYNDON

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

27.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Lyndon identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process 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.

Table 27-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 27-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: George Schneider Jr., Highway Superintendent Address: 852 Lyndon Center Road, Cuba, NY 14727 Phone Number: (716) 676-9928 Email: lyndonhighway@yahoo.com	Name/Title: Emily Robinson, Clerk Address: 852 Lyndon Center Road, Cuba, NY 14727 Phone Number: (716) 676-9928 Email: townclerk14737@yahoo.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Bobbi Elderkin, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 852 Lyndon Center Road, Cuba, NY 14727 Phone Number: (716) 623-9296 Email: lyndoncode@yahoo.com	

27.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Lyndon lies on the eastern border of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Lyndon has a total area of 33.27 square miles. Gates Creek is a stream that flows out the west town line and Oil Creek is a stream by the east town line. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Farmersville, the east border is formed by New Hudson in Allegany County, west by the Town of Franklinville, and south by Town of Ischua.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.8 percent of the



population is 5 years of age or younger, 22.8percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 17.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.1 percent is considered disabled.

27.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

27.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 27-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Lyndon.

Table 27-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2024: NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town of Lyndon. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the Energy Code other state law, or other section of this local law. all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Growth Management How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s) How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. 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. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.	Yes	Local Law 1, 1992: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
Wellhead Protection How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Capital Improvement Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Disaster Debris Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	PHEP	County	County Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Planning for public health emergencies can identify tactics and needed resources to prevent the spread of disease or infection before it occurs.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

27.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 27-3 summarizes the capabilities of Lyndon to oversee and track development.

Table 27-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20%

27.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 27-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Lyndon and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 27-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Town Board
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Lyndon's Highway Department is the single-largest and most vital segment of the town government. The Highway Superintendent and two full-time employees are responsible for all the town road building, maintenance, and equipment upkeep. Duties include, among other, building, mowing, ditching and grading roads, plowing snow, sanding, repairing equipment, barn maintenance, purchasing, and records.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The CEO is responsible for verifying and enforcing local and state safety and construction standards.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	State, County, Highway, Fire
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

27.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 27-5 summarizes financial resources available to Lyndon.

Table 27-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
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	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

27.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 27-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Lyndon.

Table 27-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	State and County
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

27.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 27-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Lyndon.

Table 27-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	Yes	Not Rated	February 8, 2010
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
 — = Unavailable

27.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 27-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 27-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate



Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

27.4 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 27-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

27.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 27-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Lyndon.

Table 27-9. Lyndon NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	\$0.00
# 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

27.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 27-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Lyndon.

Table 27-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	



NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas by waterbodies
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	FEMA requirements
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: May 12, 2009 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1992: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1992



NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
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?	Permit Review
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

27.5 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 27-11 through Table 27-13.

Table 27-11. 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	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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



Table 27-12. 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
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The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 27-13. 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
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The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.

27.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

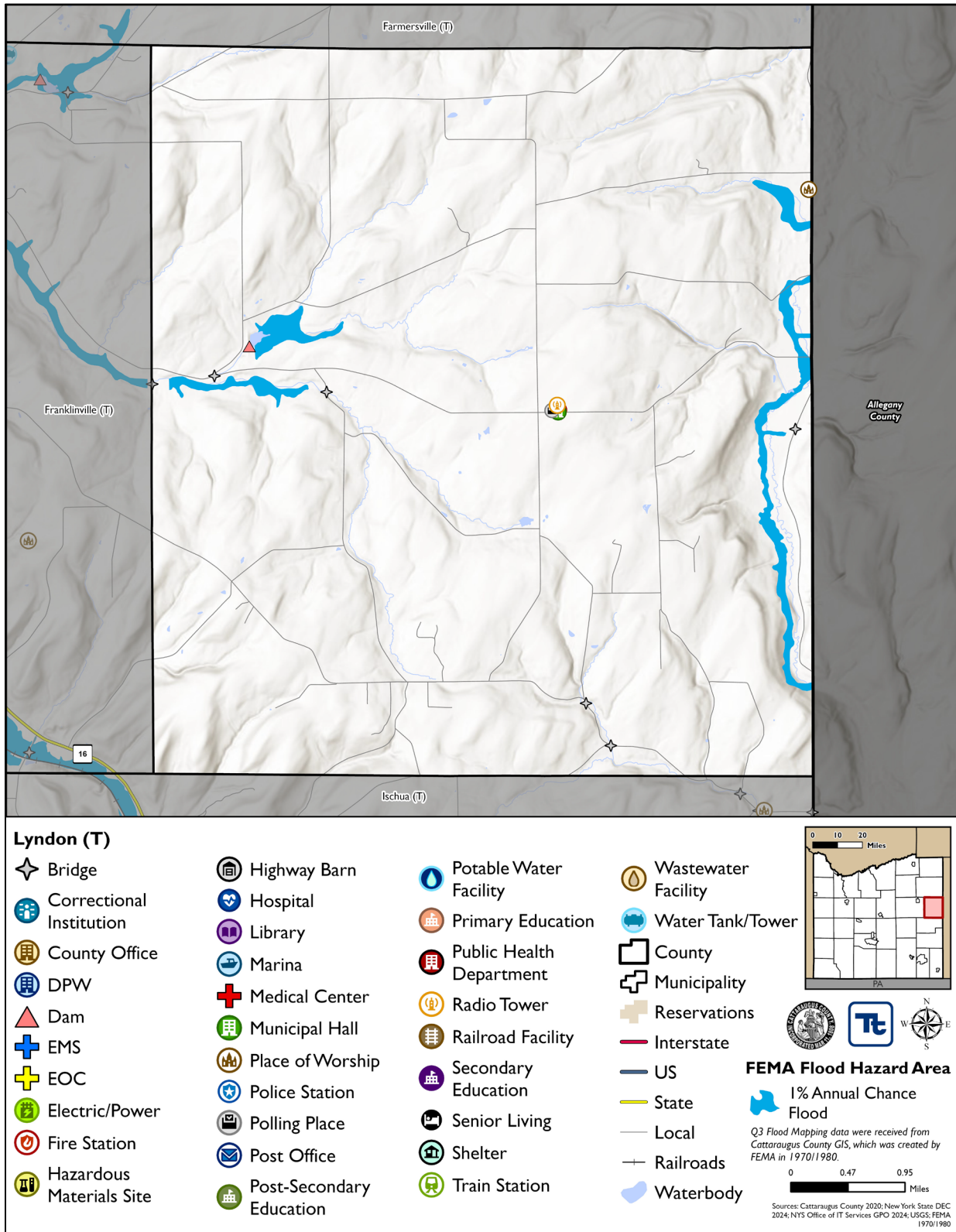
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Lyndon’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

27.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 27-1 through Figure 27-2. 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 Lyndon has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



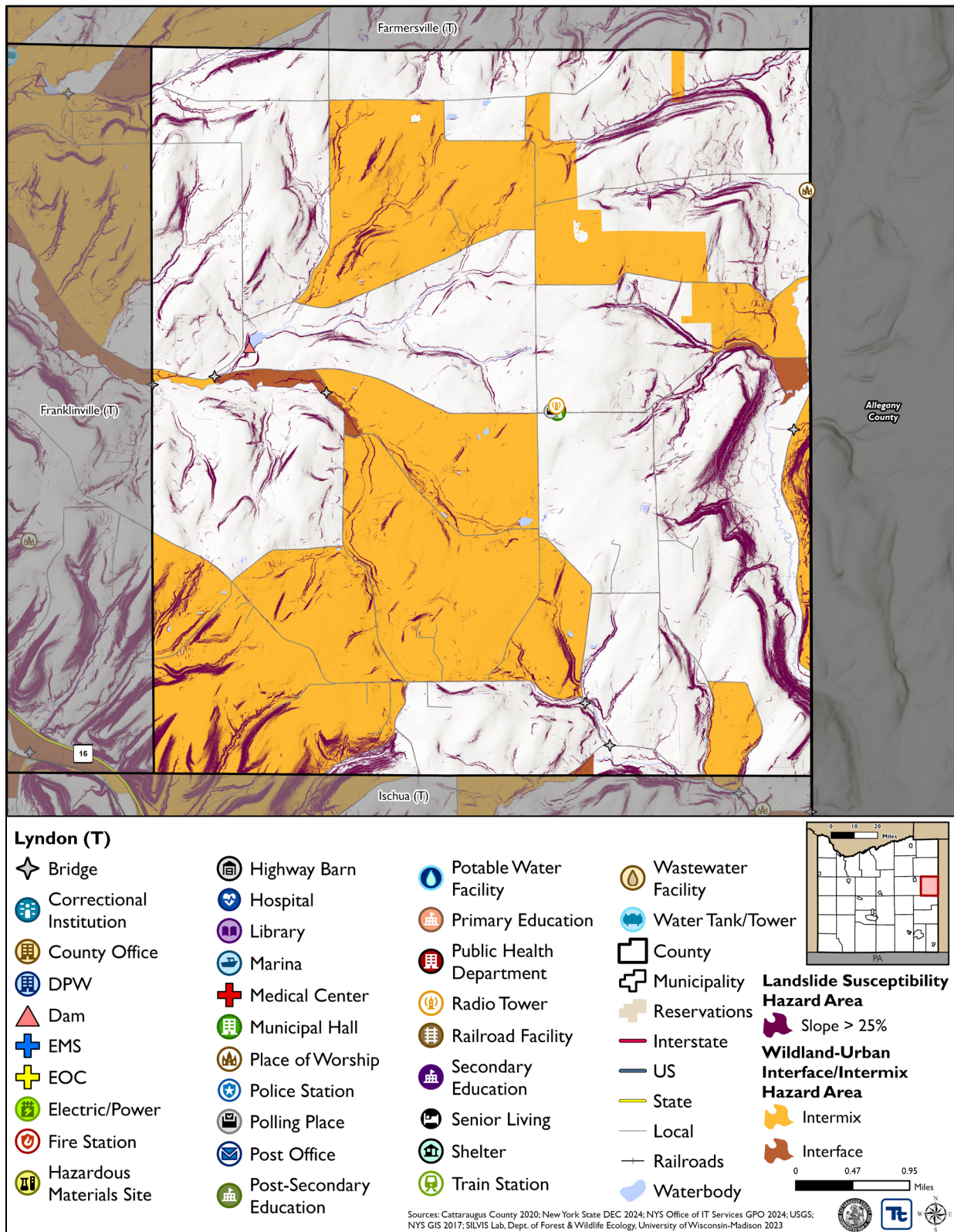
Figure 27-1. Lyndon Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.



Figure 27-2. Lyndon Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





27.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Lyndon is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 27-14 provides details on loss and damage in Lyndon during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 27-14. Hazard Event History in Lyndon

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Lyndon
October 31- November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.



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

27.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Lyndon .

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. Lyndon reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 27-15 shows Lyndon’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 27-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 27-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.



Table 27-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
There are no critical facilities located in the flood hazard areas.					

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Lyndon:

- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 Rehab

27.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Lyndon’s hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Lyndon identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Gates Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Lyndon Center Road and Livingston Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
 - Livingston Road
 - Porter Road
 - Town Line Road
- FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.



- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- The existing well which provides the water supply for the Town Shop and Town Offices is of poor quality. The water from the well is used for consumption and waste. A disruption in the water supply, and a decrease in its quality, can result in the need to turn off the water supply, interrupting the utility and the overall operations and these facilities.
- Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Debris jams occur in the streams across Town, causing flooding on several roadways. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from the creek. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.
- There is approximately 20 miles of dirt roads which erode during heavy rain events. Heavy rains deposit the eroded soils into nearby waterways and stormwater infrastructure, which contributes to debris jams and results in additional flooding issues. The eroded soils are also deposited on neighboring properties.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

27.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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



27.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 27-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

27.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Lyndon did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.



Table 27-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Lyndon-001	Install culvert on Livingston Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Flooding along Livingston Road. During extreme rain events, washouts on road occur. Solution: Install culvert along road to mitigate flooding.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-002	Rock line ditches along Porter Road and Town Line Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Town, Cattaraugus County, DPW	Problem: Reoccurring flooding along Porter Road and Town Line Road Solution: Install rock line ditches to reduce flooding	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-003	Update town FIRMs	Flood	Cattaraugus County Soil and Water	Problem: Outdated town FIRMs Solution: Update flood hazard mapping in the town	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-004	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The Town of Lyndon has an outdated Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Solution: The town will develop an updated flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-005	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management/ Cattaraugus County	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties.	1. In Progress 2. Lack of training availability.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
			Codes Department	Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers		
2020-Lyndon-006	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: The town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-007	Identify temporary housing location(s) for residents in the event of an emergency.	All Hazards	Town Supervisor/ Town Clerk	Problem: The Town of Lyndon currently does not have a temporary housing location in the event of an emergency. Solution: The town will confirm locations and notify households and businesses through mailing.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-008	Update water supply wells at highway shop and Town offices	Utility Failure	DPW, Town	Problem: Poor water supply (well water for drinking and bathrooms) at Shop, Town offices, which is an emergency building/shelter Solution: Clean old well out or drill a new well for the Shop and Town offices.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-009	Clean streams and ditches	Flood, Severe storm	DPW, Highway Department	Problem: Debris in streams and ditches throughout the town causing flooding.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	throughout the town			Solution: Develop a stream maintenance program to clear out debris in streams and ditches regularly to prevent flooding		
2020-Lyndon-010	Pave 20 miles of dirt roads throughout the town	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: 20 miles of dirt roads erode during heavy rain events. Solution: Pave dirt roads that are prone to flooding/eroding.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-011	Update the Emergency Operations Plan.	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Outdated Emergency Operations Plan Solution: Update town's Emergency Operation Plan to include current hazards.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-012	Update Building Code	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Building codes are outdated. Solution: Update building codes so buildings are built to withstand hazards they face.	1. Completed 2. Building codes updated and adopted in 2024.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Building codes updated and adopted in 2024.
2020-Lyndon-013	Update cell service	Utility Failure	Town	Problem: Slow or no cell service or internet service for emergencies. Solution: The town will work with telecommunications companies to install towers.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable



27.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Lyndon participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Lyndon would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions 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 Town priorities.

Table 27-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 27-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 27-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X									X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X				X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X									X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

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 structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

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 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



Table 27-19. 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
2025-LyndonT-01	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-LyndonT-02	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-LyndonT-03	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LyndonT-04	Outdated FIRMs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-LyndonT-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-LyndonT-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-LyndonT-07	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LyndonT-08	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LyndonT-09	Water Supply at Town Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LyndonT-10	Debris Removal	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LyndonT-11	Dirt Road Removal	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LyndonT-12	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LyndonT-13	Internet Accessibility	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-LyndonT-14	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High



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
2025-LyndonT-15	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).



Action 2025-LyndonT-01. Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Gates Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Lyndon Center Road and Livingston Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards • Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards. • More urgent repairs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vegetation within the spillway channel shall be cleared. • Grass shall be planted on the slope of the plunge pool where erosion has occurred. • Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embankments, Spillway & Crest should be mowed. • Reservoir drains should be continuously maintained. • Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis <p>The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.</p>
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.



Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Decommission Dam		High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.
	Elevate nearby structures		Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions



Action 2025-LyndonT-02. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>	
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium
Alternatives:	Action	
	No Action	
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements



Action 2025-LyndonT-03. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, NYS DOT		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	<p>Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livingston Road • Porter Road • Town Line Road 		
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways 		
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system		Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads		Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-LyndonT-04. Outdated FIRMs

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County, NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will actively participate in the remapping process. This participation will include providing data and information to support map revisions, identifying areas of flooding concern, providing review of preliminary maps, and adopting updated flood damage prevention local laws when the FIRMs are finalized.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, State Budget, County Budget, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	Updating FIRMs will provide a more complete picture of the floodplain and the overall flood hazard in Cattaraugus County. This will inform other sectors of the community, including land use, development, permitting, and codes and standards.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	An analysis of the floodplain will inform future community development and land use and prevent vulnerable populations from residing in areas of heightened flood risk.		
Impact on Future Development:	Updated FIRMs will decide which populations and structures will require flood insurance to be built in areas of flood hazard.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Creation of updated floodplain maps will inform efforts to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure that is present in those areas, including transportation routes, water treatment plants, and other utility services. This will also aid in preventing future development of infrastructure in these areas.		
Impact on Capabilities:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The maps that are developed as a result of this action may not remain current or valid for the length of time that they may have in the past due to changes in floodplains and increases in extreme rainfall events.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Town creates its own flood maps		Time consuming, cost prohibitive, may not be recognized as official documentation in grant applications
	FEMA updates maps without Town input		Required changes for areas of flooding may not be incorporated



Action 2025-LyndonT-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements		Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP		Residents lose flood insurance coverage



Action 2025-LyndonT-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.		
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4		
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration		Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities		Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role



Action 2025-LyndonT-07. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town	
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance	



Action 2025-LyndonT-08. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town	
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance	



Action 2025-LyndonT-09. Water Supply at Town Facilities

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The existing well which provides the water supply for the Town Shop and Town Offices is of poor quality. The water from the well is used for consumption and waste. A disruption in the water supply, and a decrease in its quality, can result in the need to turn off the water supply, interrupting the utility and the overall operations and these facilities.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Board and its Engineer will evaluate whether it is most cost-effective to clean out the current well or to drill a new well to ensure clean, potable water for the Town facilities. Once determined, the most cost-effective measure will be implemented.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, FEMA HMA		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 5		
Benefits:	This action will ensure the water quality for the water supply in the Town Shop and Town Offices is clean and potable for consumption.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Persons will have clean, potable water and not incur any delays or closures of utility services.		
Impact on Future Development:	For development connected to the well will have clean, potable water.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The water systems lifeline will remain in tact and not be disrupted.		
Impact on Capabilities:	The availability of clean, potable water in Town facilities will be ensured.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events which may cause erosion of the existing well if it is not cleaned out, further degrading the water quality.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Only update water infrastructure		Water and wastewater infrastructure are both outdated and need updated
	Increase chlorine in water to prevent bacteria growth		Not feasible, still have outdated infrastructure



Action 2025-LyndonT-10. Debris Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, NYS DEC, USACE	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Debris jams occur in the streams across Town, causing flooding on several roadways. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from the creek. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a debris maintenance/removal program to prevent future flooding surrounding the streams in Town. The Town will work with USACE and NYS DEC to obtain any necessary permitting for debris removal.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties. The natural ecosystem is cleaned and can return to a thriving habitat.	
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 along or near Clear Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action removed debris from waterways, reducing the risk of back-flooding from debris pile-ups.	
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium
Alternatives:	Action	
	No Action	
	Elevate nearby roads	
	Acquire all properties which flood	
	Evaluation	
	Current problem exists	
	Cost prohibitive	
	Cost prohibitive	



Action 2025-LyndonT-11. Dirt Road Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There is approximately 20 miles of dirt roads which erode during heavy rain events. Heavy rains deposit the eroded soils into nearby waterways and stormwater infrastructure, which contributes to debris jams and results in additional flooding issues. The eroded soils are also deposited on neighboring properties.		
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will identify dirt roads which need to be paved. The Highway Department will work with Town Engineering to identify best practices and measures to reduce any potential flooding impacts as a result of paving any identified roads.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, FEMA HMA		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will protect roads in the Town which would otherwise be exposed to erosion. Paving the dirt roads in Town will reduce the occurrence of erosion and ensure roads in Town are traversable during all weather conditions.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Transportation routes will remain open during heavy rains and prevent washouts, permitting populations to continue to traverse roadways.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the roads will have fewer impacts from soil erosion.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect the transportation lifeline by keeping roadways open during hazardous events.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action will work to reduce the occurrence of erosion on roadways.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Relocate road to other location	Roadway will still need to cross streams and low-lying areas.	
	Abandon road	Roadway needs to be maintained for access	



Action 2025-LyndonT-12. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped



Action 2025-LyndonT-13. Internet Accessibility

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Cable and Internet Providers		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with cable and internet providers to identify locations which are still experiencing problems with connectivity. Cable and internet providers will improve lines to ensure connectivity and reduce the risk of utility failure.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Cable and Internet Providers		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5		
Benefits:	Residents, business owners, first responders, and workers within the Town will have better access to internet. Access to internet is beneficial in learning how to prepare and mitigate risk associated with natural and manmade hazards. Furthermore, internet connectivity can result in the better facilitation of education and outreach.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to purchase an internet service with high speeds to ensure connectivity with current capabilities. This action will assist in providing these populations with adequate internet.		
Impact on Future Development:	Connectivity will be available for individuals living in future developed areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may benefit from this action because it allows them to have increased communication and connections to other critical facilities and emergency responders.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Town's ability to effectively conduct outreach via the internet.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency in severe weather.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Town buys signal extender for all properties		Cost prohibitive
	Switch providers		May be restrictive due to availability



Action 2025-LyndonT-14. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Highway Department to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6		
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.		
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the Town's regulatory capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
	Do not use inventory to inform steep slopes ordinance		Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
	Do not use inventory to inform future projects		Risk would not be reduced



Action 2025-LyndonT-15. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium
Alternatives:	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	
	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited	