

TOWN OF KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

- INCORPORATED 1653 -

MAINE'S FINEST RESORT

Board of Selectmen/Assessors Agenda Village Fire Station – 32 North Street January 26, 2017 – 6:00 PM

1. Call to Order.
2. Approve the January 11 and 12, 2017, selectmen meeting minutes.
3. Public Forum (This is an opportunity for anyone who wants to address the Board of Selectmen with any issue that is not on the agenda.).
4. Set number of shellfish licenses, license fees, and the length of the season.
5. Capital Improvement Plan presentation.
6. Consider Lock Box Ordinance.
7. Consider amendment to the Administrative Code regarding the Shellfish Ordinance.
8. Review Government Wharf pier bids.
9. Adopt the 2015 update to the York County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
10. Meet as Assessors to consider the following abatement request:

Property Owner	Location	Map	Blk	Lot(s)	Tax Abatements 2017
Anton & Marilyn Schmidt	2 Touchstone DR	8	3	1C	\$399.10

11. Other business.
 - a. Spirit of America Foundation Tribute correspondence
 - b. Town Report dedication.
 - c. Update on York County Drug Treatment Plan Meeting.
12. Approve the January 26, 2017, Treasurer's Warrant.
13. Adjournment.



Agenda Item Divider



**Town of Kennebunkport
Board of Selectmen Site walk
January 11, 2017
3 p.m. – 8 Church Street, Kennebunkport**

Minutes of the Selectmen's Meeting of January 11, 2017

Selectmen attending: Patrick A. Briggs, Allen A. Daggett, Ed Hutchins, and Sheila Mathews-Bull

Selectman absent: Stuart E. Barwise

Others: Werner Gilliam, Laurie Smith

1. Call to Order.

Vice-Chair Briggs called the meeting to order at 3 PM.

2. Site walk at 8 Church Lane regarding application submitted by Linda Nash for construction of a dock consisting of an access landing that connects to a permanent pier and a seasonal ramp.

The Board checked out the site of the proposed dock.

Kennebunk River Harbormaster Ray Billings was not able to attend, but had reviewed the pending application. He submitted a letter to the Board giving his approval.

3. Adjournment.

Motion by Selectman Hutchins, seconded by Selectman Daggett, to adjourn.

Vote: 4-0.

The meeting adjourned at 3:20 PM.

Submitted by

Laurie Smith
Town Manager



Agenda Item Divider



**Town of Kennebunkport
Board of Selectmen Meeting
Village Fire Station-32 North Street
January 12, 2017 – 6:00 PM**

Minutes of the Selectmen Meeting of January 12, 2017

Selectmen present: Stuart E. Barwise, Patrick A. Briggs, and Sheila Matthews-Bull and Edward W. Hutchins

Selectmen absent: Allen A. Daggett

Others present: Howard Brown, Michael Davis, Hank Farrah, Werner Gilliam, David James, Bill Leffler, Arlene McMurray, Bob Mills, Craig Sanford, Laurie Smith, Elaine Ugolini, and others

1. Call to Order.

Chair Barwise called the meeting to order at 6 PM.

2. Approve the December 20, 2016, selectmen meeting minutes.

Motion by Selectman Matthews-Bull, seconded by Selectman Briggs, to approve the December 20, 2016, selectmen meeting minutes. **Vote:** 3-0-1/Selectman Hutchins abstained because he was not present at that meeting.

3. Public Forum (This is an opportunity for anyone who wants to address the Board of Selectmen with any issue that is not on the agenda.).

There were no public comments.

4. Consider a renewal application for a liquor license submitted by R.E. Blood, Co., Inc. DBA Captain Fairfield Inn, 8 Pleasant Street.

Motion by Selectman Matthews-Bull, seconded by Selectman Briggs, to approve the renewal application for a liquor license submitted by R.E. Blood, Co., Inc. DBA Captain Fairfield Inn, 8 Pleasant Street. **Vote:** 4-0.

5. Presentation of fiscal year 2016 audit by Runyon, Kersteen and Ouellette.

Hank Farrah from Runyan, Kersteen and Ouelette presented the audit results (See Exhibit A). He mentioned that he expected the Town to receive another Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. It is the highest form of recognition in governmental accounting and financial reporting. He explained that the thinner the report the better. It means they did not find a lot of problem areas; and the Town's report was thin. He also complimented Treasurer Jen Lord for always being prepared when he comes, which makes his job easier.

6. Consider application to construct a dock consisting of an access landing that connects to a permanent pier and a seasonal ramp and float for Linda Nash at 8 Church Street.

Bud Brown from Eco-Analysts, Inc. explained the application for a proposed dock at 8 Church Street. The proposed dock consists of an access landing that connects to a permanent pier and a seasonal ramp and float. According to the application, "The proposed landing will begin in the upland and measure four (4) feet wide by four (4) feet long. The landing will connect to a four (4) foot wide by fifty (50) foot long permanent pier that extends in a southwesterly direction. The pier will connect to a three (3) foot wide by thirty-two (32) foot long seasonal ramp and a ten (10) foot wide by twenty (20) foot long seasonal float."

Motion by Selectman Hutchins, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to approve sending this dock application to the Planning Board. **Vote:** 4-0.

7. Continue discussion on appointing a senior committee.

Town Manager Laurie Smith reviewed the previous discussion at the last meeting on appointing a senior committee. The Board asked her to come up with a draft defining the committee's purpose, mission, and duties. She presented the Board with her draft and information from Kennebunk and Bowdoinham senior committees. (See Exhibit B.)

Bill Leffler passed out a packet from AARP and presented additional information. He said he is on the No Place Like Home Board for Kennebunk and Arundel. Their mission is to provide assistance to seniors so they can remain in their own homes. He gave examples of some things that seniors could use help with such as: changing a lightbulb; removing the air conditioning in the fall; and providing transportation to local events such as the Harvest Café monthly dinner. He said the Ad Hoc Senior Committee could augment what Public Health Nurses Judy and Ali provide. He added that 30% of the population in Kennebunkport is age 60 or older.

Chair Barwise said that they should not exclude people from other towns who would like to help.

David James suggested looking at the possibility of collaborating with Kennebunk. Also, the need to establish a focal point for calls. He mentioned that the KRA has members who are willing to volunteer their assistance.

Mr. Leffler said he knows of a program in Vermont that he will research to find out how they handle their phone calls.

Motion by Selectman Matthews-Bull, seconded by Selectman Briggs, to establish an Ad Hoc Senior Advisory Committee and adopt the outline provided as a guide. **Vote:** 4-0.

8. Authorize contract with the Orthoimagery Statewide Acquisition Program.

Director of Planning and Development Werner Gilliam explained that the state is performing a flyover in order to update their GIS maps. The last time this was done over Kennebunkport was in 2012. The cost is \$5,500, and he was able to negotiate payment of half the cost in this fiscal year and the other half in the next fiscal year. He also encouraged people to check out the Town Website GIS which includes aerial photographs.

Motion by Selectman Matthews-Bull, seconded by Selectmen Hutchins, to authorize a contract with Orthoimagery Statewide Acquisition Program at a total cost of \$5,500 with a down payment of half this year, and the rest of the payment next fiscal year. **Vote:** 4-0.

9. Meet as Assessors to consider the following abatement requests:

Property Owner	Location	Map	Blk	Lot(s)	Tax Abatements 2017
George & Janet Yankowski	6 South Street	10	5	8	\$327.06
Cynthia Fogarty	Squier Lane	22	1	1D	Denied
Total Abatement					\$327.06

Motion by Selectman Matthews-Bull, seconded by Selectmen Hutchins, to approve per Assessors Agent Donna Moore Hayes' recommendation a \$327.06 tax abatement for George and Janet Yankowski, map 10, block 5, lot 8; and to deny an abatement for Cynthia Fogarty for map 22, block 1, lot 1D. **Vote:** 4-0.

Bob Mills asked the Board to reduce his tax assessment because he paid less than the assessment value of the property on Squier Lane.

The Board did not agree with him.

Motion by Selectman Hutchins, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to deny the request for abatement for property located at map 22, block 5, lot 1D as recommended by Assessors Agent Donna Moore Hayes. **Vote:** 3-0-1/Selectman Briggs abstained.

10. Accept donations to the emergency fuel fund.

- \$100 donation and a \$20 donation from anonymous donors.
- \$2,006 donation from the Church on the Cape.
- \$1,000 donation from Betsy Ames of Coldwell Banker Residential Brokerage.
- \$360.30 donation from Nonantum's Prelude Cookie Walk.

Motion by Selectman Matthews-Bull, seconded by Selectman Hutchins, to accept the following donations:

- \$100 donation and a \$20 donation from anonymous donors.
- \$2,006 donation from the Church on the Cape.
- \$1,000 donation from Betsy Ames and Jim Fitzgerald of Coldwell Banker Residential Brokerage.
- \$360.30 donation from Nonantum's Prelude Cookie Walk.

Vote: 4-0.

11. Accept a \$2,500 donation to the Parks and Recreation program needs from the John R. & Carter A. Bryan Charitable Trust.

Motion by Selectman Matthews-Bull, seconded by Selectman Hutchins, to accept a \$2,500 donation to the Parks and Recreation program needs from the John R. & Carter A. Bryan Charitable Trust. **Vote:** 4-0.

12. Other business.

a. FEMA flood maps update.

Mr. Gilliam said that the rough draft maps have been released. He said that Goose Rocks will be hit with further increases than in the preliminary maps in 2013. When the maps are final, FEMA would like to have a public information meeting. Mr. Gilliam, on the other hand would like to have a public information meeting one year before the maps are finalized. FEMA agreed to consider changing their schedule if the other towns in York County agree to change their meeting schedules.

b. Review of tax foreclosure list.

Ms. Smith reported that this past Tuesday was the foreclosure date on FY 2015 real estate taxes. She stated that the Town's goal is to not foreclose on any property. At the beginning of the week there were 11 properties headed for foreclosure. She said the Treasurer worked diligently and was able to reduce those numbers. To date, three have foreclosed, but are currently in a property installment contract. They did foreclose on one property on Josiah Curtis Lane. She said there is one more property that the family may be interested in paying off. She is hoping to bring the Board a Quit Claim Deed soon.

Ms. Smith made three announcements:

- Town offices will be closed on Monday, January 16, to honor Martin Luther King Day.
- Nicole from the highway department has created a new recycling calendar on the town website, and it will also go out in the tax reminder notices.
- The York County Commissioners are also holding a public hearing on Janu-

ary 18, at 4:30 PM in the EMA training/conference room in the Government Building located at 149 Jordon Springs Road in Alfred. The meeting is to discuss the County's initiative to create a detox and drug treatment center in a county owned building on Layman Way in Alfred.

13. Approve the January 12, 2017, Treasurer's Warrant.

Motion by Selectman Hutchins, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to approve the January 12, 2017, Treasurer's Warrant.

14. Adjournment.

Motion by Selectman Hutchins, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to adjourn. **Vote:** 4-0.

The meeting adjourned at 6:55 PM.

Submitted by

Arlene McMurray
Administrative Assistant

15. Adjournment.

Motion by Selectman Barwise, seconded by Selectman Daggett, to adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at 7:05 PM.

Submitted by

Arlene McMurray
Administrative Assistant

Town of Kennebunkport

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Presented By: Hank Farrah

[RUNYON KERSTEEN OUELLETTE](#)

INSIDE

2. Summary of Audit Results
3. Fund Balances
4. General Fund - Revenues
5. General Fund - Expenditures
6. Unassigned Fund Balance as a Percentage of Expenditures
7. Revenue Distribution
8. Expenditure Distribution - 2016
9. Expenditure Distribution - 2015

About this presentation

This presentation is intended as a tool to assist the Board of Selectmen and management in understanding its financial operating results. The information contained in this publication should be read in conjunction with the comprehensive annual financial report and should not be used for any other purposes without the expressed consent of [RUNYON KERSTEEN OUELLETTE](#).

Please contact us at 207-773-2986 or 1-800-486-1784
20 Long Creek Drive, South Portland, ME 04106



Town of Kennebunkport

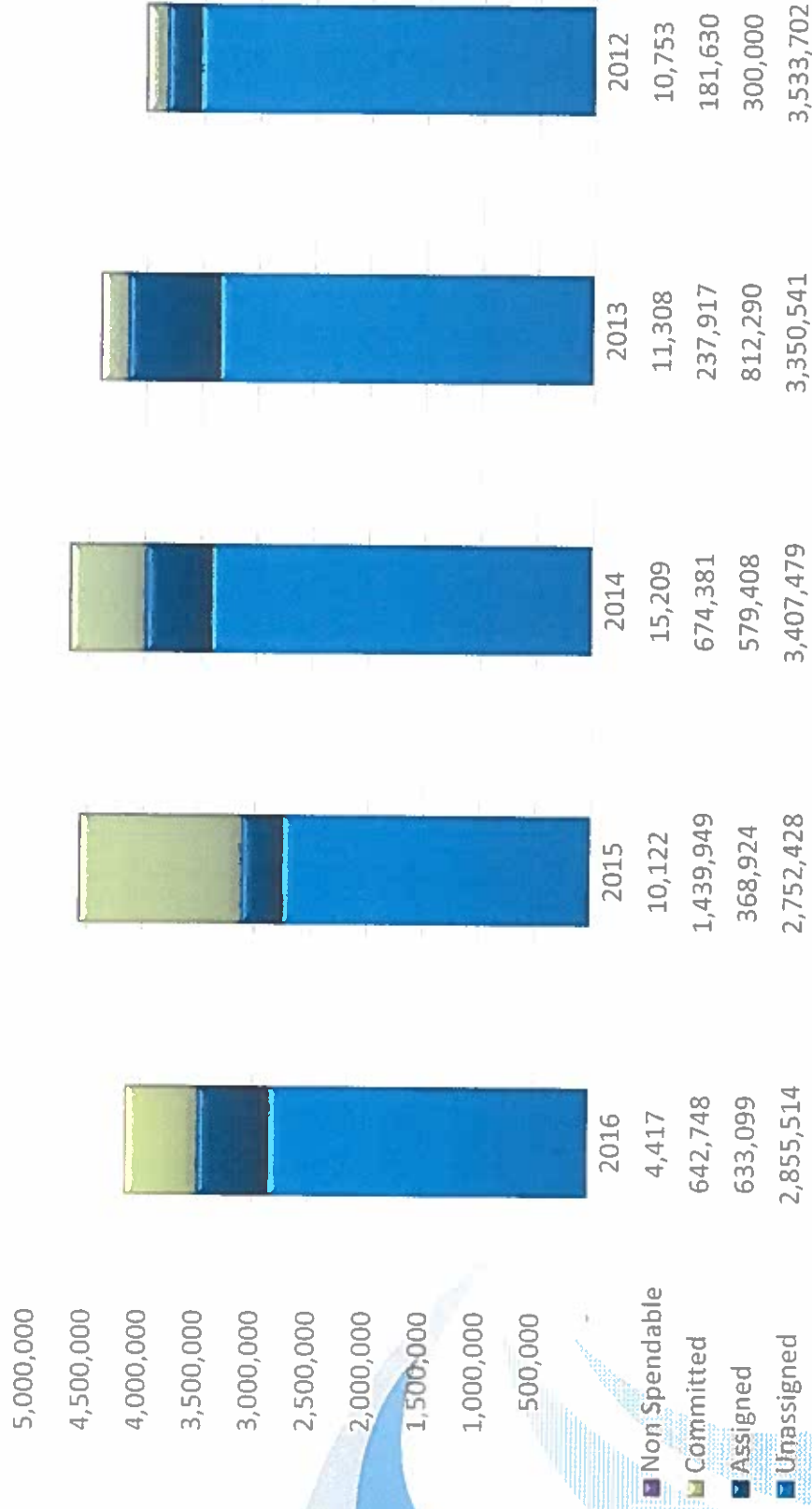
SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

- Financial Statement Opinion - Unmodified
- Report Required by *Government Auditing Standards (GAS)*
 - No Material Weaknesses
 - No Significant Deficiencies



Town of Kennebunkport

FUND BALANCES



Observations:

- Total Fund balance decreased by \$435,645 to \$4,135,778 in the current year. **Note why**
- **– State DOT revenue counted as a receivable in 2015**
- See pages 48-49 of the financial statements for breakdown of fund balance.



Town of Kennebunkport

GENERAL FUND - REVENUES

	Budget	Actual	Variance
Property taxes	14,606,899	14,589,852	(17,047)
Excise taxes	834,100	948,096	113,996
Intergovernmental revenues	408,350	209,327	(199,023)
Licenses and permits	209,920	286,231	76,311
Charges for services	350,150	430,276	80,126
Interest earned	35,000	57,378	22,378
Other revenues	38,500	110,819	72,319
Total revenues	16,482,919	16,631,979	149,060
Transfers in	255,800	469,190	213,390
Utilization of prior year surplus	300,000	-	(300,000)
Utilization of carryforward balances	238,926	-	(238,926)
Total revenue and other financing sources	17,277,645	17,101,169	(176,476)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES

- The Town seen higher than expected collections of excise taxes.
- Intergovernmental was under budget due to not receiving a MDOT grant that was expected.
- Licenses and permits issued of more building permits than expected.
- Charges for services seen positive variances in parking tickets, Goose Rocks, and parks and rec.



Town of Kennebunkport

GENERAL FUND - EXPENDITURES

	Budget	Actual	Variance
General government	1,613,777	1,402,705	211,072
Public safety	2,349,755	2,262,117	87,638
Public works	1,088,698	1,082,822	5,876
Health and welfare	692,386	673,741	18,645
Recreation and culture	518,374	522,461	(4,087)
County tax	1,115,331	1,115,331	-
Education	8,015,486	8,015,486	-
Debt service	272,586	272,586	-
Capital improvements	1,169,973	1,350,568	(180,595)
Transfers out	441,279	1,128,172	(686,893)
Total expenditures and transfers	17,277,645	17,825,989	(548,344)

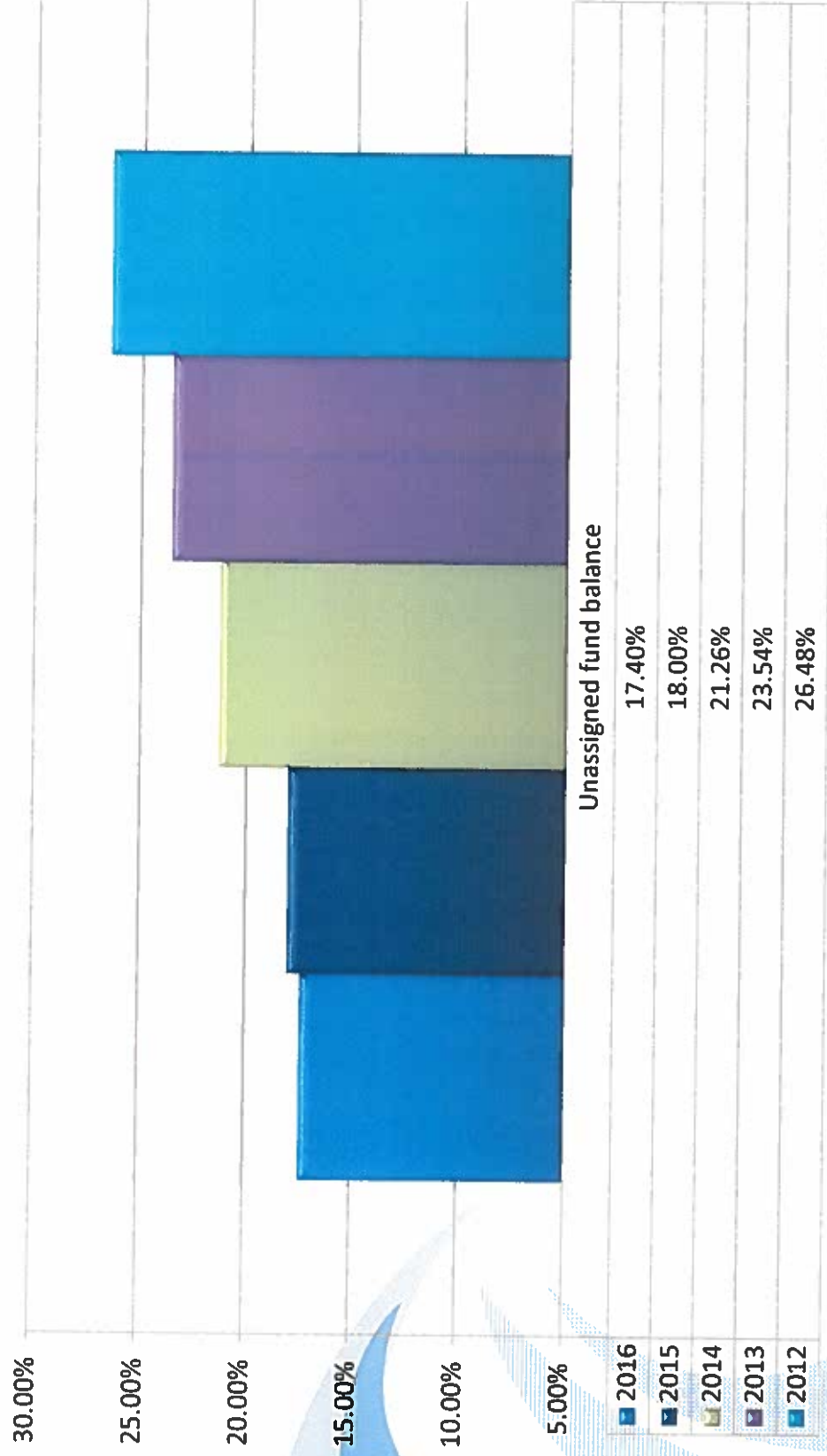
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES

- General Gov't was under budget due to less legal fees than anticipated and unused contingency.
- Public safety were under budget due to savings in salary and training expenditures in the fire dept.
- Capital improvement expenditures were over budget due to the communications capital outlay.



Town of Kennebunkport

GENERAL FUND – Unassigned Fund Balance as a Percentage of Expenditures

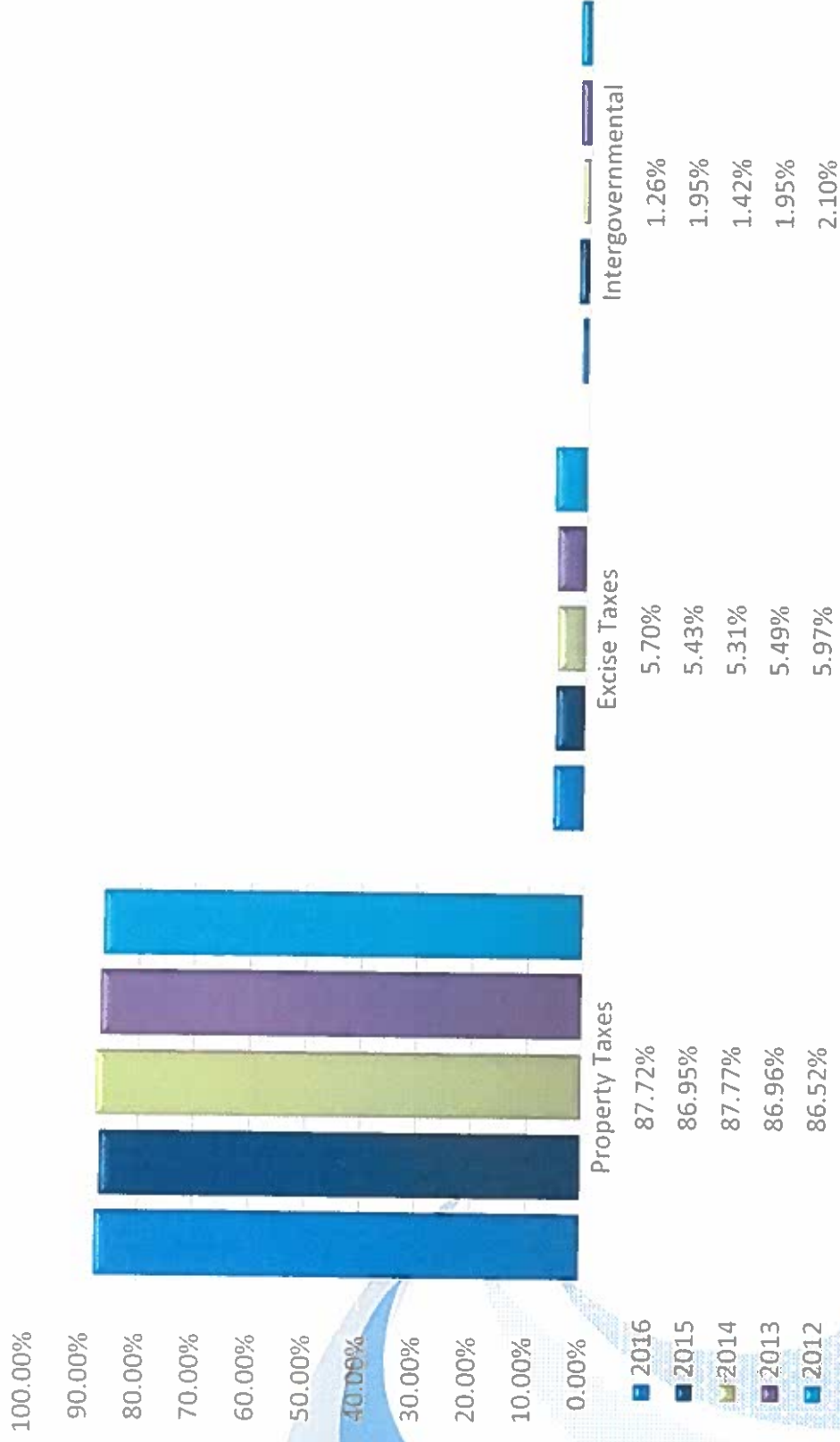


Note in accordance with FBP



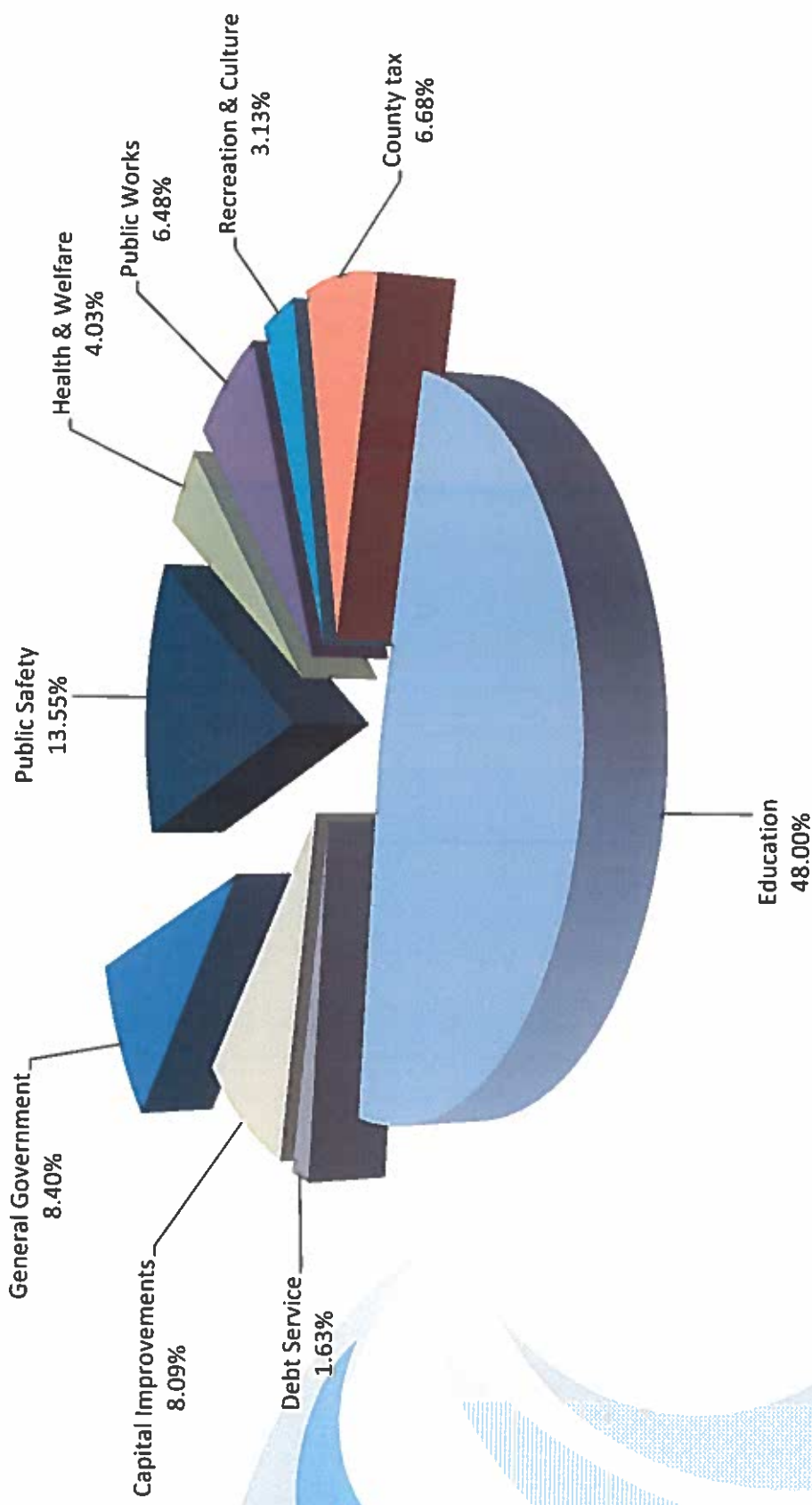
Town of Kennebunkport

GENERAL FUND – Revenue Distribution



Town of Kennebunkport

GENERAL FUND – Expenditure Distribution - 2016



Town of Kennebunkport

GENERAL FUND – Expenditure Distribution - 2015

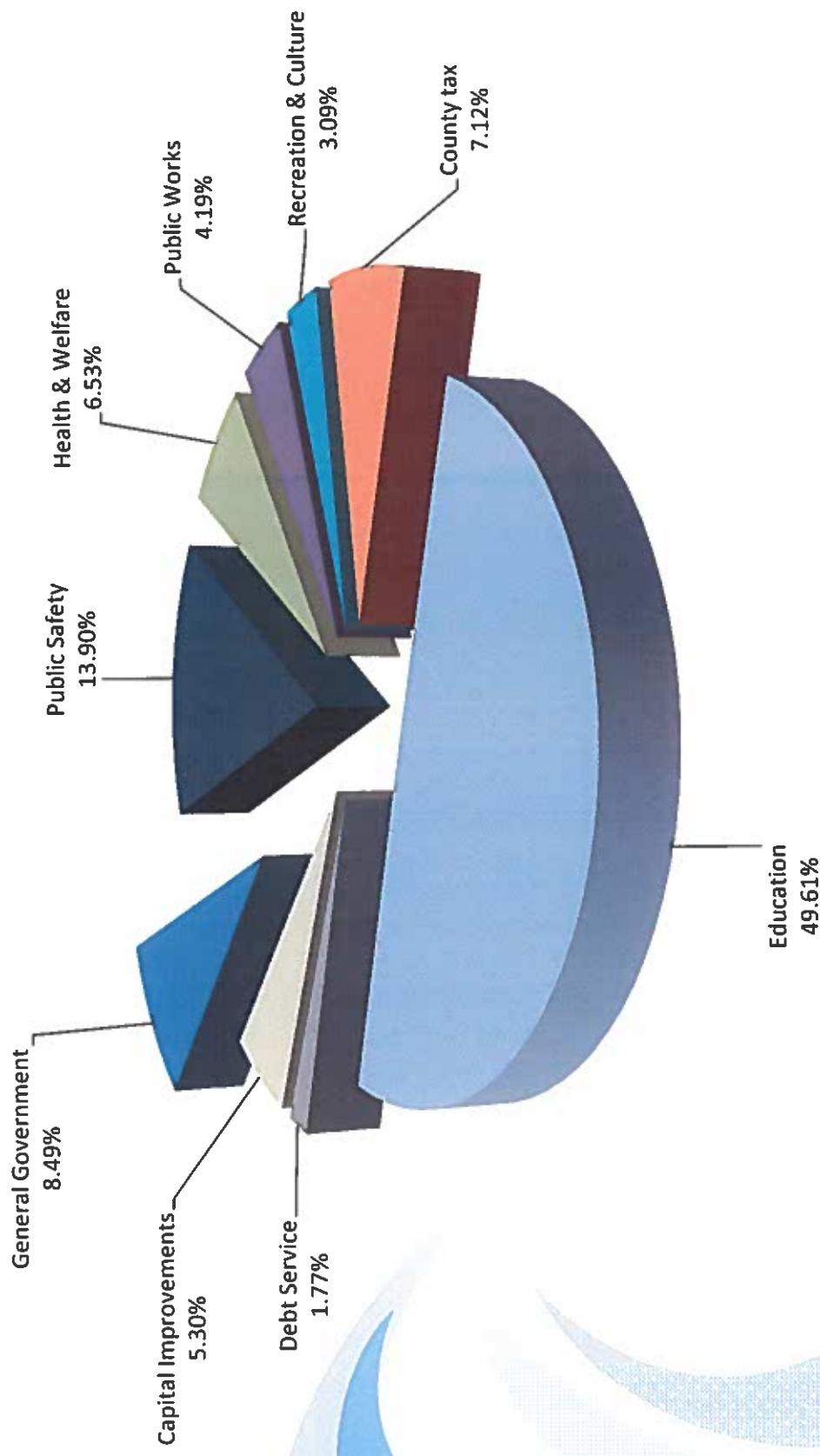


Exhibit B – January 12, 2017

Ad-Hoc Senior Advisory Committee

- I. Purpose: The Senior Advisory Committee is an ad-hoc committee of the Board of Selectmen, established on January 12, 2017 for a one year period. The committee will expire January 31, 2018 or when their tasks have been completed, whichever is sooner.

The committee is charged with assisting the Board of Selectmen with the development of a vision and plan for:

1. How the needs of the Kennebunkport senior citizens can be met.
2. What role the Town should have in offering and/or facilitating the delivery of services.
3. Offering recommendations for consideration by the Board of Selectmen including developing a list of programs, services and facilities that could be offered or enhanced and identify how those could be funded and implemented.
4. Identifying a list of current and future needs of senior citizens and how the Town should be prepared to respond to those needs.

- II. Appointment:
 - a. The Board of Selectmen shall make appointments to this advisory committee.
 - b. The committee may consist of at least 5 members, but not more than 7 members.
 - c. Committee members shall be residents of the Town of Kennebunkport.

- III. Organization:
 - a. The Board of Selectmen shall appoint the Chair of the committee.
 - b. The chair shall call the meetings to order and set the agenda for each meeting.
 - c. The secretary shall record the minutes and actions at each meeting.
 - d. Meetings shall be posted via the methods normally used by the Town.

IV. Duties:

The Senior Advisory Committee will:

- a. Establish a liaison with other agencies and town departments which have relevant concerns.
- b. Gather information from seniors and interested entities working on behalf of seniors so that the committee may advise the Board of Selectmen.
- c. Identification of resources needed by resident seniors through partnering with other organizations and agencies, such as medical services, home maintenance, recreation, and senior housing.
- d. An educational effort to inform seniors regarding available services provided by the Town, State, and other agencies.
- e. Identified senior needs within our community that are currently not addressed by Town or other agency services.
 - (a) Needs will be separated into immediate concerns, and potential future issues.
 - (b) The committee will also address the difference between services not available, and those for which seniors may need financial assistance.
- f. Development of a volunteer base which may assist in the delivery of needed services.

The Senior Advisory Committee will provide a written report of their findings to the Board of Selectmen prior to the end of their term.



[Government](#) | [Departments](#) | [Services](#) | [Doing Business](#) | [Visitors](#) | [I Want To...](#)

Search Kennebunk



[Affordable Housing Committee](#)

[Board of Assessment Review](#)

[Budget Board](#)

[CDBG Advisory Committee](#)

[Committee on Aging](#)

[Community Garden Committee](#)

[Comp. Plan & Zoning Ord. Update Committee](#)

[Conservation & Open Space Planning Commission](#)

[Dog Advisory Committee](#)

[Downtown Committee](#)

[Economic Development Committee](#)

[Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee](#)

[Fair Hearing Authority](#)

[Festival Committee](#)

[Historic Preservation Commission](#)

[Kennebunk River Committee](#)

[Lower Village Committee](#)

[Mathew J. Lanigan Bridge Advisory Committee](#)

[Planning Board](#)

[Recreation Committee](#)

[Shellfish Committee](#)

[Site Plan Review Board](#)

[Home](#) > [Government](#) > [Committees](#) > Committee on Aging

Committee on Aging

This is a new committee, whose members were appointed by the Board of Selectmen on May 24, 2016.

We expect the committee will:

- gather relevant information pertaining to senior citizens residing in Kennebunk, pertaining to:
 - medical services
 - recreation centers for seniors
 - senior residences, nursing homes, rehab centers, hospices
 - nursing services, physician/elder care specialists
 - private groups concerned with elder care
- establish a liaison with other Town committees and departments which have relevant concerns
 - Social Service/GA Department
 - Town Committees (Affordable Housing, Community Garden, Festival, Recreation, Planning Board)
- gather information from seniors and interested entities working on behalf of seniors, so that the committee might advise Town officials about issues of immediate concern

Once the committee is established, committee members could recommend a name for the committee.

Membership

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bevan Davies, Chair • Edward Trainer, Vice Chair • S. Sassy Smallman • Susan Pettit • Christina Bronzetti • Donna Curtis-Binette • Marti Hess-Pomber • Judith Metcalf • vacancy (2019) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vacancy (2018) • vacancy (2017) • Karen Winton, General Assistance Rep. (Ex-Officio) • Judy Bernstein, Town Planner Rep. (Ex-Officio) • Candice Simeoni, Police Department Rep. (Ex-Officio) • Alaina LeBlanc Tridente, Chamber Rep. (Ex-Officio) • L. Blake Baldwin, Selectman Liaison |
|--|---|

Meetings

- 4:00 p.m.
- Second Thursday (Fourth Thursday if a second monthly meeting is needed)
- 1 Summer St.
Third Floor
Kennebunk, ME 04043

Agendas & Minutes

Agendas are available prior to the meetings. Minutes are available following approval. [Most Recent Agenda](#) | [View All Agendas and Minutes](#) (these fields will be established when agendas are posted)

Contact Us

Committee on Aging

1 Summer Street
Kennebunk, ME 04043

Town Clerk's Office

Ph: (207) 985-2102 ext. 1326
Fx: (207) 985-4609

[Email](#)

Calendar

Sat, Dec. 30

Committee on Aging Meeting

[View All](#)

Quick Links

- Elder Abuse Institute of Maine
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- Family Caregiver Alliance
- Maine Aging and Disability Services: A resource guide
- Maine Council on Aging

[View All](#)

FAQs

- Where can I register to vote?
- Is there legal help for seniors offered for free or at reduced cost?

[View All](#)

[Skate Park Ad-hoc
Committee](#)

[Staff Review Committee](#)

[Treasure Chest Monitoring
Committee](#)

[Tree Committee](#)

Join a Committee

Are you interested in joining this or another Town Committee?

- [Committee List](#)
- [Online Committee Volunteer Form](#)
- [Downloadable Committee Volunteer Form](#)

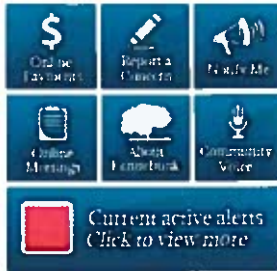
Forms can also be picked up at the Town Manager's Office and in the Town Office lobby at:
1 Summer St.
Kennebunk, ME 04043

Engage your community - connect to news, events and information you care about. [View more information...](#)

[Sign In](#)

[West Kennebunk Village
Committee](#)

[Zoning Board of Appeals](#)



The only village in the world so named.

Town of Kennebunk, ME | 1 Summer St. | Kennebunk, ME 04043 | Ph: (207) 985-2102

[Home](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Site Map](#) | [Accessibility](#) | [Copyright Notices](#) | [Disclaimer](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Links](#) | [Powered by CivicPlus](#)

FALMOUTH MAINE

Published on *Falmouth ME* (<http://www.falmouthme.org>)

[Home](#) > [Boards](#) > Senior Advisory Committee

Senior Advisory Committee

The Senior Citizen Advisory Committee, created by the Council in November of 2014, was charged to: assist the Town Council with the development of a vision and plan for how the needs of the Falmouth senior citizen community can be met; determine what role the Town should have with offering and/or facilitating the delivery of services and assistance to senior citizens; and offer recommendations for consideration by the Town Council including developing a list of programs, services, and facilities that could be offered or enhanced and identifying how those could be funded and implemented, as well as identifying current and future needs of senior citizens and how the Town should be prepared to respond to those needs.

Key Contact(s):

Board Members:

Jen DeRice
Joel Glass
Catherine L. Hannon
Carol Kauffman
Peggy McGehee
Dolores Vail
Herbert Hartley

Staff Contacts:

Amy Lamontagne

Phone:

207-699-5335

Address

271 Falmouth Road
Falmouth, ME 04105
United States
See map: [Google Maps](#)

Source URL: <http://www.falmouthme.org/senior-advisory-committee>



Site Sections

[Home](#)
[Town Government](#)
[Living in Bowdoinham](#)
[Local Businesses](#)
[Calendar](#)

Government Menu

[Town Govt. Main Page](#)

Quick Reference

[Select Board Minutes & Agendas](#)
[Ordinances / Applications](#)
[Property Tax Search](#)
[Tax Maps](#)
[Online Payments](#)
[Visit us on Facebook](#)
[Bowdoinham 250th](#)
[View Meetings](#)
[Online Burn Permits](#)

Search this site:

Search



[Home](#)

Advisory Committee on Aging Bylaws

TOWN OF BOWDOINHAM

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AGING IN BOWDOINHAM

BYLAWS

Adopted November 13, 2012

Amended January 14, 2014

Amended January 13, 2015

I. Purpose

The Advisory Committee on Aging will create, where needed, a menu of opportunities to allow people to continue to live in Bowdoinham as they age. The mission of the Advisory Committee on Aging (COA) is to provide services and advocacy that enable older residents of Bowdoinham to live in their homes for as long as possible as well as provide programs geared to keeping older adults active and engaged in the community.

II. Appointment

The municipal officers shall make appointments to the Advisory Committee on Aging in Bowdoinham.

The Advisory Committee on Aging in Bowdoinham shall consist of seven at most nine voting members with two alternatives alternates.

The term of each member shall be three years, except the initial appointments which shall be two appointments for one year, two appointments for two years and three appointments for three years. Alternate members shall be appointed for three year terms. All newly designated committee members are to be sworn in by the Town Clerk.

A vote of a quorum may direct the action of the municipal officers to declare a permanent vacancy due to the unexcused absence of a member from three regular meetings of the Advisory Committee on Aging in Bowdoinham in a twelve-month period. When there is a permanent vacancy, the municipal officers shall within 60 days of its occurrence appoint a person to serve for the unexpired term.

III. Qualifications

Each member of the Advisory Committee on Aging in Bowdoinham shall be: a. A legal resident of the Town of Bowdoinham.

IV. Compensation

There shall be no compensation provided for the members of the Advisory Committee on Aging in Bowdoinham.

V. Duties; Responsibilities

The Advisory Committee on Aging in Bowdoinham has accepted, as its priorities the needs reported in the Aging in Bowdoinham Report 2012 and in subsequent findings:

1. Information and referral
2. Increased communication
3. Central gathering place

4. Development of a volunteer base
5. Promotion of inclusiveness

And identified the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Identification of what resources are in place and what could be added.
2. ~~Exploration of what caused W.A.I.T.E. to stop.~~
3. Work in partnership with other organizations.
4. Explore the possibilities of a ~~senior~~ community center.

VI. Organization

The Committee shall elect a chair, vice chair and secretary at the first regular meeting of each year for a one-year term.

The chair shall call the meetings to order and conduct all business. If both the chair and vice-chair are absent, the members present shall choose a chair for that meeting by majority vote.

The secretary shall take the minutes at each meeting. If the secretary is not present or elected, then an individual shall be appointed at each meeting to record minutes.

Any member who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest or who for other reasons has a bias in any question on which he or she must decide must make full disclosure of that interest or bias on the record and must abstain from voting or attempting to influence a decision in his or her capacity as a member. Any question of whether a member shall be disqualified from voting on a particular matter shall be decided by a majority vote of the members except the member who is being challenged. Such a member may participate as a member of the public.

The chair shall call at least one regular meeting each month unless there are no agenda items for a given regular meeting. The Committee may change the regular meeting day and/or start time by majority vote of its members. The chair may call special meetings when necessary.

Notice of special meetings shall be posted as required by law.

~~Whether by consensus or by vote, all decisions require at least a quorum of the committee to support it.~~ No meeting shall be held without a quorum consisting of four members. If there be any vacancies, then a quorum shall consist of a simple majority of the current membership. In the event that a quorum is not present, committee may:

- § Reschedule the meeting to another date and adjourn the meeting; or
- § The committee may continue the meeting with the understanding that no official votes will be taken.

Notice of regular, special and rescheduled meetings shall be posted as required by law.

VII. Amendments

Ratification and amendments of these by-laws will be reviewed annually and amendments must be approved by a majority vote of the committee and the Select Board.

Severability

The invalidity of any section or provision of these Bylaws shall not be held to invalidate any other section or provision of these Bylaws.

Originally signed and adopted by the Board of Selectmen on November 13, 2012.

Amended by the Select Board on January 14, 2014.

Amended by the Select Board on January 13, 2015.

Wendy Cunningham, Chair

M. Theresa Turgeon, Vice-Chair

Brian Hobart

Anthony Cox

Douglas Tourtelotte

Attest:

William S. Post, Town Manager

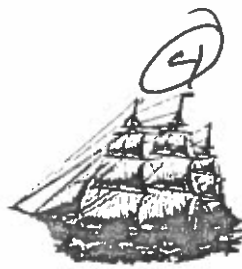
[Like](#) [Share](#) [Tweet](#) [Share](#) [Email](#)

Town of Bowdoinham, 13 School Street, Bowdoinham, Maine, 04008. **Hours:** Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri 8:30-4, and Wed 9-6
Phone: 207-666-5531 **Fax:** 207-666-5532 **Email:** wpost@bowdoinham.com **Contact Form:** [Contact Us](#)



Agenda Item Divider





TOWN OF KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

- INCORPORATED 1653 -

MAINE'S FINEST RESORT

To: Kennebunkport Board of Selectmen

From: Tracey O'Roak, Town Clerk

Re: Shellfish Licenses for 2016

Date: January 17, 2017

Everett Leach, (Shellfish Warden) and the Shellfish Conservation Committee met and are unanimously proposing to the Board their recommendation as to the number of Shellfish Licenses to be issued in 2017:

Recreational:

Resident Recreational	75 Licenses
Non-resident Recreational	8 Licenses
Warden Recreational	1 License

Commercial

Resident Commercial	2 Licenses
Non-resident Commercial	0 Licenses

Daily

Daily Licenses	0 Licenses
----------------	------------

The Committee also recommends:

The flats will only be opened from April 15 through October 15.

Digging will only be allowed on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Recreational diggers may only take 1 peck per week.

Commercial diggers may only take 2 pecks per day.



Agenda Item Divider



Capital Improvement Program

Department	Type	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	Future
<u>Administration</u>							
Replace windows, doors in garage & dormer trim repairs	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 12,000					
Boiler Control System	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 15,000					
Records Preservation	Admin	\$ 5,000					
GIS Aerial Photographs	Admin	\$ 5,000					
Town Office Pavement Restoration	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 19,000					
Town Office Generator	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 25,000					
Records Preservation	Admin	\$ 5,000					
Document Management System	Equipment		\$ 50,000				
Town Office Building Renovations	Bldg/Facilities		\$ 500,000				
Records Preservation	Admin		\$ 5,000				
Records Preservation	Admin		\$ 5,000				
Records Preservation	Admin				5,000	5,000	
Replace 2017 Codes Vehicle	Equipment						\$ 30,000
Records Preservation	Admin						\$ 200,000
Town Office Building Renovations	Bldg/Facilities						\$ 100,000
subtotal - Administration		\$ 37,000	\$ 49,000	\$ 555,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 330,000
<u>Communications</u>							
Replace Building Cooling System	Bldg/Facilities			\$ 30,000			\$ 20,000
Boiler Replacement	Bldg/Facilities						
subtotal - Communications		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000

9

Capital Improvement Program

Department	Type	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	Future
<u>Dock Square</u>							
Parking Lot Pavement Restoration	Infrastructure	\$ 30,000					
Union Square enhancements	Infrastructure	\$ 25,000					
Replace sidewalks / heating maintenance East Side (bridge to monument)	Infrastructure		\$ 87,000				
Sidewalk replacement on West side of Dock square	infrastructure			\$ 26,500			
Wayfinding signs for Downtown	Bldg/Facilities						\$ 25,000
subtotal - Dock Square		\$ 55,000	\$ 87,000	\$ 26,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000
<u>Fire</u>							
Replace Brush 5 - 1974	Equipment	\$ 60,000					
Replace & Upgrade Hydraulic Rescue Tools	Equipment	\$ 11,000					
Firefighter PPE	Equipment	\$ 17,000					
Radio equipment	Equipment	\$ 10,500					
SCBA air bottles	Equipment	\$ 14,000					
Replace one thermal imager	Equipment	\$ 14,000					
Firefighter PPE	Equipment		\$ 17,000				
Radio equipment	Equipment		\$ 10,500				
SCBA air bottles	Equipment		\$ 12,000				
Replace Brush 35 1980 GMC	Equipment		\$ 50,000				
Replace 2nd thermal imager	Equipment		\$ 14,000				
Replace Ladder 4 or Engine 33	Equipment						
Firefighter PPE	Equipment			\$ 525,000			
Radio equipment	Equipment			\$ 17,000			
SCBA air bottles	Equipment			\$ 10,500			
Replace 3rd thermal imager	Equipment			\$ 12,000			
	Equipment			\$ 14,000			

Capital Improvement Program

Department	Type	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	Future
Firefighter PPE	Equipment				\$ 17,000		
Radio equipment	Equipment				\$ 10,500		
SCBA air bottles	Equipment				\$ 12,000		
Replace Brush 15 1984 GMC	Equipment				\$ 50,000		
Replace base station, antenna & cable	Equipment				\$ 18,000		
SCBA air bottles	Equipment				\$ 12,000		
Radio equipment	Equipment				\$ 10,500		
Firefighter PPE	Equipment				\$ 17,000		
Replace Engine 12 - PV REPLACE IN 2023	Equipment						\$ 635,000
Replace Ladder 34 - GRB REPLACE IN 2026	Equipment						\$ 1,000,000
Replace Tank 1 - GRB REPLACE IN 2033	Equipment						\$ 300,000
Replace Squad 11 REPLACE IN 2031	Equipment						\$ 150,000
Engine 23 REPLACE IN 2034	Equipment						\$ 900,000
Rigid Inflatable Boat/engine/trailer - GRB	Equipment						\$ 18,000
Rigid Inflatable Boat/engine/trailer - WD	Equipment						\$ 18,000
SCBA Air Packs (45)	Equipment						\$ 90,000
Compressor	Equipment						\$ 20,000
Generator - WD	Equipment						\$ 7,500
Generator - Village	Equipment						\$ 20,000
Hydraulic rescue tool	Equipment						\$ 80,000
Village Fire Station	Bldg/Facilities						\$ 700,000
Wildes Dist, Fire Station	Bldg/Facilities						\$ 250,000
subtotal - Fire		\$ 126,500	\$ 103,500	\$ 578,500	\$ 107,500	\$ 39,500	\$ 4,188,500

Capital Improvement Program

Department	Type	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	Future
<u>Parks and Recreation</u>							
Replace Parks and Recreation Building	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 650,000					
Improvements to Parson Field	Infrastructure		\$ 10,000				
Community Survey	Admin		\$ 5,000				
Improvements to Cape Porpoise Park and Rotary Parks	Infrastructure			\$ 17,500			
Resurface Tennis Courts	Infrastructure				\$ 50,000		
Trail Development	Infrastructure				\$ 10,000		
Trail Development	Infrastructure					\$ 10,000	
Future Parks and Recreation Addition	Bldg/Facilities						\$ 300,000
Replace 2016 Bus	Equipment						\$ 60,000
Public Boat Access	Infrastructure						\$ 100,000
		\$ 650,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 17,500	\$ 60,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 460,000
subtotal - Parks and Recreation							
<u>Piers</u>							
<u>Cape Porpoise</u>							
Geotechnical survey, property survey, and preliminary design	Admin	\$ 60,000					
Chowder House Painting	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 5,000					
#1 Hoist Replacement	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 5,000					
Punt Float Pylons	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 10,000					
Pier Repairs	Bldg/Facilities		\$ 500,000				
Keeguard system	Bldg/Facilities		\$ 2,000				
Channel Dredging	Infrastructure			\$ 50,000			
Replace Fuel Tanks (2024)	Bldg/Facilities						\$ 100,000
#3 Hoist Replacement	Bldg/Facilities						\$ 5,000
#2 Hoist Replacement	Bldg/Facilities						\$ 5,000
Leak Sensor	Bldg/Facilities						\$ 2,500

Capital Improvement Program

[illegible]

Capital Improvement Program

Department	Type	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	Future
Public Works							
Repave Public Works Parking Lot	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 25,000					
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure	\$ 506,000					
Repair and reconstruct sidewalks.	Infrastructure	\$ 86,000					
Replace 2009 JD Backhoe	Equipment	\$ 140,000					
Replace 2007 Trackless	Equipment		\$ 175,000				
Replace 2006 Ford F350 4x4	Equipment		\$ 42,000				
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure		\$ 717,000				
Repair and reconstruct sidewalks.	Infrastructure		\$ 93,000				
Replace 2011 International	Equipment			\$ 170,000			
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure			\$ 439,000			
Repair and reconstruct sidewalks.	Infrastructure			\$ 41,000			
Replace 2006 Ford Ranger	Equipment			\$ 35,000			
Replace 2005 Z Trac JDF687	Equipment			\$ 12,000			
Replace 2009 Ford F350	Equipment				\$ 45,000		
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure				\$ 537,000		
Repair and reconstruct sidewalks.	Infrastructure				\$ 84,000		
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure					\$ 327,000	
Repair and reconstruct sidewalks.	Infrastructure					\$ 67,000	
Replace Fuel Pumps	Equipment					\$ 10,000	
Replace 2011 International	Equipment						\$ 170,000
Replace 2001 Titan 5000 Line Striper	Equipment						\$ 9,000
Replace 2004 International Tandem	Equipment						\$ 225,000
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure						\$ 488,482
Repair and reconstruct sidewalks.	Infrastructure						\$ 150,069
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure						\$ 377,576
Repair and reconstruct sidewalks.	Infrastructure						\$ 150,069

Capital Improvement Program

Department	Type	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	Future
Replace 2012 International	Equipment						\$ 170,000
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure						\$ 419,196
Repair and reconstruct sidewalks.	Infrastructure						\$ 140,864
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure						\$ 411,330
Repair and reconstruct sidewalks.	Infrastructure						\$ 29,106
Replace 2015 International	Equipment						\$ 170,000
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure						\$ 284,554
Replace 2013 JD Loader	Equipment						\$ 160,000
Repair and reconstruct roads	Infrastructure						\$ 391,200
subtotal - Public Works		\$ 757,000	\$ 1,027,000	\$ 697,000	\$ 666,000	\$ 404,000	\$ 3,746,446
Special Projects							
Pier Road Reconstruction	Infrastructure						\$ 800,000
Ocean Avenue reconstruction / River Club	Infrastructure						\$ 2,700,000
Sewer replacement Ocean Ave - Chick Cr to Fairfield Cr	Infrastructure						\$ 650,000
Water replacement portion of Ocean Avenue Project	Infrastructure						\$ 650,000
Dock Sq Granite Support Wall Engineering Study	Infrastructure						\$ 50,000
subtotal - Special Projects		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,850,000
Wastewater							
Replace 2003 2x4 Pick Up Truck	Equipment						
Grinder Pump Replacement	Equipment	\$ 30,000					
Side panels for compost building	Bldg/Facilities	\$ 20,000					
Grinder Pump Replacement	Equipment	\$ 30,000					
Replace Kohler Portable Generator	Equipment		\$ 20,000				
Replace 2004 JD Loader	Equipment		\$ 38,000				
Grinder Pump Replacement	Equipment		\$ 120,000				
Replace Generator Pump Station #12	Equipment			\$ 20,000			
	Equipment			\$ 20,000			

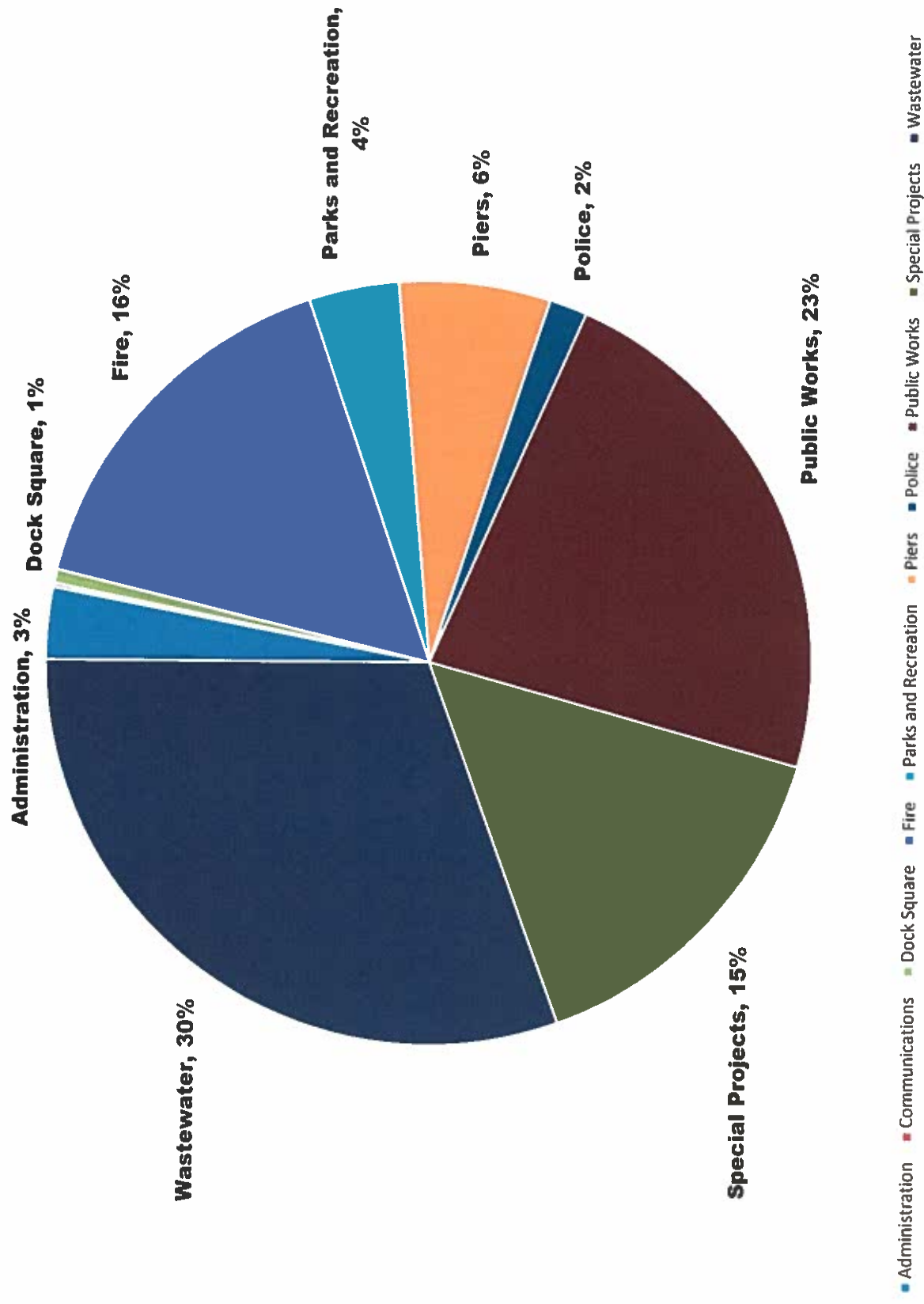
Capital Improvement Program

Department	Type	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	Future
Grinder Pump Replacement	Equipment			\$ 100,000			
Replace South Main St. Pump Station #5	Infrastructure			\$ 25,000			
Influent Screens (2) (2011)	Equipment			\$	250,000		
Axial Flow Pumps (2) (2011)	Equipment			\$	85,000		
Submersible Mixer (2) (2011)	Equipment			\$	71,000		
Replace Generator Pump Station #12	Equipment			\$	20,000		
Grinder Pump Replacement	Equipment			\$	20,000		
Replace South Main St. Pump Station #5	Infrastructure			\$	25,000		
Grinder Pump Replacement	Equipment				\$	25,000	
Huber fine screen #101 2011	Equipment						\$ 125,000.00
Huber fine screen #102 2011	Equipment						\$ 125,000.00
Return Sludge Pump #1 2011	Equipment						\$ 4,000.00
Return Sludge Pump #2 2011	Equipment						\$ 4,000.00
Return Sludge Pump #3 2011	Equipment						\$ 4,000.00
Grinder Pump Replacement	Equipment						\$ 100,000
Replace Generator @ Green St. Pump Station #3 (2000)	Equipment						\$ 20,000
Replace Generator @ Chicks Cr. Pump Station #4 (2001)	Equipment						\$ 20,000
Replace Generator @ Paddy Cr. Pump Station #9 (2011)	Equipment						\$ 25,000
Replace Generator @ Cape Porpoise Pump Station #10 (2011)	Equipment						\$ 25,000
Replace Generator @ Wilds Dist. Pump Station #8 (2013)	Equipment						\$ 30,000
Greplace Generator @ Mill Lane Pump Station #2 (2014)	Equipment						\$ 30,000
Replace Magnum Portable Generator (2010)	Equipment						\$ 45,000
Replace 2013 Ser. Truck	Equipment						\$ 35,000
Replace 2006 Jetter	Equipment						\$ 60,000
Replace 2006 1 ton 4x4 with plow	Equipment						\$ 57,000
Replace 2008 Crane	Equipment						\$ 10,000
Replace Filter Press (2)	Equipment						\$ 250,000

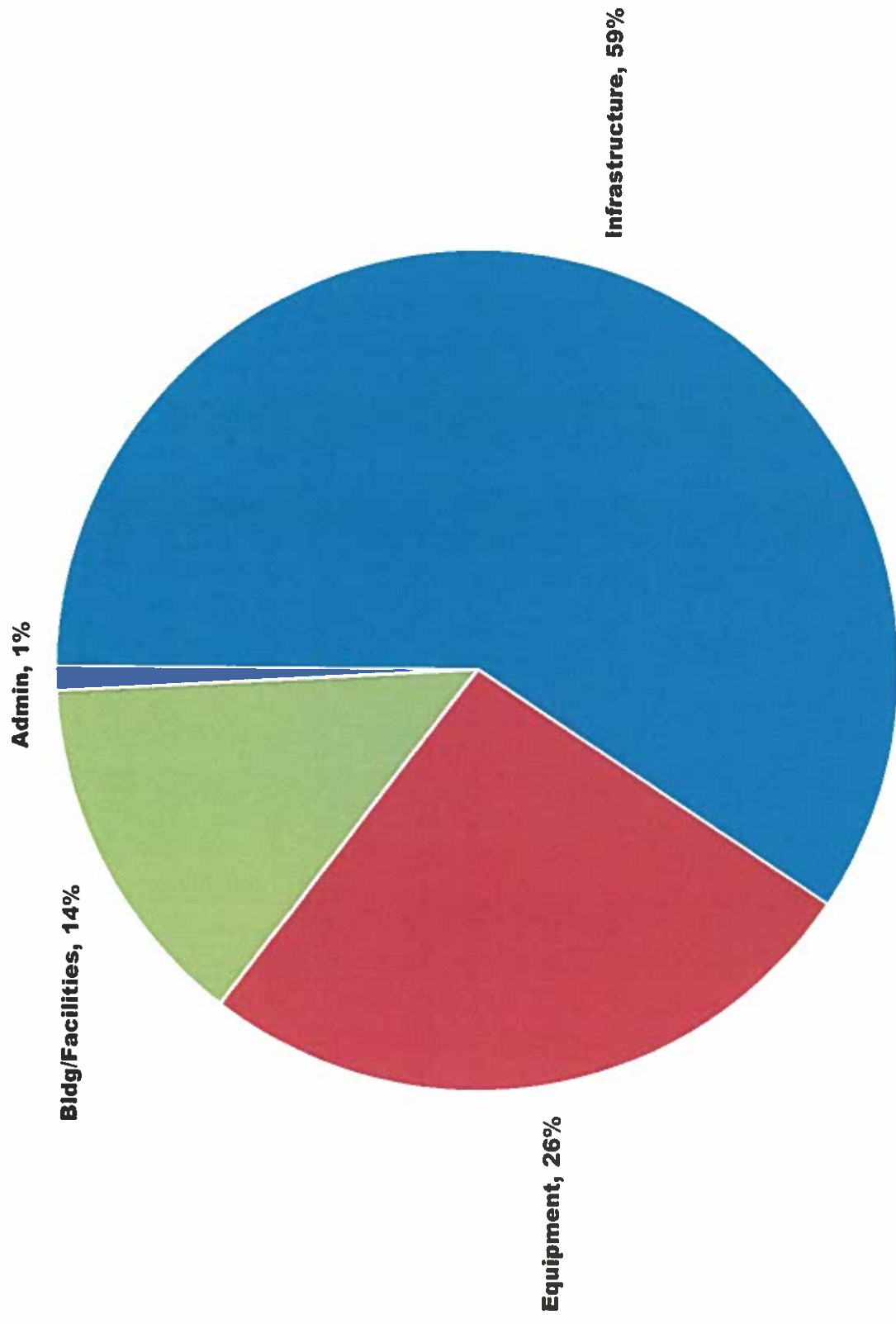
Capital Improvement Program

Department	Type	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	Future
Replace Mills Lane Pump Station #2	Infrastructure						\$ 250,000
Replace Ocean Ave. Pump Station #6	Infrastructure						\$ 250,000
Replace Turbats Creek Pump Station #7	Infrastructure						\$ 250,000
Replace Wildes Rd. Pump Station #8	Infrastructure						\$ 250,000
Replace Paddy Creek Pump Station #9	Infrastructure						\$ 250,000
Replace Cape Porpoise Pump Station #10	Infrastructure						\$ 250,000
Replace Mills Rd. Pump Station #11	Infrastructure						\$ 250,000
Replace Kings Highway Pump Station #12	Equipment						\$ 50,000
Replace Kings Lane Pump Station #13	Equipment						\$ 40,000
Replace Kings Highway (West) Pump Station #14	Equipment						\$ 25,000
Replace Prescott Drive Pump Station #15	Infrastructure						\$ 15,000
Replace Washington Court Pump Station #16	Infrastructure						\$ 20,000
Replace Wakefield Pasture Pump Station	Infrastructure						\$ 20,000
Replace 4.3 miles 1972 Sewer Lines	Infrastructure						\$ 6,000,000
subtotal - Wastewater		\$ 80,000	\$ 178,000	\$ 165,000	\$ 471,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 8,889,000
GRAND TOTAL		\$ 1,845,750	\$ 1,992,000	\$ 2,165,500	\$ 1,402,000	\$ 514,500	\$ 24,180,946

FY 18 - Future Capital Improvement Plan by Department



FY 18 - Future Capital Improvement Plan by Type





Agenda Item Divider



6

TOWN OF KENNEBUNKPORT KEY LOCK BOX ORDINANCE

Section 1. Title.

This Ordinance shall be known as the Town of Kennebunkport Key Lock Box Ordinance (the "Ordinance").

Section 2. Authority.

This Ordinance is enacted in accordance with 30-A M.R.S.A. 3001 *et. seq.*, as may be amended.

Section 3. Purpose.

The Town of Kennebunkport determines that the health, safety and welfare of residents and property owners of the Town are promoted by a requirement that certain properties shall have a key lock box installed on the exterior of the structure (s) or at the gated entrance to aid the Kennebunkport Fire Dept. (KPPFD) and Kennebunkport Emergency Medical Services (KEMS) with gaining access to or within a structure when responding to calls for emergency service, and to aid access into or within a building that is secured or is unduly difficult to gain entry to due to being either unoccupied or the occupants being unable to respond.

Section 4. Definitions.

Fire Chief: means the person duly appointed as the Fire Chief of the Town of Kennebunkport.

Structure (s): means a habitable space with floor to ceiling height of over 6'-0".

Key Lock Box: shall mean a secured box or vault of a size and style approved by the Fire Chief or his/her designee, which contains key (s) for the exclusive use of the KPPFD & KEMS to access the property and premises in an emergency

Section 5. Installation Required

- (a) **New Structures:** The following structures built after June 1, 2017 shall be equipped with a key lock box at or near the main entrance or such other location as required by the Fire Chief or his/her designee:
- (i) Commercial and industrial structures; and
 - (ii) All structures, including residential structures, protected by an automatic fire alarm system or automatic suppression system; and
 - (iii) All properties having a security gate at the vehicular entrance to the property.
- (b) **Existing Structures:** Additions or renovations to any structure that has an automatic fire alarm system or an automatic suppression system existing as of June 1, 2017, shall be equipped with a key lock box at or near the main entrance or such other location as required by the Fire Chief or his/her designee.

Section 6. General Requirements.

3.

- (a) The approved manufacturer of the lock box system used in the Town of Kennebunkport shall

4. This Ordinance may be amended from time to time in accordance with the provisions of 30-A M.R.S.A. § 3002, as may be amended.

10.3 Adoption:

This Ordinance was submitted to the voters of the Town of Kennebunkport and shall be effective upon its adoption by Town Meeting.

ADOPTED: June ,2017

5.



Agenda Item Divider





ARTICLE IV

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

4.1 QUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL

Residence Qualification

All persons appointed to Boards and Committees under Article IV shall be registered voters in the Town of Kennebunkport and shall continue to serve only so long as they remain registered voters, except as provided in Article 4.11.1, Article 4.12.1 and Article 4.16.

Removal of Appointees to a Board or Committee

A vacancy on any board or committee may occur by the following means: non-acceptance, death, resignation, permanent disability or incompetence, failure to qualify for the office within 10 days after written demand by the Board of Selectmen, removal from office in any manner provided by law, and forfeiture of office as provided in this Administrative Code.

Appointees to a board or committee shall forfeit their office if they:

- Lack at any time during their term of office any qualifications for the office prescribed by the Administrative Code or by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Maine;
- Violate any express prohibition of this Code;
- Are convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than 30 days whether or not such imprisonment actually occurs;
- With respect to all boards or committees other than the Board of Selectmen, fail to attend the greater of three (3) consecutive regular meetings of the board or commission or more than 25% of all meetings within any 6 month period, unless such absences are determined not to be grounds for forfeiture pursuant to Section 4.1.3;
- Fail to disclose a conflict of interest; or
- Fail to perform the duties of the office.

3.2 SHELLFISH WARDEN

Appointment

The Board of Selectmen shall appoint annually a Shellfish Conservation Committee consisting of one or more persons.

Chairman

The Chairman of the Shellfish Conservation Committee shall be known and serve as the Shellfish Warden. The Shellfish Warden shall report directly to, and be supervised by, the Town Manager, or his or her designee.

Duties

The duties of the Shellfish Conservation Committee shall be as set forth in the Shellfish Conservation Ordinance of the Town of Kennebunkport.



Agenda Item Divider



9

Craig Sanford

From: Laurie Ewing <lewing@yorkcountymaine.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 02, 2016 2:45 PM
To: Craig Sanford
Cc: Laurie Ewing
Subject: York County HMP
Attachments: Appendix A.doc; Cover Page - 2015.doc; SECTION 1- OVERVIEW - FINAL.doc; SECTION 2- PREREQUISITES - FINAL (A).doc; SECTION 3- PLANNING - FINAL.doc; SECTION 4 - RISK - FINAL.doc; SECTION 5 - STRATEGY - FINAL 6-17-16.docx; SECTION 5 - STRATEGY - Projects - FINAL.doc; SECTION 6 - MAINTENANCE - 6-17-16.doc; Table of Contents - 2015.doc

Dear LED Sanford:

The 2015 update to the York County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been conditionally approved by FEMA.

Attached you will find the revised chapters of the plan. We are requesting that you review the updated plan and then present it to the Town of Kennebunkport officials for adoption. Section 2 - Prerequisites has the Resolution of Adoption sheets for each city or town in York County. Please print the page for the Town of Kennebunkport, have it signed by the town officials and then return it to: York County EMA, 149 Jordan Springs Road, Alfred, ME 04002.

Your prompt attention to this matter is appreciated. Please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Laurie Ewing
Mitigation & Finance Manager
York County EMA
207-459-2457 or 207-324-1578



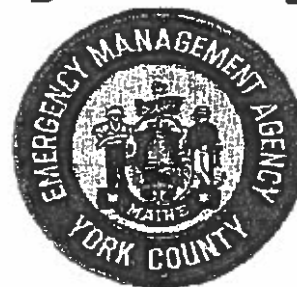
York County, Maine HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2015



Prepared by:

**York County
Emergency
Management Agency**



1. OVERVIEW

A. BACKGROUND

In 2004 the York County Emergency Management Agency (YCEMA) prepared a ~~local~~ multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan, in accordance with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This plan was updated in 2010 and again in 2015. The 2015 update to the ~~2004~~ 2010 plan fulfills the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirement that local hazard mitigation plans be updated every five years.

Pursuant to §201.6 of the Interim Final Rule prepared by FEMA, York County, Maine, chose to do a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan for the county and its municipalities. The primary reasons for conducting this as a countywide plan were that the county possesses greater hazard mitigation resources than do many of its municipalities and that the hazards faced by its municipalities are similar.

The YCEMA was the lead agency for ~~this~~ the 2015 plan update. ~~is the YCEMA.~~ YCEMA serves as the central coordinating agency for the 29 local EMAs in York County, and contributed considerable informational and professional resources to this plan update. ~~To write this plan, YCEMA contracted the~~ worked in conjunction with Southern Maine Regional Planning & Development Commission (SMRPC) (SMPDC) and the council of governments that serves all of York County. ~~SMRPC SMPDC staff took responsibility for assembling, writing, and presenting~~ assisted with data collection and documentation ~~the plan update,~~ under the guidance of YCEMA.

In accordance with the state home rule laws, each of the 29 municipalities in the county has jurisdiction over all land use and planning regulations. ~~Thus,~~ Therefore, the 2015 ~~this~~ plan update ~~is~~ was written with local interests in mind and with participation and input from the local emergency directors and other officials. ~~and it~~ It is being presented to the legislative bodies of all 29 cities and towns for adoption.

The York County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update contains six sections:

1. Overview of Jurisdiction
2. Prerequisites for FEMA Review
3. Planning Process
4. Risk Assessment
5. Mitigation Strategies
6. Plan Maintenance Procedures

B. MAJOR FEATURES OF YORK COUNTY

Topography:

The town's County's topography, major physical features and soils were largely shaped by glaciers that receded from the area some 14,000 years ago. They created the County's hills, valleys, flatlands, rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands, and helped to shape variations in soil types, vegetative cover, groundwater characteristics, and the general suitability of areas for development and other land uses.

The entire east side of York County is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. The S-southern Maine coastline is famous for its ruggedness, sandy beaches, and scenic views resulting from many bays, harbors, promontories and rocky islands.

In the northern part the hills are numerous, several of which are near 1,000 feet in height. Mount Agamentic ~~us, a~~ At around 600 feet high, Mount Agamenticus, which is located in the town of York, is the ~~greatest~~ highest elevation near the coast. The rocks of the region are chiefly granitic; ~~though at some points near the coast they are argillaceous,~~ with some argillaceous points near the coast. The soil of the southern and eastern parts of the county inclines to sandy loam, though clay and clayey and gravelly loam are frequent.

Major Water Bodies:

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 1,270 + square miles, of which 991 square miles (78%) of it is land and 279 80 square miles (22%) of it (~~22.06%~~) is water.

The Saco River passes through the eastern section, and then forms its boundary line for some fifteen miles on the northeast. The Ossipee River continues this line ten miles or more further to the New Hampshire line. The Salmon Falls River forms the western boundary line for about thirty miles, and the Piscataqua River continues it some ten miles further to the sea. The other considerable rivers are the Little Ossipee, Mousam, Kennebunk, Great Works, Little and York. In the northern part there are numerous ponds, ; The Little Ossipee, e located somewhat north of the center of the county in Waterboro is ~~being~~ the largest, except for Great East Pond, which is partly in New Hampshire.

Major Transportation Thoroughfares:

Below is a list of the major transportation highways in York County, and shown on Maps 1 and 2:

A) Southern Coast Corridors

- Portsmouth, NH/Kittery to Portland
(US 1, I-95, Eastern Trail, Guilford Rail Line/Amtrak)

B) Coastal PACTS Corridors

- Portland to Brunswick
(US 1, I-95, I-295, Rail)

C) Cumberland County Central Corridors

- Portland to Lewiston
(I-95, Route 26, Route 100)

D) York County Central Corridors

- Northern York County to KACTS via Sanford
(Route 5, Route 202/4, Route 4, Route 236,
Route 11, Route 11A)

E) Portland West/Lakes Region Corridors

- Portland to Fryeburg
(US 302, Route 113, Route 114, Route 25)
- Mountain Division Rail with Trail

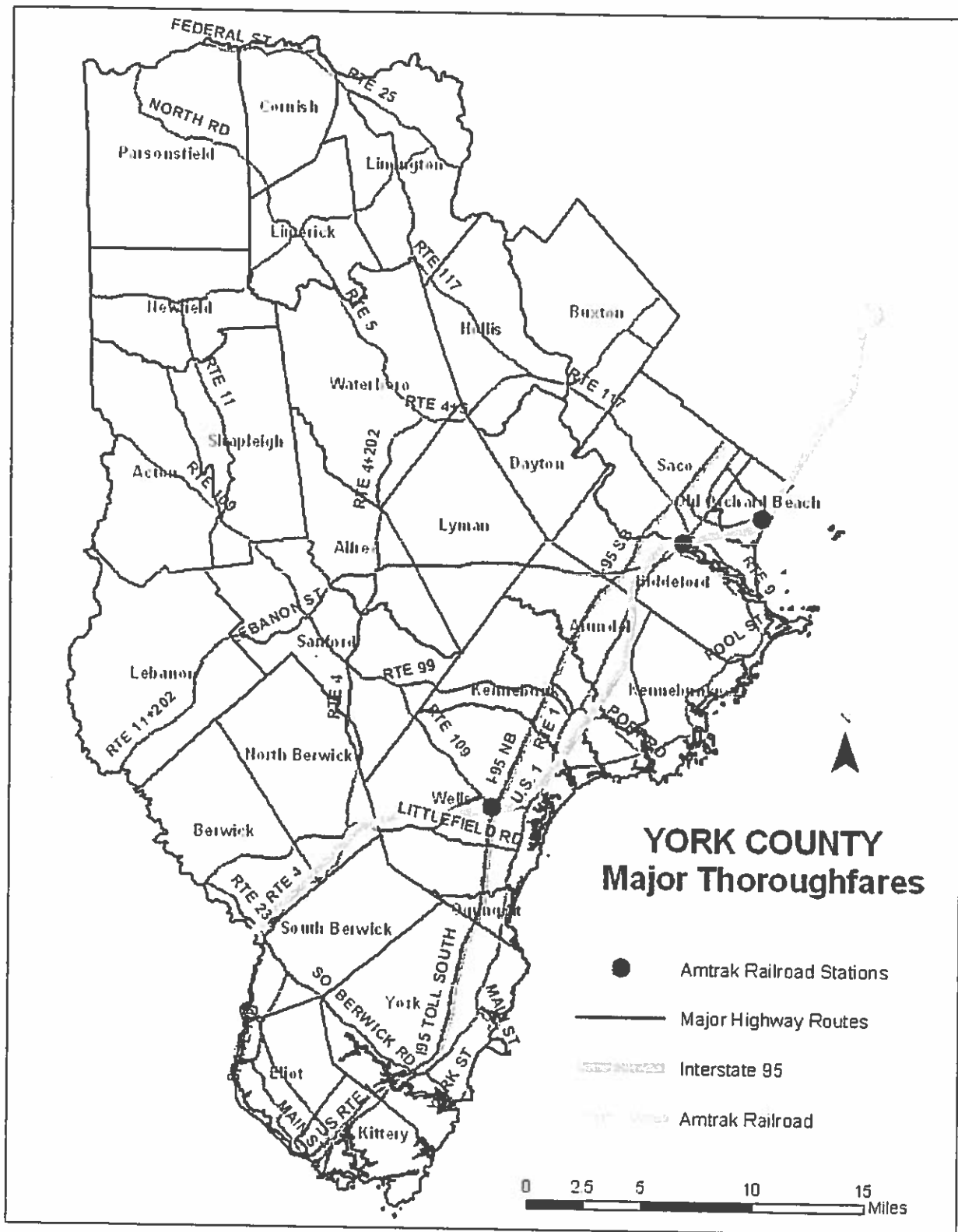
F) York County East-West Corridors

- Northern York County to Southern PACTS Area
(Route 22, Route 202, Route 4A, Route 5,
Route 117, Route 112)
- NH to I-95 and Coastal Towns via Sanford
(US 202, Route 111, Route 99, Route 109)
- Somersworth, NH/Berwick to Wells
(Route 9, Guilford Rail Line/Amtrak)

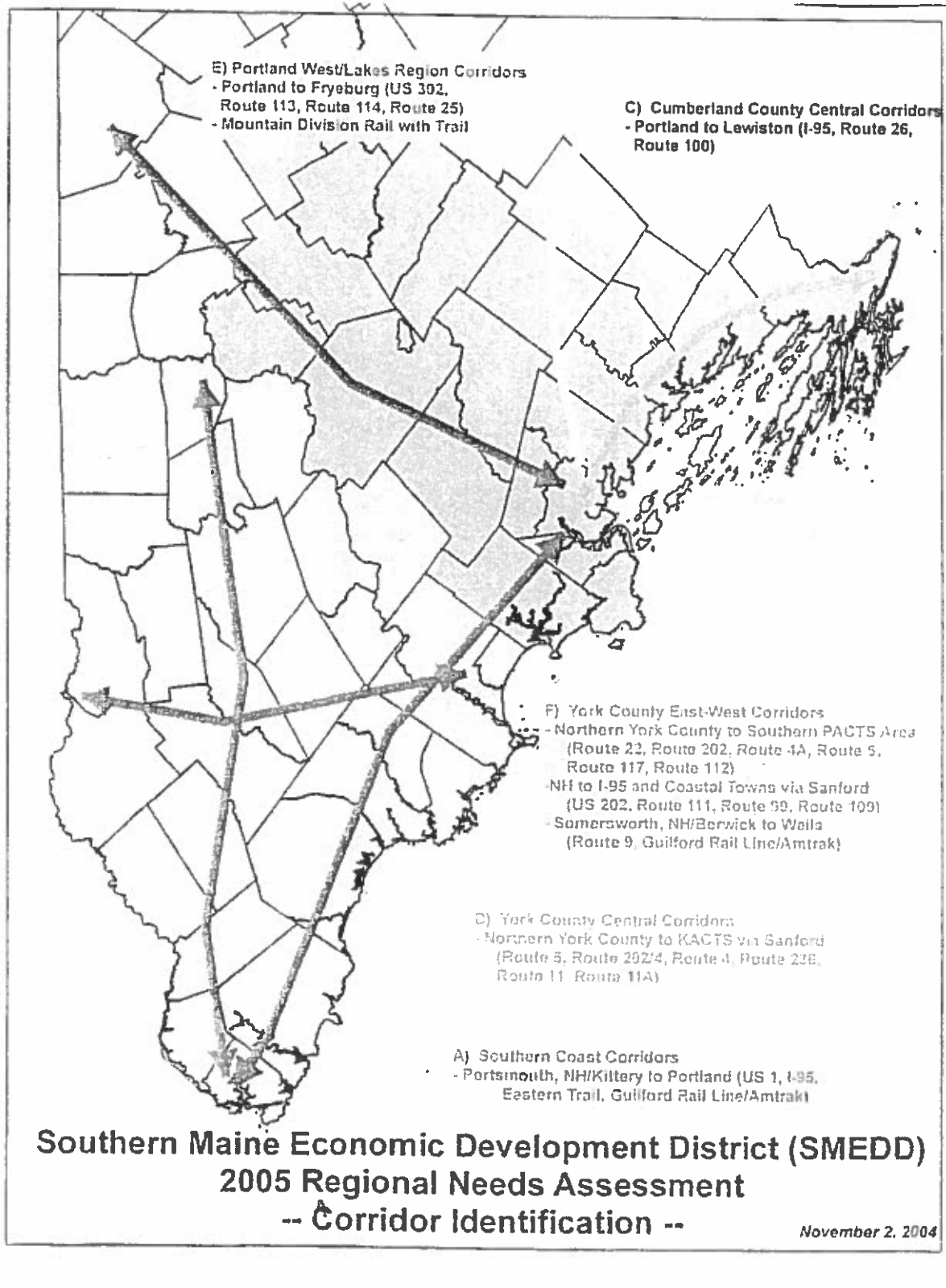
The York County Community Action Corporation's Transportation program ~~serves county residents with alternate modes of transportation. Their fleet of vehicles includes busses, vans, trolleys, and automobiles. Their program includes both fixed route and requested services. All of their buses are wheelchair accessible, and they also provide door-to-door personalized assistance.~~ offers a range of transportation options which are open to the general public and people of all ages. They offer transportation for shopping and non-emergency medical transport for any purpose including trips for cancer treatments as well as scheduled trips for work or training. They also offer contracted or special transportation for children case managed by the Department of Human Services or Child Development Services as well as medical (non-emergency) transports for citizens that cannot be served on public transportation. Some typical routes are Sanford to Wells and Sanford to Biddeford ~~Some typical~~ with destinations including Goodall Hospital, Southern Maine Medical Center, Biddeford Crossing Shopping Mall, and York County Community College. Summer trolley services are offered along York County's coastline.

Map 1 – York County Major Thoroughfares

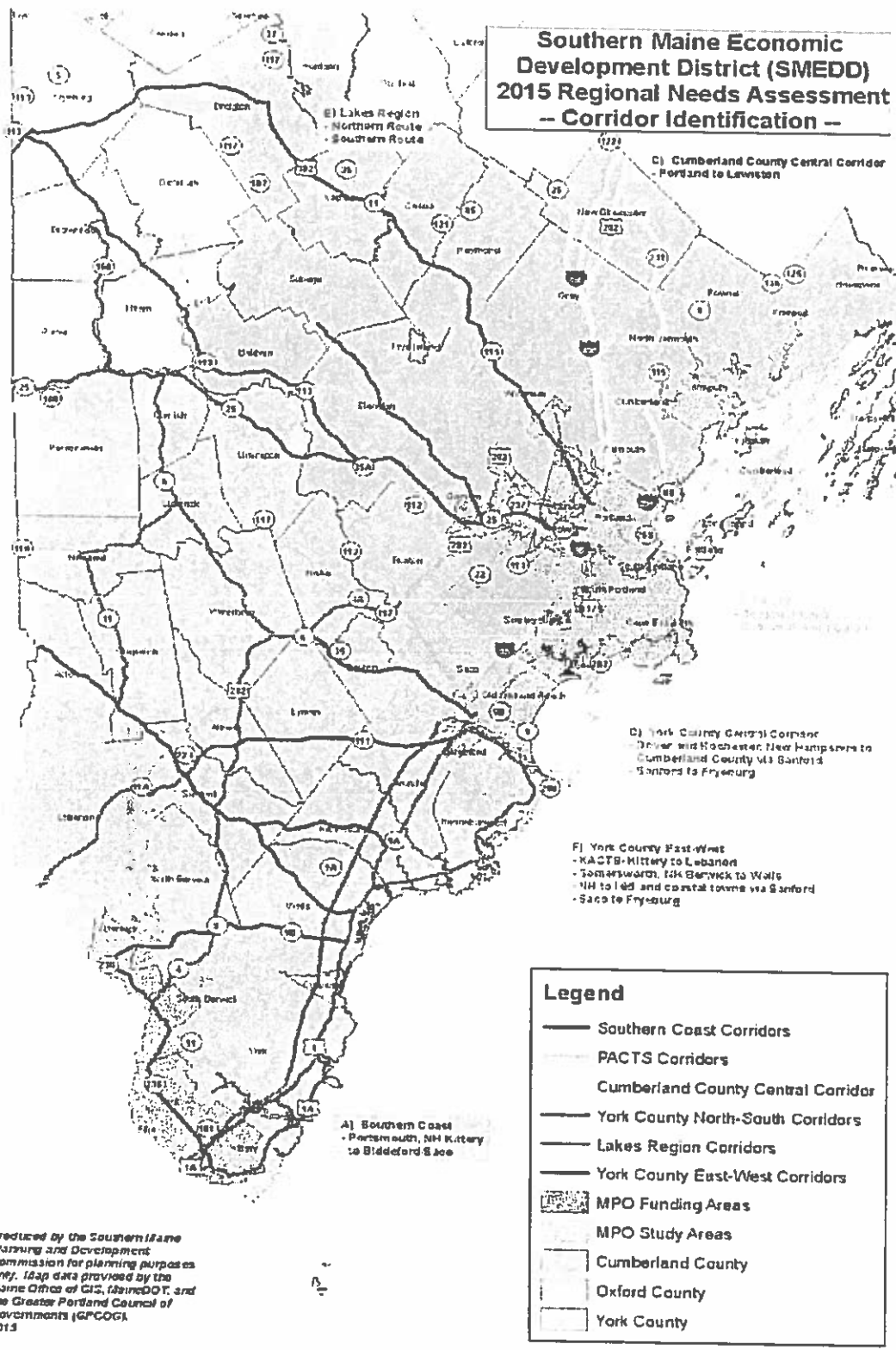
Map 2 – Southern Maine Economic Development District (SMEDD) 2015 Regional Needs Assessment – Corridor Identification



Map 1



Map 2- REPLACED WITH
UPDATED MAP FOR 2015



MAP 2

Major Employment Centers and Employers

York County is also a major employment center. Around ~~65,000~~ 104,271 people are employed in the county, with the largest concentrations in Biddeford, Kennebunk, Kittery, Saco, Sanford and York. ~~Kittery and Saco~~. These ~~four~~ six cities and towns together have ~~34,100~~ 49,252 jobs or ~~52~~ 47 percent of all jobs in the county. Banking, insurance, health services, manufacturing, and marine-related industries are the major business sectors. There are ~~just four~~ five large employers (more than 500 employees) in York County, with many smaller companies located throughout the region. The only operations employing more than 500 people at a single location are:

- Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (Kittery): 1,000 or more employees
- Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group (North Berwick): 1,000 or more employees
- * University of New England (Biddeford): 500-999 employees
- Webber Hospital Association/Southern Maine Medical Center (Biddeford): 1,000 or more employees
- ~~Goodall Hospital (Sanford): 500-999 employees~~
- York Hospital (York): ~~500-999~~ 1,000 or more employees
- ~~University of New England (Biddeford): 500-999 employees~~
- ~~Interstate Brands (Biddeford): 500-999 employees~~

Climate and Geography

There are two different climates in York County. The northwest interior portion of the County is least affected by marine influences, and contains hilly and mountainous terrain. The southeast section of the County is most affected by the ocean but has minimal elevation changes and thus, minimal climatic impact from any topographic controls.

Precipitation and Temperature

The York County climate is influenced by the Atlantic Ocean. Average annual temperature is ~~46.6~~ 54°F, with July normally the warmest (~~70~~ 80.2 °F) and January the coldest (~~21.5~~ 10.8°F). Total annual precipitation averages 46.8 inches, with September typically the driest and November the wettest month. On average, there are 200 sunny days. The comfort index, which is based on humidity during the hot months, is a 52 out of 100 – higher is more comfortable. The United States average is 44 days. These statistics may vary between the inland and coastal sections of the County.

Prevailing Winds

Most of the County is under northwest to west-northwest winds throughout much of the year, and particularly during the winter. The formation of a sea breeze ~~especially~~ occurs especially when regional winds are weak during the summer months. The sea breeze produces cool, refreshing temperatures during the summer along the coast, while the inland ~~remainings~~ hotter and humid. ~~inland~~.

Topographic Features

The Southern Maine Coast is famous for its ruggedness and scenic views resulting from the many inlets, bays, harbors, promontories and rocky islands found along its entire length. Summer tourists flock to York County for the beautiful sandy beaches that run along its eastern shores.

The landscape in general is a direct result of glacial erosion and deposition from the large ice sheets that completely covered Maine about 14,000 years ago. A variety of glacial deposits cover the County providing a rich variety in the overall landscape as well as abundant sand and gravel for construction materials. These glacial deposits and erosion are also responsible for the many large lakes and ponds throughout the County. ~~Extensive wetland areas that provide habitat for many ecosystems are also a result of the past glaciations in combination with existing climatic conditions.~~ Past glaciation combined with existing climatic conditions has produced extensive wetland areas that provide habitat for many ecosystems.

Sea Level Rise

Maine's coast has been and will continue to be profoundly affected by an increase in sea level. The Maine Geological Survey estimates that the ocean has risen about ~~six (6)~~ seven and a half (7.5) inches since 1900, and is currently rising at a rate of about 1/1064 inch (4.3 mm) per year. The result has been increased flooding, erosion of coastal bluffs and landslides. The consensus of the scientific community, reflected in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is that sea level will continue to rise at an accelerating rate through the year 2100.

No one knows for sure how high the sea will rise or how quickly it will occur, but the IPCC has prepared a range of scenarios based on a scientific analysis of a number of variables including glacial ice melt, thermal expansion of water due to global warming, and the melting of ice caps in Greenland and Antarctica. Based on the IPCC's projections, for its studies the Maine Geological Survey (MGS) is using ~~for its studies~~ a conservative, mid-range estimate of two (2) additional feet of sea level rise by the year 2100.

Along the Maine Coast, a sea level rise of one (1) foot means that a storm that had a 1% chance of occurring in any one year (the 100-year storm) at the original elevation will have a 10% chance of occurring in any one year (the 10-year storm) at the new elevation. As a result, more homes, businesses, public infrastructure such as roads, and entire communities will be subject to more devastating coastal floods on a more frequent basis. Based on MGS' inventory of coastal bluffs between York and Machias, about half the Maine Coast consists of unstable coastal bluffs less than 20 feet in height. Bluffs of the soft Presumpscot Formation mud erode at 1.6 to 3.3 feet/year, while bluffs of till, a stiff, stoney sediment, erode at about half that rate. Without expensive remediation, rising sea levels will likely increase the rate of erosion and threaten additional bluffs that are currently stable. Unstable coastal bluffs in excess of 20 feet in height will likely be subject to landslides on a more frequent basis. As a result, more homes, businesses and public infrastructure will be threatened with catastrophic loss.

C. DEMOGRAPHICS

Located in the southwestern corner of Maine, York County is a large and diverse county. Its population of ~~about 187,000~~ 198,934 is scattered throughout 29 jurisdictions: ~~27~~ 26 towns and the cities of Biddeford, ~~and~~ Saco and Sanford. This population level makes York County the second most populous in the state, trailing only neighboring Cumberland County.

The largest municipality in the county is the City of Biddeford, which has ~~20,942~~ 21,303 residents according to ~~2000~~ 2010 Census data. The next largest municipalities are the ~~Town~~ City of Sanford with a population of ~~20,806~~ 20,853, and the City of Saco with a population of ~~16,822~~ 18,757. ~~people.~~ These three urban centers only account for ~~around 30~~ just under 31 percent of the county's total population, ~~illustrating~~ which illustrates how population is scattered: the population is throughout York County.

In addition to the population base, York County also has a substantial population of seasonal residents and visitors who are drawn to the region's beaches, lakes and ponds in the summer months. Since many of the hazards faced by the county are at their highest risk levels in the summer, ~~having more people~~ the additional people in the county during those months raises the risk exposure. In all, it is estimated that, during the peak of the tourist season in July and August there are ~~about 119,000~~ 138,517 additional people staying overnight in York County. ~~Thus~~ Therefore, the total peak population of the county is around ~~305,000~~ 337,443.

The total land area of York County is 990.8 square miles, with the individual municipalities ranging in size from 4.1 to 59 square miles. The county's overall population density is ~~188.5~~ 200.8 people per square mile. The density of individual municipalities is widely varied as well. It ~~ranges~~ ranges from as low as 32 people per square mile in the rural areas to as high as 1,160 people per square mile in the urban areas. ~~very rural (as low as 27 people per square mile) to urban (as high as 1,200 people per square mile).~~

York County contains about ~~94,200~~ 106,545 housing units, ~~of which around 16,800 (18 percent) are seasonally occupied.~~ with 20.162 or 18.92% being occupied seasonally. The remaining ~~77,400~~ 86,383 units comprise the year-round housing stock of the county. The following table summarizes population, density and housing for each of the communities in York County.

County Profile			
	York County	Maine	USA
Measure	2010	2010	2010
Population	198,934	1,328,361	308,745,538
Total Housing Units	106,545	721,830	131,704,730
Total Households	85,611	557,219	116,716,292
Average Household Size	2.40	2.32	2.58
Median Household Income	54,880	45,815	50,046
Persons below Poverty	18,727	167,242	46,215,956
% of population under 5	4.8%	5.2%	6.5%
% of population 18 and over	78.6%	79.4%	76.0%
% of population 65 and over	15.4%	15.9%	13.1%
Persons Per Square Mile	199	43.1	87.4

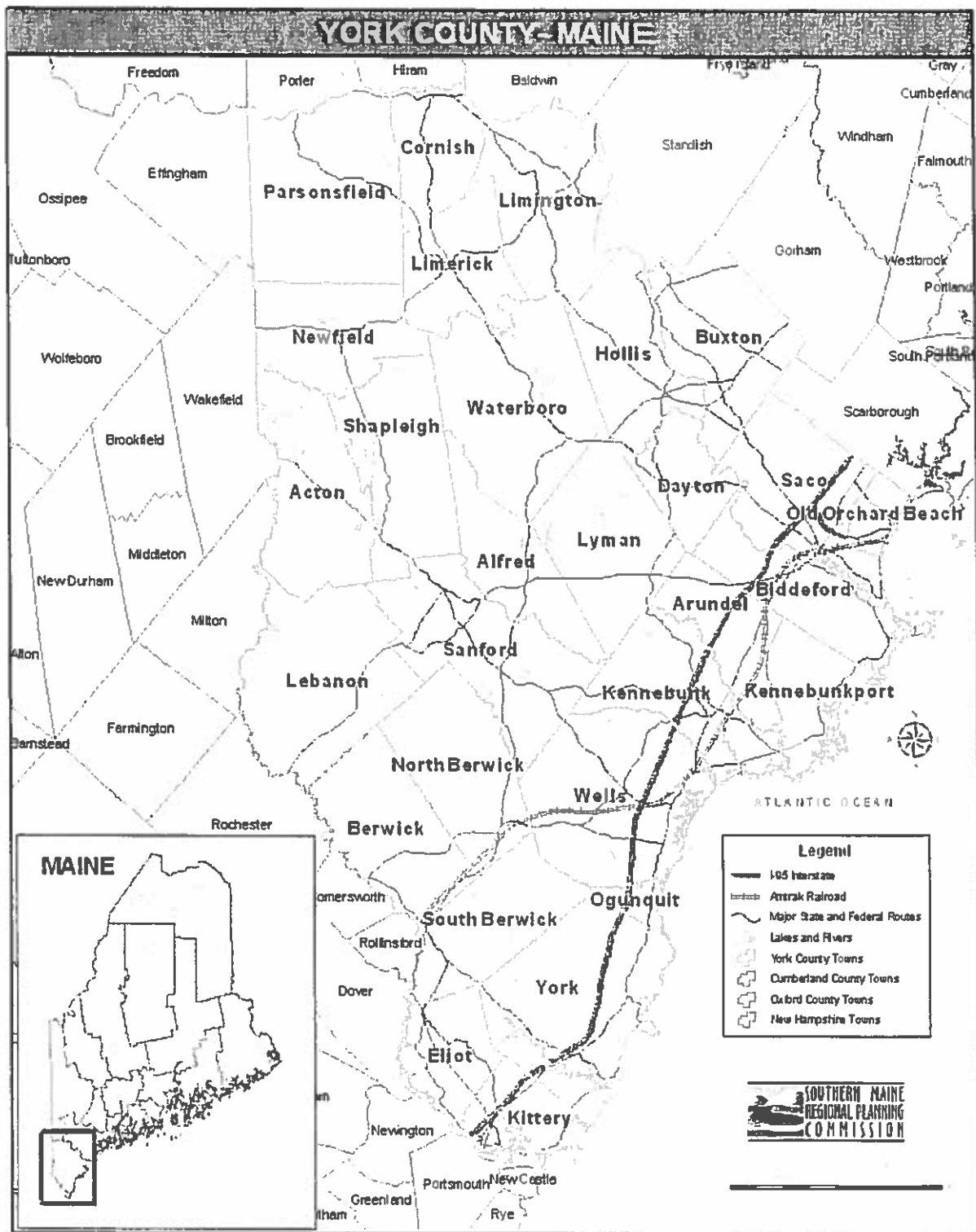
**Municipal Population and Housing Data (200810 Census
Estimates)**

Municipality	Population 2010			Population Density			Housing Units 2010		
	Year Round*	Seasonal**	Peak	Land Area (Sq. Mi.)	Per Sq. Mile	Per Unit	Total	Year Round	Seasonal
Acton	2,497	5,097	7,594	37.8	66.1	2.18	2,174	1,144	1,055
Alfred	3,051	546	3,597	27.2	112.2	2.45	1,390	1,243	107
Arundel	4,100	774	4,874	23.9	171.5	2.51	1,691	1,635	57
Berwick	7,400	421	7,821	37.1	199.5	2.62	2,925	2,827	107
Biddeford	21,303	3,160	24,463	30.0	710.0	2.36	10,207	9,036	1,028
Buxton	8,079	344	8,423	40.5	199.5	2.54	3,533	3,175	126
Cornish	1,383	489	1,872	22.1	62.6	2.26	677	613	79
Dayton	1,989	0	1,989	17.9	111.1	2.74	756	727	26
Ellot	6,234	411	6,645	19.7	316.4	2.44	2,546	2,558	111
Hollis	4,343	186	4,529	32.0	135.7	2.53	1,835	1,716	85
Kennebunk	10,972	5,537	16,509	35.1	312.6	2.19	6,004	5,005	901
Kennebunkport	3,510	7,554	11,064	20.6	170.4	1.82	2,875	1,925	972
Kittery	9,573	1,570	11,143	17.8	537.8	2.08	5,144	4,607	335
Lebanon	6,077	6,835	12,912	54.7	111.1	2.67	2,521	2,273	267
Limerick	2,905	1,634	4,539	27.1	107.2	2.58	1,451	1,127	442
Limington	3,734	593	4,327	42.0	88.9	2.66	1,716	1,402	213
Lyman	4,356	2,336	6,692	38.9	112.0	2.61	2,060	1,668	399
Newfield	1,499	1,776	3,275	32.3	46.4	2.30	1,124	653	443
North Berwick	4,602	370	4,972	38.3	120.1	2.54	1,967	1,812	118
Ogunquit	1,141	9,327	10,468	4.1	278.3	2.03	1,944	563	1,446
Old Orchard Beach	8,679	31,275	39,954	7.4	1,172.8	1.75	7,029	4,958	1,928
Parsonfield	1,746	1,724	3,470	59.0	29.6	2.17	1,198	804	370
Saco	18,757	4,088	22,845	38.5	487.2	2.38	8,640	7,865	643
Sanford	20,853	2,754	23,607	47.8	436.2	2.34	9,701	8,915	537
Shapleigh	2,676	4,014	6,690	38.7	69.1	2.36	2,052	1,135	901
South Berwick	7,276	131	7,407	32.2	226.0	2.58	2,856	2,822	89
Waterboro	7,747	3,501	11,248	55.5	139.6	2.62	3,410	2,957	617
Wells	9,783	23,380	33,163	57.7	169.5	2.10	8,290	4,651	3,906
York	12,661	18,690	31,351	54.9	230.6	2.18	8,829	5,795	2,854
County Total	198,934	138,517	337,443	990.8	200.8	2.32	106,545	85,611	20,162

* Year Round Population estimate produced by US Census Bureau

** Seasonal population estimates were last done by SMRPC in 1994. This report applies the same ratios to 200810 population.

*** Total and Year Round housing unit estimates produced by SMRPC for 2006.



Map 3

2. PREREQUISITES

2. Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption

Requirement §201.6(c)(5): For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan must document that it has been formally adopted.

This plan is a multi-jurisdiction plan. Municipalities that participated in the preparation of this plan include:

Acton, Town of
Alfred, Town of
Arundel, Town of
Berwick, Town of
Biddeford, City of
Buxton, Town of
Cornish, Town of
Dayton, Town of
Eliot, Town of
Hollis, Town of
Kennebunk, Town of
Kennebunkport, Town of
Kittery, Town of
Lebanon Town of
Limerick, Town of

Limington, Town of
Lyman, Town of
Newfield, Town of
North Berwick, Town of
Ogunquit, Town of
Old Orchard Beach, Town of
Parsonsfield, Town of
Saco, City of
Sanford, City of
Shapleigh, Town of
South Berwick, Town of
Waterboro, Town of
Wells, Town of
York, Town of

A copy of the resolution that will be adopted by each participating jurisdiction is shown on the next page. The York County Commissioners will adopt the resolution on behalf of the county.

YORK COUNTY
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION

Whereas, natural and man-made disasters may occur at any time, we recognize that to lessen the impacts of these disasters we will save resources, property and lives in York County;

And whereas the creation of a Hazard Mitigation Plan is necessary for the development of a risk assessment and effective mitigation strategy;

And whereas, the 26 towns and 3 cities of York County are committed to the mitigation goals and measures as presented in this plan;

Therefore, **the Town of Kennebunkport** hereby adopts the 2015 York County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES

_____ Selectman	_____ Date
_____ Selectman	_____ Date
_____ Selectman	_____ Date
_____ Selectman	_____ Date
_____ Selectman	_____ Date

3. PLANNING PROCESS

3. Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation

Requirement §201.6(a)(3): Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process...Statewide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.

Elements	A. Does the new or updated plan describe how each jurisdiction participated in the plan's development?
	B. Does the updated plan identify all participating jurisdictions, including new, continuing, and the jurisdictions that no longer participate in the plan?

DOCUMENTATION OF MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PARTICIPATION PLANNING PROCESS

The table below shows the various opportunities for public participation in the drafting of the York County Hazard Mitigation Plan – Update 2015. Note that we considered “planning” to be broader than attending meetings or responding to emails. Also, under the “projects” column, the following abbreviations indicate who verified the information for the city/town: DPW (Director of Public Works), RC (Road Commissioner), LED (Local Emergency Director), BSC (Board of Selectmen/Council), TM (Town Manager) or FC (Fire Chief).

Municipality	Meetings	E-mail	Mailings	Projects
Acton, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Alfred, Town of		X	X	BS/C
Arundel, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Berwick, Town of	X	X	X	BS/C
Biddeford, City of		X	X	LED
Buxton, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Cornish, Town of		X	X	LED
Dayton, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Eliot, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Hollis, Town of		X	X	BS/C
Kennebunk, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Kennebunkport, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Kittery, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Lebanon, Town of		X	X	LED
Limerick, Town of	X	X	X	RC
Limington, Town of		X	X	BS/C
Lyman, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Newfield, Town of	X	X	X	BS/C
North Berwick, Town		X	X	TM
Ogunquit, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Old Orchard Beach, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Parsonfield, Town of		X	X	LED
Saco, City of	X	X	X	DPW
Sanford, City of	X	X	X	LED

Shapleigh, Town of	X	X	X	LED
South Berwick, Town	X	X	X	LED
Waterboro, Town of	X	X	X	LED
Wells, Town of	X	X	X	TM
York, Town of	X	X	X	LED

B. STATUS OF MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PARTICIPATION

Summary of Participating Municipalities		
Name of Municipality	Participated in Prior Plan 2010	Participated in this Plan 2015
Acton, Town of	X	X
Alfred, Town of	X	X
Arundel, Town of	X	X
Berwick, Town of	X	X
Biddeford, City of	X	X
Buxton, Town of	X	X
Cornish, Town of	X	X
Dayton, Town of	X	X
Eliot, Town of	X	X
Hollis, Town of	X	X
Kennebunk, Town of	X	X
Kennebunkport, Town of	X	X
Kittery, Town of	X	X
Lebanon, Town of	X	X
Limerick, Town of	X	X
Limington, Town of	X	X
Lyman, Town of	X	X
Newfield, Town of	X	X
North Berwick, Town of	X	X
Ogunquit, Town of	X	X
Old Orchard Beach, Town of	X	X
Parsonsfield, Town of	X	X
Saco, City of	X	X
Sanford, City of	X	X
Shapleigh, Town of	X	X
South Berwick, Town of	X	X
Waterboro, Town of	X	X
Wells, Town of	X	X
York, Town of	X	X

4. Documentation of the Planning Process	
Requirement §201.6(b): In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:	
(1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval; (2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and (3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.	
Requirement §201.6(c)(1): (The plan shall document) the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.	
Elements	A. Does the plan provide a narrative description of the process followed to prepare the new or updated plan?
	B. Does the new or updated plan indicate who was involved in the current planning process? (For example, who led the development at the staff level and were there any external contributors such as contractors? Who participated in the plan committee, provided information, reviewed drafts, etc).
	C. Does the new or updated plan indicate how the public was involved? (was the public provided an opportunity to comment on the plan during the drafting stage prior to the plan approval)?
	D. Does the new or updated plan discuss the opportunity for neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits and other interested parties to be involved in the process?
	E. Does the planning process describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information?
	F. Does the updated plan document how the planning team reviewed and analyzed each section of the plan and whether each section was revised as part of the update process?

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

How plan was prepared

The York County Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan, completed under the direction of the York County Emergency Management Agency (YCEMA). ~~To complete the plan, YCEMA contracted the Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission (SMRPC).~~

Beginning in ~~January 2010~~ July 2015, ~~SMRPC~~ YCEMA began to update the plan. In ~~April 2010~~, September 2015, we held a Plan Update kick-off meeting at YCEMA for all local EMA Directors. In ~~June~~ November 2015, ~~July, 2010~~ January and March 2016, ~~SMRPC~~ YCEMA held 4 ~~presentations~~ Local Directors Meetings (see table below) ~~around the County~~ at YCEMA which is centrally located in Alfred to kick-off the update process. ~~by YCEMA informing~~ the municipalities and the public about the need to update the plan and how eligibility for future mitigation grants ~~would be~~ is tied to having a FEMA-approved plans. The meeting also included a summary of the update process, ~~a survey hand-out~~ a poll regarding disasters and time allocated for an open discussion about hazard mitigation issues and concerns. ~~A representative from~~

YCEMA and SMRPC were there to provide a copy of the current plan on CD, informational hand-outs, and to distribute a survey.

DOCUMENTATION OF LOCAL PARTICIPATION
(SEE UPDATED TABLE ON THE NEXT PAGE)

- 4/21/10 Initial meeting to kick-off Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
 6/22/10 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update towns of Sanford, Berwick, Lebanon, Acton, Alfred, No Berwick, Newfield and Shapleigh
 7/13/10 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update towns of Eliot, Kittery, So Berwick, Ogunquit and York
 7/15/10 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update towns of Arundel, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, OOB, Saco and Wells
 7/29/10 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update towns of Buxton, Cornish, Dayton, Hollis, Limerick, Limington, Lyman, Parsonsfield and Waterboro

Municipality	4/21 Kickoff Meeting	6/22/10 Public Meeting	7/13/10 Public Meeting	7/15/10 Public Meeting	7/29/10 Public Meeting	TOTAL
Acton, Town of		+				+
Alfred, Town of		+				+
Arundel, Town of	+					+
Berwick, Town of						0
Biddeford, City of	2			3		5
Buxton, Town of	2				2	4
Cornish, Town of					+	+
Dayton, Town of					+	+
Eliot, Town of			2			2
Hollis, Town of						0
Kennebunk, Town of	2			+		3
Kennebunkport, Town of				2		2
Kittery, Town of	+		+			2
Lebanon, Town of	+	+				2
Limerick, Town of	+				2	3
Limington, Town of	+				2	3
Lyman, Town of						0
Newfield, Town of					+	+
North Berwick, Town of	+	+				2
Ogunquit, Town of						0
Old Orchard Beach, Town of				+		+
Parsonsfield, Town of					+	+
Saco, City of						0
Sanford, Town of	3	+				4
Shapleigh, Town of	+	+				2
South Berwick, Town of	+		+			2
Waterboro, Town of	+			+		2

Wells, Town of	+			+		2
York, Town of			+			+
TOTAL	19	6	5	9	10	49

DOCUMENTATION OF LOCAL PARTICIPATION

09/09/15 – Initial meeting to kick-off Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Local Directors Mtg
 11/17/15 – Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Local Directors Meeting
 01/13/16 – Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Local Directors Meeting
 03/09/16 – Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Local Directors Meeting
 06/20/16 – Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Public Review Meeting

Municipality	09/09/15 Kickoff Meeting	11/17/15 Public Meeting	01/13/16 Public Meeting	03/09/16 Public Meeting	6/20/16 Public Review Meeting	TOTAL
Acton, Town of		1	1	1		3
Alfred, Town of						0
Arundel, Town of		1			1	2
Berwick, Town of		1				1
Biddeford, City of					1	1
Buxton, Town of	2	1		1	1	5
Cornish, Town of						0
Dayton, Town of	1	1	1			3
Eliot, Town of			2	2		4
Hollis, Town of						0
Kennebunk, Town of	1	1		1	2	5
Kennebunkport, Town of			2	2	1	5
Kittery, Town of		1	1		2	4
Lebanon, Town of						0
Limerick, Town of	1	1		1		3
Limington, Town of						0
Lyman, Town of		2				2
Newfield, Town of	1	1	1	1		4
North Berwick, Town of	2					2
Ogunquit, Town of		1	1	1		3
Old Orchard Beach, Town of				1		1
Parsonsfield, Town of						0
Saco, City of		1				1
Sanford, City of	3	1		1		5
Shapleigh, Town of	1	1		2		4
South Berwick, Town of	2	1	1	1		5
Waterboro, Town of	1	1		1		3
Wells, Town of	1		2	2	3	8
York, Town of	1	1	2	1		5
TOTAL	17	18	14	19	11	79

A survey poll was distributed conducted at the public Local Directors meetings to gather input. Below is a list of the survey questions and a summary of the survey results:

1. Top three disasters that occur most often in your community							
Coastal Erosion	Coastal Storm	Dam Failure	Flood	Severe Winter Storm	Severe Summer Storm	Hurricane	Landslide
9	18	0	52	48	31	8	0

2. Top three disasters that are/would be the most problematic for your community							
Coastal Erosion	Coastal Storm	Dam Failure	Flood	Severe Winter Storm	Severe Summer Storm	Hurricane	Landslide
5	10	5	46	34	21	24	0

Summary of completed survey forms are in Appendix B.

In July During the Local Directors meetings, the municipalities were assigned polled the task of hazard to rating rate to identify the types of hazards to be included in the plan. The hazard rating scoring system is shown below.

Task 1 – Natural Hazard Identification and Rating Survey

Purpose: The purpose of this survey is to determine the most frequently occurring natural hazards affecting your jurisdiction. Respondents were told to use the next five years as the time frame for estimating the likelihood of various hazards.

SEVERITY OF HAZARD RATING		
Rating Score	Summary Description	Impact
3	Severe	Multiple deaths, mass casualties, or millions of dollars in damages
2.5	High	Deaths or injuries; or \$100,000 in damages
2	Moderate	Single death or several injuries; or \$10,000 in damages
1.5	Low	Injuries; or \$1,000s in damages
1	Slight	No deaths, single injury; or \$100s in damages

LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARD RATING	
Rating	Description
A	Very likely
B	Possible
C	Very unlikely

POTENTIAL DISASTER TYPES			
Hazard Type	Description	Severity of Hazard	Likelihood of Hazard
Coastal Erosion	Wearing away of coastal soil by water, ice, or wind		
Coastal Storm	Violent weather (wind, rain)		
Earthquake	Event of 5.5 or more on Richter Scale		
Dam Failure	Loss of structural integrity of dams		
Flood	Overflow of water onto land areas		
Hurricane and tropical storm	Storm producing heavy rain and wind		
Landslide	Sliding down of a mass of earth, rocks, or buildings down a slope		
Severe Winter Storm	Violent weather (wind, ice, snow)		
Severe Summer Storm	Violent weather (wind, rain, hail, lightning)		
Tornado	Violent rotating column of air		
Urban fire	Burning of buildings		
Wildfire/forest fire	Burning of trees and underbrush		
Other			

The draft updates of the plan were completed by ~~November 21, 2010~~ March 31, 2016 April 8, 2016 for additional review by each of the 29 municipalities in York County and the State. SMPDC will take comments/requested revisions from this plan draft and will complete a final version of the plan so it can be submitted to the FEMA Region I office in Boston for review. Once the plan is APA (approved pending adoption) it will be sent to ~~YCEMA and SMRPC~~ The plan will then the York County Commission and to each municipal legislative body for adoption.

B. PEOPLE WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

~~YCEMA and SMRPC~~ were responsible for completing the plan, with the assistance from the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team, which consisted of representatives from state, county and municipal government. ~~*, and the regional planning commission.~~ The Planning Team provided materials and information to ~~SMRPC~~ SMPDC and participated in drafting and reviewing the plan. , arranged for meetings and provided overall coordination.

York County Emergency Management Agency Phone: 207-324-1578

Project Manager: Arthur W. Cleaves, Director

Other Contributing Staff: Laurie Ewing, Mitigation & Finance Manager
Dave Francoeur, Deputy Director
Blain Cote, Assistant Director
Megan Arsenaault, Emergency Planning and Preparedness Manager

Southern Maine Regional Planning & Development Commission Phone: 207-324-2952-571-7065

Project Manager: ~~Jamie Oman-Saltmarsh, Senior Planner~~ Tom Reinauer

Other Contributing Staff: ~~Jonathan T. Lockman, Planning Director~~ Jamel Torres
~~Chris MacClinchy, Land Use Planner~~
~~Paul Schumacher, Executive Director~~
~~Marian Alexandre, Administrative Assistant~~

In addition to these two agencies, inventory data was collected from a number of different state agencies. State agencies involved in the assembly of data for this plan included:

- Maine State Office of the Fire Marshal
- Maine Forest Service
- ~~Maine State Planning Office~~
- Maine Department of Transportation
- Maine Office of Geographic Information Systems
- Maine Emergency Management Agency

C. HOW THE PUBLIC WAS GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD

As mentioned above, the planning team hosted four public meetings in June September and November of 2015 and in January and July March of 2016 to discuss the purpose of the hazard mitigation plan, present the plan inventory, and discuss potential goals and objectives of the plan with members of the public. ~~Questionnaires were distributed at the beginning of each meeting to solicit public input. These questionnaires were collected prior to the end of the meeting.~~ A poll was conducted regarding disasters, their frequencies and potential impacts. The meetings concluded with an open discussion where the public was asked to share some of their answers with the group. ~~The questionnaire responses are located in Appendix A.~~ These meetings were held at the York County EMA office at 149 Jordan Springs Road in Alfred, Maine. The office is geographically located in the center of the county. ~~in four different geographic areas of the county so that all residents could have access to a meeting. These public meetings were advertised in local newspapers and on public access cable television channels (See Appendix A).~~ Advance notice and meeting reminders were sent ~~Fliers~~ advertising the four public local directors meetings (June 22nd, July 13th, July 15th, and July 29th) on September 9th and November 17th of 2015 and January 13th and March 9th of 2016. ~~along with meeting sign in sheets are located in Appendix A. Copies of the information packet handed out at the meetings are also located in the Appendix A.~~ Copies of the ~~s~~Sign-in sheets are provided in Appendix A. to show ~~should act as~~ documentation of public involvement in the planning process.

In addition to the meetings listed above, the York County EMA held a public meeting for review and comments regarding the 2016 updates to the Plan. The Plan, basic changes and the Municipal Project List were all reviewed. Advance notice, meeting reminders and a public notice were all posted to advertise this Public Review meeting. Again, copies of the public notice, Meeting Agenda and sign-in sheets are located in Appendix A.

~~In addition to these public hearings, a project website was maintained throughout the process at www.smrpc.org/hazmit.htm. This website provided regular information updates and allowed downloading of reports and presentations made throughout the process. The planning team also kept business and community leaders informed of our progress, including the York County Coalition of Chambers and the York County Municipal Officials' Association and York County Community Action Corporation.~~

Finally, regular updates on the plan's progress were presented at the monthly meetings of the York County EMA. The monthly meetings typically have representation from most, if not all, of the county's cities and towns. Representatives of each municipality who attend these meetings then report back to officials in their own municipalities.

D. OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Since this is a multi-jurisdictional plan, the meetings and polls offered a number of opportunities for neighboring jurisdictions, agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits, and other interested parties to be involved in the planning process. Additional opportunities for public involvement were given in the form of ~~press releases,~~ the York County EMA and SMRPC website, ~~newspaper notices, and public access cable television announcements~~ and social media.

E. REVIEW AND INCORPORATION OF EXISTING PLANS AND STUDIES

The Planning Team reviewed the ~~2004~~ 2010 County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the latest version of the State Plan and other county and local plans and incorporated them as appropriate. The Risk Assessment portion of this plan provides a more detailed summary of plans, studies and other materials that were used to identify and document various hazards.

Summary of changes from the ~~2004~~ 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan and the ~~2010~~ 2015 Revised Plan:

- Black text shows remaining/unchanged content
- Strike through represents deletion of content and
- Red shows new content.

F. HOW THE PLANNING TEAM REVIEWED AND ANALYZED EACH SECTION OF PLAN AND WHETHER EACH SECTION WAS REVISED

This reviewed plan was developed utilizing input from:

- The 2005 County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- The 2010 County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- ~~2010~~ 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Disaster declarations since completion of the 2005 Plan
- Information from other plans and studies completed since the 2005 Plan.

Each section of the 2010 version of the York County Hazard Mitigation Plan was carefully reviewed to determine what specific information required updating. Each individual section was analyzed resulting in changes to the language, punctuation and formatting in order to clarify the information. All data, specifications, census information and past disaster history was updated to ensure that the plan is current and up to date. The following is a general summary of the major changes made to the plan:

*Chapter 1: Overview - The general plan background was updated with the current Planning Team as well as the process used to review and update the plan. New information regarding the York County Community Action program was added and a new map used for the Regional Needs Assessment Corridor Identification. The employment/employer information was updated with current top employers and their respective employment figures. All documentation regarding precipitation, temperatures, demographics and the County profile was updated with current figures and statistics.

*Chapter 2: Pre-Requisites - The summary sheet and each Resolution of Adoption for the individual cities and towns were updated with the current year and any appropriate language changes.

*Chapter 3: Planning Process - The narrative explaining the process as well as (3) three charts documenting the multi-jurisdictional and public participation in the planning process were

all updated to reflect the 2015 changes. The results of current polls, the people involved and opportunities for public interaction were all updated and included.

*Chapter 4: Risk Assessment – The Planning Team reviewed the potential hazards listed and profiled as well as the disaster history for York County including location and extent of damages to determine the probability of future occurrences and the risks, danger and damages associated with each type of disaster. All language, data, and charts were updated to reflect current information. New maps and a chart summarizing Repetitive Loss Properties were also added to this section. While reviewing and estimating potential losses, the critical resources currently available in York County that are required during an emergency were evaluated to determine any area of weakness or shortages. The County transportation network, infrastructure and utilities were also reviewed and updated with current data. The overall process assisted in determining which areas within the County are priorities in regard to establishing future mitigation procedures and projects.

*Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategy – Several charts summarizing mitigation actions, economic business vitality, continuity of county and local government operations, efficient use of public funds for mitigation, public awareness and support were all reviewed and updated with actions taken since the 2010 update. A matrix of the mitigation goals, strategies and actions for York County was reviewed and updated accordingly. York County EMA worked with each individual city or town to review the Local Mitigation Project in York County listing, notate actions taken since the last update and to add any newly identified projects.

*Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance Procedures – York County EMA maintains continual communications with the Local Emergency Directors in regard to any disaster issues or requests the community may have. Monthly meetings are held at which information is shared in regard to hazard mitigation actions and procedures. This section was updated with current data from the 29 cities and towns within York County.

*Appendix A: Copies of current documentation regarding public participation was provided.

~~A copy of the 2005 2010 County Plan showing additions and deletions in the 2011 2015 Plan was provided to YCEMA MEMA and FEMA.~~

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Assessment

Requirement §201.6(c)(2): The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.

In compliance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 201.6(c)(2), this section of the plan identifies, profiles and assesses the vulnerability of York County to natural hazards. The risk assessment provides sufficient information to enable York County to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards. This plan includes detailed descriptions of all the potential hazards that could affect York County, along with an analysis of York County's vulnerability to those identified hazards. Specific information about numbers and types of structures, potential dollar losses, and an overall description of land use trends in York County are included in this analysis. Because this is a multi-jurisdictional plan, the risks that affect only certain regions of the County were assessed separately in the context of the affected region.

This section of the Plan contains seven subsections as follows:

- Description of Natural Hazards (Subsection #5)
- Profiling Hazards (Subsection #6)
- Assessing Vulnerability (Subsection #7)
- Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties (Subsection #8)
- Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses (Subsection #10)
- Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends (Subsection #11)
- Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment (Subsection #12).

5. Identifying Hazards

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): (The risk assessment shall include a) description of the type...of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.

Element	A. Does the new or updated plan include a description of the types of all natural hazards that affect the jurisdiction?
----------------	--

1. DESCRIPTION OF NATURAL HAZARDS AFFECTING THE JURISDICTION

The Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) lists about 15 types of hazards on its website and profiles the nine most significant in the 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plan. ~~2007-2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan-update as being potential threats to communities in~~

Maine. This comprehensive list of hazards was used as the basis for identifying hazards in York County. Beyond this state listing, there are other types of hazards listed at the FEMA website events such as tsunamis, which are particular to other regions of the country, and these events were eliminated from consideration.

In order to determine which of these many types of hazards to consider in a multi-jurisdictional local mitigation plan for York County, three factors were taken into consideration:

1. **Likelihood of the hazard occurring in York County** - York County is simply not prone to certain events such as tsunamis, so these type of events are not included; and
2. **The ability of York County to mitigate each type of hazard** - The profiled hazards are within the authority of the County officials and/or the Communities' local authorities to mitigate. ~~Many hazard types can only be effectively mitigated at regional or state levels, and thus fall beyond the control of the York County EMA for this plan. Most such hazards fall under control of either federal or state regulators. Hazards of this type include agricultural blight, civil disorder/terrorism, disease/epidemic, drought, coastal erosion, explosion, hazardous materials, pollution, utility/power failure. Still other hazards (building collapse, traffic accident) are the domain of local law and code enforcement officers, and cannot be effectively mitigated at a countywide level.~~
3. **The severity of the hazard** --- As measured by the potential number of deaths, injuries, and amount of damage in dollars that would be associated with each hazard. .

The following tables show the criteria that was used to rate the likelihood and severity of natural hazards within the next five years:

SEVERITY OF HAZARD RATING		
Rating Score	Summary Description	Impact
3	Severe	Multiple deaths, mass casualties, or millions of dollars in damages
2.5	High	Deaths or injuries; or \$100,000 in damages
2	Moderate	Single death or several injuries; or \$10,000 in damages
1.5	Low	Injuries; or \$1,000s in damages
1	Slight	No deaths, single injury; or \$100s in damages

LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARD RATING	
Rating	Description
A	Very likely
B	Possible
C	Very unlikely

The hazard survey results are shown in the table below (The total score was derived by adding the two columns together. In the Likelihood of Hazard column, A=3, B=2, C=1).

Hazard Type	Description	Severity of Hazard	Likelihood of	Total
Severe Winter Storm	Violent weather (wind, ice, snow)	46	57	103
Severe Summer Storm	Violent weather (wind, rain, hail, lightning)	43.5	55	98.5
Flood	Overflow of water onto land areas	42	49	91
Hurricane and tropical storm	Storm producing heavy rain and wind	42.5	47	89.5
Urban fire	Burning of buildings	44.5	43	87.5
Wildfire/forest fire	Burning of trees and underbrush; possibly homes in interface	38	45	83
Tornado	Violent rotating column of air	38.5	38	76.5
Coastal Storm	Violent weather (wind, rain)	33	42	75
Dam Failure	Loss of structural integrity of dams; failure would result in flood	33.5	35	68.5
Coastal Erosion	Wearing away of coastal soil by water, ice, or wind	28	35	63
Earthquake	Event of 5.5 or more on Richter Scale	31.5	29	60.5
Landslide	Sliding down of a mass of earth, rocks, or buildings down a slope	24.5	25	49.5

After considering the entire list of potential hazard types, four were identified as falling within the scope of the York County Hazard Mitigation Plan:

1. Flood (includes dam failure, coastal erosion, and landslide)
2. Severe winter storm
3. Severe Summer Storm (includes tornado, Hurricanes and tropical storms)
4. Wildfire- Urban Interface and forest fire

The hazards profiled in this Plan, and the basis for their selection is further summarized in the table below:

Summary of Hazards Profiled in this Plan		
Hazard	How Identified	Why Identified
Flooding and Dams	Review of FEMA flood studies, FIRM maps, input from residents, review of past disaster declarations, identification of repetitive losses, review of SLOSH Maps, Committee knowledge existing Hazard Mitigation Plan, and State Plan.	Flooding is associated with the effects of hurricanes, ice and snow build-up in the headwaters mountains and rivers, ice dams and spring runoff. Several repetitive loss properties and roadways are located in the County. The County contains major rivers and many streams and lakes. It also has dams with of high and significant and low hazard potential with some requiring FERC or MEMA EAPs.
Severe Winter Storms	Review of past disaster declarations, inputs from residents, risk assessments, review of library historical data, Committee and local knowledge, records from 1998 and 2009 ice storms, existing Hazard Mitigation Plan, and State Plan.	Maine York County is frequently hit with major northeaster blizzards. In 1998 and 2009, major ice storms hit the County Maine , knocking out power in many locations for days. The County is subjected to a wide range of weather conditions. The impacts of winter storms include erosion and wind damage, road and culvert washouts.
Severe Summer Storms	Review of past disaster declarations, inputs from residents, risk assessments, Committee and local knowledge records from the Patriot's Day and Mother's Day storms of 2008, existing Hazard Mitigation Plan, and State Plan.	The County is frequently hit with thunderstorms, heavy wind and rain storms, hail and lighting, and less frequently by hurricanes and tornadoes. Summer storms are often accompanied by high winds, road and culvert washouts. In 2008 two severe summer storms hit the County and caused widespread flooding among neighborhoods and roads.
Wildfires (Urban Interface and Forest)	Review of Maine Forest Service records, input from residents, risk assessments, Committee and local knowledge, existing Hazard Mitigation Plan, and State Plan.	Much of the County is covered with forests. Although there haven't been any significant fires in recent years, if conditions such as severe drought were to occur, there could be a greater potential for this hazard to occur.

Rationale for excluding other natural hazards:

The following table identifies the hazards that were eliminated from further consideration in the Plan, due to a lack of historical evidence, lack of overall County-wide severity, or a low likelihood for the event to occur. Even though these potential hazards are not profiled in the Plan, there is no guarantee that they would not or could not occur and cause damage.

Hazards Not Profiled in this Plan		
Hazard	How Identified	Reason for Non-Inclusion
Blight/ Infestation	Review of State Entomological Office historical records, Inputs from residents	Though the County is heavily dependent on its forest industry, there are no historical records of major damage to these products that have caused serious economic conditions.
Drought	Review of State EMA records, review of NOAA records	Severe, multi-year droughts occurred in Maine in the 1960's, 1980's and from 2000 to 2003. However, the effects of drought, such as wells running dry in some areas, have never been sufficient to create disaster conditions in York County, although they could increase have increased the danger of wildfires.
Earthquake	Review of U.S. Geological Survey's Earthquake Hazards Program, historical data, existing Hazard Mitigation Plan.	There has never been an earthquake greater than 5.5 and there has never been a death associated with earthquakes in York County. Since this does not mean such an event couldn't occur, we will continue to monitor but not profile this hazard. The frequency of earthquakes is considered rare, though earthquakes have occurred in the region. While there is more potential for damage within the densely populated and built-up sections of the County, the fact remains that
Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Review of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hurricane Storm Surge Inundation Maps, review of past disaster declarations, inputs from residents, risk assessments, Committee and local knowledge, existing Hazard Mitigation Plan, and State Plan.	When events do occur there is more potential for damage within the densely populated and developed coastal areas of the county. However, the events do not occur often enough to necessitate a full profile in the plan, but they will be discussed under the Severe Summer Storm profile.
Tornado	Review of NWS records, input from residents, risk assessments, Committee and local knowledge, existing Hazard Mitigation Plan,	The frequency of this event is considered moderate. Tornadoes have occurred in the region with increasing frequency and there is potential for damage within the densely populated, developed, and forested sections of the County. However, they haven't caused enough damage or resulted in loss of life to be fully profiled in this report. We will continue to monitor this threat and reassess its inclusion during the next plan update.
Subsidence/ Avalanche & Sinkhole	Review of Maine Geological Survey records	There aren't many mountains in the County that can hold amounts of snow large enough to create avalanches. There have been no known cases of subsidence or sinkhole incidents in York County.

2. PROFILING HAZARDS

6. Profiling Hazards	
Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): (The risk assessment shall include a) description of the ...location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.	
Elements	A. Does the risk assessment identify the location (i.e., geographic area affected) of each natural hazard addressed in the new or updated plan?
	B. Does the risk assessment identify the extent (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard addressed in the new or updated plan?
	C. Does the plan provide information on previous occurrences of each hazard addressed in the new or updated plan?
	D. Does the plan include the probability of future events (i.e., chance of occurrence) for each hazard addressed in the new or updated plan?

This section outlines information regarding the history of and future potential for individual hazard types in York County. Each of the seven hazard categories assessed in this report is summarized in the sections that follow.

HAZARD #1 - FLOOD

1. General Definition

A temporary inundation of normally dry land as a result of: 1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, 2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Note: the nature of York County's geography, geology and hydrology is such that flooding is usually fast rising but of short duration.

2. Types

Coastal Flooding. The temporary inundation of beaches and other land areas by the sea, either as a result of coastal storms, hurricanes (see profile of hurricanes contained in this Assessment), or erosion or landslides (see profile of erosion/landslides contained in this Assessment). Coastal flooding comes with two significant components: still water and storm surge. The typical high winds associated with coastal flooding exacerbate the flooding by "pushing" more water toward land. A nor'easter can cause a storm surge along the coast of Maine. Fetch, or the distance the wind can blow toward the shore from out at sea is a significant factor in coastal flooding depths. The shape of the ocean floor just offshore is another variable.

Dam Failure/Breach. The sudden release of water resulting from structural collapse or improper operation of the impounding structure. Dam breach can cause rapid downstream flooding, loss of life, damage to property, and the forced evacuation of people. A dam breach has a low probability of occurring, but a potentially high impact. It's different than the other types of flooding because it's due to man-made causes, but it is included under flooding because the results and impacts are the same as flooding.

Flash Flood. A flood event occurring with little or no warning where water levels rise rapidly due to heavy rains, ice jam release, or rapid snow melt.

Ice Jam. An accumulation of floating ice fragments that blocks the normal flow of a river. During a thaw or rainstorm, the rapid increase in discharge from snow melt and/or rainfall can rapidly lift and break up a thick ice cover and carry it downstream as an ice run. Ice runs can jam in river bends, shallows, bridges or against the sheet ice covering flatter reaches. The resulting ice jams can block flow so thoroughly that serious flooding may result within an hour of their formation.

Failure of an ice jam suddenly releases water downstream. Damages from ice jam flooding usually exceed those of clear water flooding because of higher than predicted flood elevations, rapid increase in water levels upstream and downstream, and physical damage caused by ice chunks. Moving ice masses can shear off trees and destroy buildings and bridges above the level of the flood waters.

Lacustrine. (Lake Flooding) occurs when the outlet for the lake cannot discharge the flood waters fast enough to maintain the normal pool elevation of the lake. During a base flood event, normal increases in water surface elevations on most Maine lakes and ponds range from 1 to 5 feet. However, in Maine there are some examples where the base flood event will reverse the flow of the outlet stream. In such instances, river and base flood elevations can rise more than 15 feet above normal pool. Maine's Mandatory Shoreland Zoning and floodplain management elevation requirements do much to mitigate for lake and pond development by imposing significant setbacks from the water's edge. While this type of flooding can impact older individual camps built near the water's edge, there are no records of major damages so this type of flood will not be further addressed in the Plan.

Riverine/Riparian. Periodic overbank flow of rivers and streams, usually the result of spring runoff, but can also be caused by major rain storms.

Tsunami. A wave produced by a disturbance that displaces a large mass of water – usually a result of geologic activities such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, underwater landslides, or in rare geologic cases, meteor strikes. After such a disturbance, displaced water travels outward from its site of origin as a series of unusually large waves at great speeds (Komar, 1996). All areas with an elevation less than 100 feet and within a mile of the coast could be impacted by a tsunami. Based on information obtained from the Maine Geological Survey, the chances of a catastrophic event are minimal. Moreover, with the presence of the relatively shallow Georges Bank offshore, Maine remains protected from the full force of an Atlantic Ocean tsunami.

Urban. Overflow of storm sewer systems, usually due to poor drainage, following heavy rain or rapid snow melt. The combined sanitary and storm water systems that some urban areas installed years ago cause flooding of sanitary sewerage when riparian or coastal floods occur. Runoff is increased due to a large amount of impervious surfaces such as roof tops, sidewalks and paved streets.

3. Location of Hazard

York County has many areas that are susceptible to coastal and riverine flooding, which are further exacerbated by the wide-ranging weather variables as discussed in the climate section. Nine of its 29 cities and towns are located directly on the Atlantic Ocean, and all others have at least some frontage on ponds, rivers, streams, or wetlands. With a population of 201,000 198,934, the county also has a substantial amount of impervious surfaces, particularly along the coastline, where the majority of the county's population lives and where the density of human settlement is substantially higher. York County also receives a fairly high level of precipitation at all seasons of the year.

According to the 2015 update to "Maine's Climate Future" report: "a significant increase in extreme precipitation events (more frequent and intense storms) has been observed across Maine and other parts of the eastern U.S. - we define an extreme participation event for this analysis as one in which two or more inches (five or more cm) of precipitation falls within a 24-hour period. Historical measurements show that extreme events vary across the state, occurring most often in the coastal zone and western mountains."

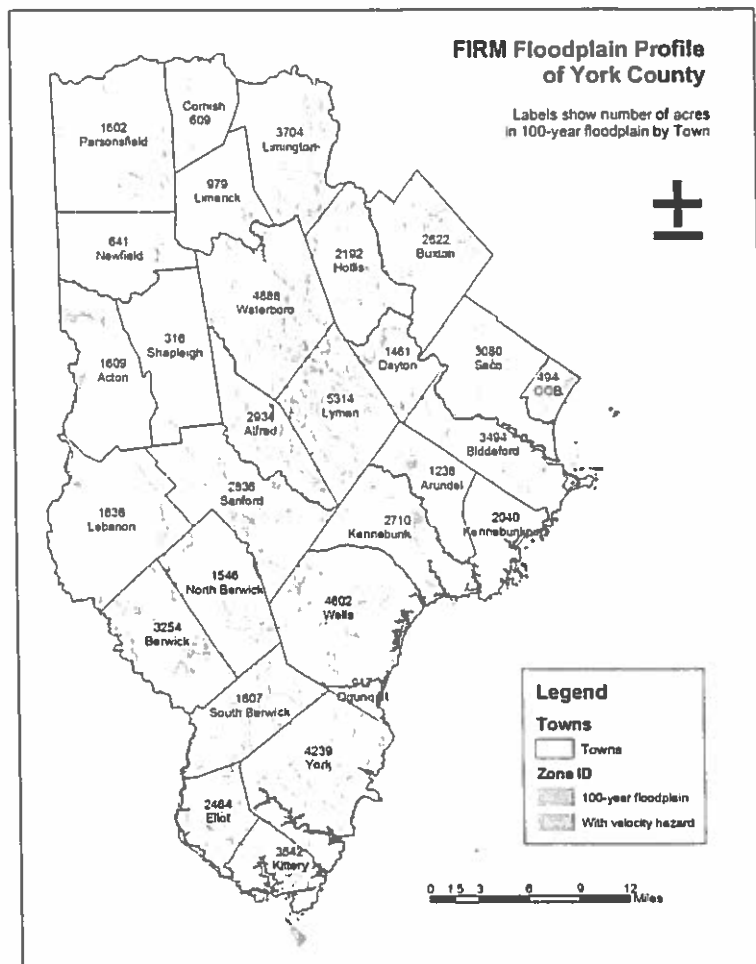
Flooding is common in the spring as snow melts, especially in years with large amounts of snowfall and/or with high levels of rainfall in the months of April and May. The majority of the flood damage in the County is caused by winter runoff in the springtime, which undercuts or overtops local roads. When York County has an above average snowfall for the winter and then warmer temperatures and rainfall suddenly arrive in the spring, the snow pack melts off more quickly than the watersheds can handle. This can cause local water bodies to overflow their boundaries and flood nearby road surfaces. Typically, the road damage is not major, although it can absorb the municipal road budget for an entire year and does happen in several towns every year. Less common and less damaging is flooding in the early winter (November and December) when early snowfall is melted by mild weather and rainfall.

Location of flooding along major river basins.

The Saco River Basin is generally described as embracing all of York County as well as most of Cumberland County and the southern portion of Oxford County. Several small rivers with small exclusive basins comprise this area. It includes small rivers like the Kennebunk, Mousam, Presumpscot, Royal, Ogunquit and the Maine portion of the Piscataqua and Salmon Rivers. Many of these smaller rivers such as the Mousam have experienced significant flooding in recent years.

Location of flood plains.

The locations of FIRM flood risk areas were documented. In total, of the 634,000 acres of land area in York County, 68,770 acres are rated as flood hazard areas by FIRM, or about 11 percent of the county's total land and water area. Most of the FIRM flood hazard areas (6,020 acres) are classified as "A," or areas in the 100-year floodplain. The remaining 369 acres are classified as "VE," or areas in the 100-year floodplain with velocity hazards due to wave action. All VE areas are located either directly on the Atlantic Ocean or in tidal areas of major rivers such as the Saco, York, Mousam, and Piscataqua.



The following This map displays the locations of FIRM flood hazard areas and how much acreage of 100-year floodplain exist in each of the 29 cities and towns in York County.

Of the roughly 500 places in York County's road network that have locally identified flood risks, about 80 percent are within the 100-year flood plain as defined by FEMA. However, there is no direct relationship between the amount of floodplain and the number of locations identified as flood risks. This is due to two factors: the fact that road locations vary; and the presence of existing mitigation measures in many locations.

For example, the Town of Wells has 428 acres located in floodplains, but just seven flood locations. The Town of Buxton, though, has 43 flood locations but just 244 acres of floodplain.

4. Extent of Hazard

Generous precipitation (about 42-46 inches a year) contributes to the flood potential. The low pressure system over the Eastern Seaboard and the tendency of some storms to follow one another in rapid succession provide heavy, combined moisture. Water abundance is one of the County's State's most valuable natural resources and its primary hazard.

The following paragraph pertains to impact from flooding and has been moved to page 4-35; Impacts of each hazard on York County – Flooding.

~~(Severe flooding can cause loss of life, property damage, disruption of communications, transportation, electric service and community services, crop and livestock damage, health issues from contaminated water supplies, and loss and interruption of business. Ironically, fire fighting efforts can be compromised if fire fighters and equipment are responding to a flood emergency.)~~

Flood damages to roads, bridges and ditches continue to be a common occurrence throughout York County. Most washouts are quickly repaired, but often are not mitigated. As a result, replacement culverts, ditching and fill are just as susceptible to future flood damages as they were before the storm event.

Extent (nature) of the Hazard from Coastal Flooding.

The gradual rise in the level of the sea is having a profound effect on the nature of coastal flooding. The Maine Geological Survey (MGS) and Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission (SMRPC) have been working together to generate a series of maps showing the potential impact of two feet of sea level rise on the York County coastline. Maps have been completed for Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk and York. By June 30, 2011, maps for Kennebunkport, Wells, and Kittery will be completed. The Maine Geological Survey (MGS) and Southern Maine Planning & Development Commission (SMPDC) worked to generate a series of maps showing the potential impact of two feet of sea level rise on the York County coastline. Maps have been completed for Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Wells, York, and Kittery. The MGS is working with the assumption that sea level will rise two feet by 2100, which is the official projection used in evaluating permits under the Maine Sand Dune Act and Rules. This prediction is conservative, and is based on IPCC estimates (International Panel on Climate Change). Measurements of actual, measured sea level rise from the Portland tide gauge, the nearest information source with long term, accurate data, shows an average rate of sea level rise of 1.8 mm 11/64 inch (4.3 mm) in this area, for the period 1912 to 2007 1993 to 2011. The rate of sea level rise over the past 100 years has therefore been roughly 7 inches per century, using the English system of measurement.

During the Patriot's Day storm of 2007, the surge on top of the high tide flooded the Ocean Park neighborhood of Old Orchard Beach, and the area of inundation matches the MGS scenario for flooding by the highest annual tide in the year 2100. In other words, by the year 2100, it is expected that Ocean Park flooding as serious as that seen during the Patriot's Day storm of 2007, will occur every year during the normal high spring tides at new moons, without any storm activity.

With additional sea level rise, damage from 100-year storms (those storms with a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year) may be expected to occur on a 10 year interval (a 10% probability in any given year). This is because less surge will be needed to cause damage as sea level increases. As a result, more homes, businesses, public infrastructure such as roads, and entire communities will be subject to more devastating coastal storms, as well as coastal erosion

and landslides, on a more frequent basis. There is also concern in the scientific community that global warming may be increasing the intensity of coastal storms.

Wave action generated by winter storms, particularly nor'easters, is the most threatening cause of coastal flooding. The Patriot's Day storm mentioned above was a nor'easter.

Hurricanes occur far less frequently than winter storms, but can be just as, if not more, devastating than a winter storm (see section on hurricanes below).

A lack of detailed, accurate mapping of flood hazards along the coast has been an issue for many years. However, there have been several major mapping initiatives dating from the mid 2000s:

- **Hurricane Surge Inundation Maps.** Hurricane Surge Inundation Maps have been prepared for the coast by the US Army Corps of Engineers (see Hurricane section).
- **FEMA Multi-Hazard Flood Map Modernization (Risk Mapping) Program.** In the past, FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) remapping efforts have been limited by technology and funding. Congress has taken steps in the last few years to jump start this process. As a result, in the summer of 2010, digitized floodplain maps for York County were released as preliminary maps for community review. The State Planning Office initially anticipated that the maps would become final during the summer of 2011, however major concerns over the methodology used to create the maps has delayed the project indefinitely.
- **LIDAR Mapping.** Detailed topographic maps were prepared for coastal York and Cumberland Counties, as well as portions of Oxford County in Western Maine, by a consortium of agencies including NOAA and the Army Corps of Engineers. The amount of LIDAR mapping was restricted to within a few hundred feet of the coast and was used to develop better coastal modeling. Some of these models are now being challenged by several communities as being too conservative. As of 2013, LIDAR data has been gathered for the first few hundred feet of the entire Maine coast, and for portions of Androscoggin, Oxford, and Kennebec Counties.

Coastal Erosion

York County beaches, in both developed and undeveloped areas, have been mapped extensively by the Maine Geological Service (MGS), for its role in assisting the Department of Environmental Protection to administer the Sand Dune Act. All significant development activity in designated front or back dune areas must receive a Sand Dune permit from the DEP. Coastal Area Hazard Maps have been developed by DEP, based on FEMA flood map velocity zones, measured erosion rates, and designations of front and back dune areas, which predict areas of erosion damage that might be expected after ocean surges. These maps are available to emergency managers to show which oceanfront areas might be expected to receive the most damage from future storms. Emergency managers are unfortunately familiar with these areas, as they typically receive some damage each decade.

Extent (nature) of the Hazard from Dam Failure/breach.

(This paragraph moved to help describe hazard ratings of dams.)

Maine law, consistent with federal law, classifies the hazard potential of dams as High, Significant or Low. If they failed, High Hazard dams could cause loss of life; Significant Hazard dams could cause significant property damage and Low Hazard dams would generally cause damage only to the owner's property. Therefore, it's possible that a small (low head) dam located above a large community could be rated High Hazard while a structurally larger dam sited in an unpopulated area could be a Low Hazard potential. In York County, there are four (4) High Hazard dams and eleven (11) Significant Hazard dams, as shown in the table below.

York County High and Significant Hazard Dams				
High Hazard Dams				
MEMA ID	DAM NAME	OWNER	LOCATION	RIVER
14.0	Emery Mills	Sanford	Shapleigh	Mousam River
402.0	Estes Lake	KEI Power Management Inc.	Sanford	Mousam River
9.0	Mill Street	Sanford	Sanford	Mousam River
497.0	Skelton	Maine Hydro - NextEra Energy	Dayton / Buxton	Saco River
Significant Hazard Dams				
MEMA ID	DAM NAME	OWNER	LOCATION	RIVER
13.0	Balch Pond	Acton / Newfield	Acton / Newfield	Little Ossipee River
175.0	Bell Marsh	Kittery Water District	York	Smelt Brook
175.1	Bell Marsh Dike	Kittery Water District	York	Smelt Brook
15.0	Boulter	Kittery Water District	York	Bass Cove Creek
16.1	Chases Pond	York Water District	York	Cape Neddick River
16.2	Chases Pond Dike	York Water District	York	Cape Neddick River
384.0	Ledgemere	Maine Renewables, LLC (div. Synergics)	Waterboro / Limerick	Little Ossipee River
17.0	Middle Pond	Kittery Water District	York	Cider Hill Creek
2.0	Old Falls	KEI Power Management Inc.	Kennebunk	Mousam River
12.0	River Street	Sanford	Sanford	Mousam River
835.0	Wadleigh	Wadleigh Pond Association	Lyman	Swan Pond Creek

Maine dams were constructed incrementally over a period of 300 years. Businesses harnessed the abundant fast flowing rivers and rocky rapids for the development of energy and transportation. Many dams throughout the country are now aged, and in Maine the majority of these structures are nearly 100 years old and beyond the normal design life of civil engineering works. Many are low head dams constructed using local materials of stone, timber and earth. Dam failure is not a frequent occurrence, but it can and does occur.

5. Previous occurrences

Historically, flooding has been the most common disaster type to affect York County. Over the 23 26-year span from 1987 to 2010 2013, there were fifteen federally declared disasters in the

county involving floods. These major flooding events affected each of the county's 29 cities and towns, ~~as every town received~~ with each receiving assistance at least twice during the period, and the average flood resulted in disaster relief funding to 15 towns. A total of \$10.95 million in FEMA relief funding was spent in York County to address damages from these floods.

Flood damages to roads, bridges and ditches continue to be the most common occurrence in York County, especially in heavy rain events (> 3-5" in 24 hours). Depending on the saturation level of the ground at the time of the event and the duration of the storm, the extent of damages can vary from a few overloaded culverts to major road washouts throughout the County.

The table below provides an historical summary of the flooding events affecting York County. Data source was MEMA – State of Maine Hazard Mitigation Plan. Where damages are provided they reflect the total declaration amount for the State.

No.	Year	Month	County	Damages	Declaration
1	1987	April 1 (The "April Fool's Storm")	York	Major damage to homes, businesses, public buildings (town halls, fire stations, libraries) parks and recreation areas, agricultural equipment and livestock; the pollution closed clam beds downstream and severely damaged water and sanitation district facilities; erosion to river banks	Presidential FEMA-788-DR-ME
2	1992	27-Mar	York	Heavy rains and ice jams severely damaged gravel roads and culverts. Many small, rural communities could not cover the recovery costs.	Presidential FEMA-940-DR-ME
3	1993	April (The "Easter Flood")	York	Heavy rains, snow melt and ice jams damaged dirt roads and culverts damage, exceeding the annual road repair and maintenance budgets in a number of rural towns	Presidential FEMA-988-DR-ME
4	1996	Apr 16-17	York	\$2,300,000. Flooding and mudslides from heavy rains and snowmelt damaged roads, seawalls, several dams, 2 homes, and washed out culverts	Presidential FEMA-1114-DR-ME (addendum to 1106)
5	1996	Oct 20-21	York	\$8,008,501. Record breaking rains (in excess of 19 inches at Camp Ellis) from combined effects of a strong northeaster and Hurricane Lili. 1,000 structures were inundated, several dams breached, and roads, bridges and culverts were destroyed	Presidential FEMA-1143-DR-ME

No.	Year	Month	County	Damages	Declaration
6	1998	June 13 to July 1	York	Infrastructure damage from heavy rains to public roads and drainage systems in rural areas	Presidential FEMA-1232-DR-ME
7	1998	Oct 8-11	York	\$1,007,555. Inland and coastal flooding; erosion resulting from slow moving storm, heavy rains. In Kennebunk, the combination of astronomically high tides and the large waves generated by the storm undermined 230 feet of seawall on Great Hill Rd.	Presidential FEMA-1263-DR-ME
8	2001	Mar 5-31	York	Flooding from severe winter storms, record snowfall, high winds, heavy rains & run-off, ice jams. In York and Berwick, The coastal storm that brought heavy snow to much of western Maine dropped 2 to 5 inches of rain in the southwestern part of the state. Small rivers and streams overflowed their banks resulting in flooded roads and washouts. Melting snow also contributed to the runoff problem.	Presidential FEMA-1371-DR-ME
9	2005	Mar 29 – May 3	York	Severe storms, flooding, snow melt and ice jams	Presidential FEMA-1591-DR-ME
10	2006	May 13-25 (The "Mother's Day Storm")	York	\$9,000,000. Severe storms and flooding	Presidential FEMA-1644-DR-ME
11	2007	Apr 15-23 (The "Patriot's Day Storm")	York	\$25,000,000. Severe storms and inland and coastal flooding	Presidential FEMA-1693-DR-ME
12	2008	July 18 to August 16	York	\$850,000. Severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes	Presidential FEMA-1788-DR-ME
13	2008	Dec 11-29	York	Severe winter storm and flooding	Presidential FEMA-1815-DR-ME
14	2009	July 9	York	\$25,000. Flash Flooding. Heavy rain (2 to 3 inches of rain in 90 minutes) resulted in flash flooding and some road washouts in Arundel and central York County	

No.	Year	Month	County	Damages	Declaration
45 14	2010	Feb 23 – Mar 2	York	\$900,000 (Est.) Severe winter storms, flooding. Heavy rain resulted in county wide flooding of small rivers and streams in western York County. Road washouts were numerous with moderate to major damage occurring to roadways. Homes and businesses were also flooded.	Presidential FEMA-1891-DR-ME
46 15	2010	Mar 12 – Apr 1	York	\$1,350,000 (Est.) Severe winter storms, flooding. Rainfall amounts ranged from 4 to 9 inches in southwest Maine which caused serious flooding. York County was especially hard hit with a million dollars worth of damage due to flooding of small rivers and streams.	Presidential FEMA-1920-DR-ME

Patriot's Day Storm, April 16, 2007. According to the Gulf of Maine Ocean Observing System website, the Patriot's Day Storm of 2007 will be long remembered for its meteorological significance and devastating power. Violent waves destroyed homes, businesses, coastal roads and beaches, while forceful winds tore down power lines, leaving many residents in the dark for days. Portland had a peak wind of 59 mph measured on April 16th. An abnormally high spring tide plus a storm surge of 3 feet (2.72 feet at the Portland tide gauge, the closest gauge to York County just 10 miles north of the county line) produced a high tide of 13.28 feet (the 7th highest tide measured since the early 1900s).

The National Weather Service's models had predicted a large snowstorm the week before that didn't occur. Instead, the jet stream carried the storm's energy over New England, dropping five to eight inches of rain along the coast, resulting in a significant coastal flooding event. During the Patriot's Day storm, there were four high tide cycles in which the water was near or above flood stage and the waves were greater than 10 feet in height. This combination caused a tremendous amount of damage. Rainfall in Southern Maine was near the 100 year recurrence interval at Sanford and Eliot. The worst flooding occurred on the smaller rivers in York County. Damage to infrastructure was severe (roads, bridges, waste water treatment plants, public buildings). Homes and businesses were also damaged. In York County, two people were killed when they attempted to cross a flooded road on foot and were swept away.

The following information was relocated to page 4-36 – Repetitive Loss Properties Section

Repetitive Loss Properties

~~FEMA The NFIP maintains a file of repetitive loss properties: (properties that have experienced more than one flood loss). The FEMA definition of Repetitive Loss Property: A repetitive loss property is a structure covered by a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP that:~~

- ~~(a) Has incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each flood event; and~~
- ~~(b) At the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood~~

~~Insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.~~
The following table is a summary of the repetitive loss properties by each municipality.

Repetitive Loss Properties					
County	Town/City	Residential Structures		Non-residential Structures	
		# of Properties	# of Losses	# of Properties	# of Losses
York	Acton	2	78		
	Arundel	1	2		
	Berwick	4	2	4	2
	Biddeford	23	46		
	Buxton	4	2		
	Hollis	4	2		
	Kennebunk	46	44	2	5
	Kennebunkport	56	1013	23	915
	Kittery	4	2	4	3
	North Berwick	4	3		
	Ogunquit	3	6	6	8
	Old Orchard Beach	6	14	4	2
	Saco	11	26	4	3
	Sanford	2	45	1	3
	South Berwick	12	48		
	Wells	12	2820		
	York	1415	3438	1011	2527

Source: MEMA 2010 Hazard
Mitigation Plan
NFIP—September 2016

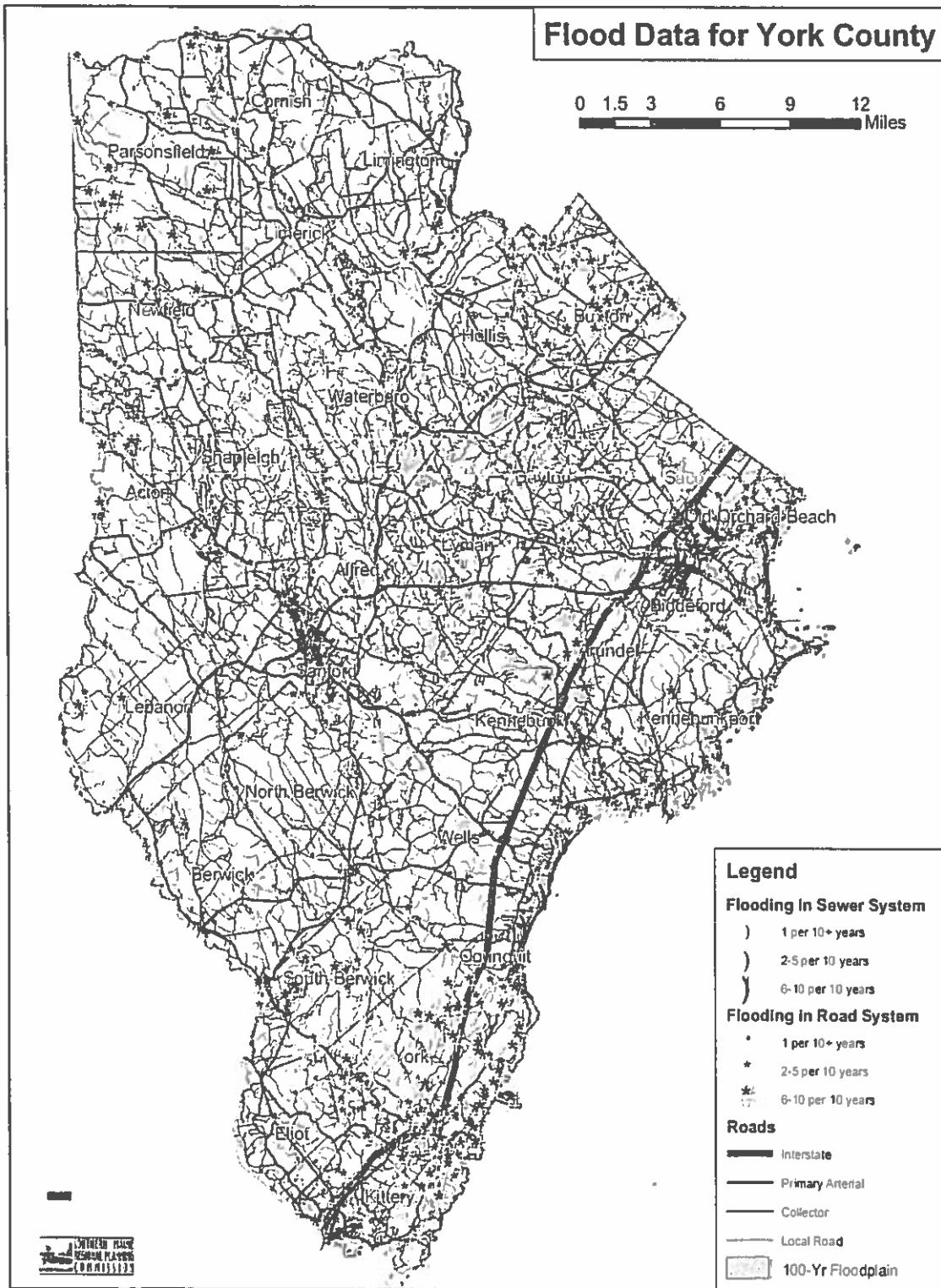
6. Probability of Future Occurrences

Based on the geography and history of York County, it can be expected that minor flooding will occur annually at some locations and that a major flood event causing significant damage to infrastructure and property will occur at least once every decade.

The gradual rise in the level of the sea is having a profound effect on the nature of coastal flooding. The sea has risen about six inches since 1900, and is conservatively projected by the Maine Geological Survey to rise by roughly two additional feet by 2100. Along the York County coast, if the 10-year and 100-year storm elevations are only one foot apart, a sea level rise of one (1) foot means that a storm that had a 1% chance of occurring in any one year (the 100-year storm) at the original elevation will have a 10% chance of occurring in any one year (the 10-year storm) at the new elevation. As a result, more homes, businesses, public infrastructure such as roads, and entire communities will be subject to more devastating coastal storms, as well as coastal erosion and landslides, on a more frequent basis. There is also concern in the scientific community that global warming may be increasing the intensity of coastal storms.

Probability of Dam Failure/Breach: Because most of Maine's dams were constructed 100 years ago ~~and have thus outlived their anticipated life span, there is obviously a probability for~~ the possibility of failure increases but is not predictable. Many dams throughout the County are now aged and beyond the normal design life of civil engineering works. Many are low head dams constructed using local materials of stone, timber and earth. Acknowledging this, the Maine Dam Safety Law requires regular inspections, maintenance and current Emergency Action Plans (EAPs). ~~Maine's current approach to dam management recognizes that dam failure probability studies are prohibitively expensive, and that establishing a definitive risk of failure for specific dams is virtually impossible. Rather than insisting on the preparation of expensive dam failure studies, Maine has chosen to require that EAPs be prepared for the possibility of dam failure. If funds were available, it would be desirable to prepare well-engineered inundation maps showing the exact areas that could be affected by a breach.~~

THESE DATA ARE PRELIMINARY TO THE FINAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN. TO UPDATE THROUGH THE MAP TO INDICATE DELETION.



HAZARD # 2 – SEVERE WINTER STORM

1. General Definition

Severe winter storms ~~weather conditions~~ are characterized by low temperatures, strong winds, and large quantities of precipitation in the form of snow, rain, or sleet.

2. Types

Blizzard. Sustained winds of 40 miles per hour (mph) or more or gusting up to at least 50 mph with heavy falling or blowing snow, persisting for one hour or more, temperatures of ten degrees Fahrenheit or colder and potentially life-threatening traveling conditions.

Ice Storms. Rain which freezes upon impact. Ice coating at least one-fourth inch in thickness is heavy enough to damage trees, overhead wires, and similar objects and to produce widespread power outage.

Nor'easter. Nor'easters are extratropical coastal storms that can produce tremendous amounts of precipitation and strong winds that can cause coastal flooding damage. When the precipitation is in the form of snow, sleet or freezing rain, it can damage overhead utility lines and become a highway driving hazard.

Sleet Storm. Frozen rain drops (ice pellets) which bounce when hitting the ground or other objects. Does not stick to objects, but in accumulated depths of two inches or more, produces hazardous driving conditions.

Heavy Snow Storm. A snowfall of fifteen inches or more within 12 to 24 hours, which disrupts or slows transportation systems and public safety departments' response capability.

3. Location

The entire county is subject to severe storms every winter. A winter storm event will often affect portions of the county differently. The northwestern portion of the county will generally get the most snow due to higher elevations found in that region. The middle-interior portion of the county will generally snow, but not usually as much as the northwestern portion. The coastal areas of the county will usually see more rain due to warmer temperatures near the ocean.

The National Climate Data Center (a division of NOAA) reported statistics on – winter events over the past ten years. Note: an "event" could be as little as a "dusting" of snow, or as severe as a blizzard. During the 10-year period (2005-2015), York County experienced a total of 83 98 winter events, an average of about eight 9.8 winter events per year. The number of events per year varies, as well as the severity, as there were as few as one three in 2010 2006 and as many as 13 17 in 2000 2008. The tables below and their supporting text summarize the profile of these storms.

The National Climate Data Center (a division of NOAA) reports statistics on severe winter storms from January 1993-April 2010. This data therefore illustrates 17 years of winter storm history for York County.

During the 17-year period, York County experienced a total of 124 winter events storms, with an average of about seven severe winter storms per year. The tables below and their supporting text summarize the profile of these storms.

WINTER STORMS IN YORK COUNTY, 1993-2010				
STORM TYPE	# STORMS	% TOTAL	# DEATHS	PROPERTY DAMAGE
Freezing Rain	7	6.3	0	\$0
Heavy Snow	73	57	0	\$500,000
Ice Storm	4	4	1	\$317,000,000
				Million
Light/Moderate Snow	20	15.8	0	\$0
Winter Storm	16	11.9	0	\$0
Winter Weather/Mix	4	3.2	0	\$0
Total	124		1	\$317,500,000

Of the 124 total storms from 2000-2010, 93 were classified as snowstorms, with 73 being heavy snow and 20 being light to moderate snow. While these storms were the most frequent, they did not do a great deal of damage.

The only winter storms from 1993-2010 that caused any major damage were two ice storms in January 1998 and 2008, which caused property damage of \$313 million and \$4.0 million respectively and resulted in one fatality in 1998. ~~One of these two in particular (on January 5, 1998) was a truly damaging storm, as it caused \$304 million in damage by itself.~~ Though these were the only major ice storms of the period, they were by far the most hazardous severe storm events in the county from 2000-2010.

Nearly all of the severe storms in York County occurred in the period between December and March, as 113 of the 124 occurred during this four month period. The most likely months for winter storms were December and January, during 50 percent of all winter storms occurred, and during which all property damages from winter storms occurred. February and March accounted for 39 percent of the storms, with a handful occurring in April and November as well.

WINTER STORMS IN YORK COUNTY, 2000-2010				
MONTH	# STORMS	% OF TOTAL	# DEATHS	PROPERTY DAMAGE
January	32	25.8	1	\$317,500,000
February	25	20.2	0	\$0
March	25	20.2	0	\$0
April	6	4.8	0	\$0
November	6	4.8	0	\$0
December	30	24.2	0	\$4,900,000
Total	124		1	\$322,400,000

Another consideration in assessing past winter storms is the time of day they occurred. Winter storms were more likely to occur during the AM hours, as 53% percent of storms arrived in York County between midnight and 11:59 AM. Afternoon storms were somewhat less likely to occur, and evening storms were the least likely.

4. Extent (Magnitude of Severity)

Average seasonal snowfall amounts generally increase north and westward from the coastal region. Total seasonal snowfall averages 74 between 50 and 80 inches in the Coastal Division, and between 60 to 90 inches in the Southern Interior Division.

The snowfall season in York County usually runs from November to April and sometimes in May. Occasionally an early season storm can bring snow in the first weeks of October even along the coast. January is usually the snowiest month (avg. 17 in.) averaging around 20 inches with December usually averaging out to be the second snowiest month (avg. 17 in.). The snowpack makes an important contribution to both surface and groundwater supplies, and years with a low snowpack can lead to water shortages by late summer. Melting of the snowpack in April and May is often gradual enough to prevent serious flooding, although there have been times when a quick melt has led to disastrous conditions.

During the winter months, York County often has heavy snowfall, or snow combined with high winds, freezing rain or ice storms. Nor'easters, the most severe form, occur during the winter, spring and fall. They rarely develop during the summer. Precipitation amounts can exceed several inches of water equivalent (20-30 inches of snow or more), while wind speeds can be equal to or greater than those for hurricanes that reach Maine.

~~This paragraph was moved to the impact section – page 4-39. Loss of electrical power and communication services can occur when utility lines yield under the weight of ice and snow. These conditions can impede the response time of ambulance, fire, police and other emergency services, especially to remote or isolated residents.~~

5. Probability of Future Occurrences

Using history as the predictor of future severe winter storms, York County is assumed to be at risk for about seven such storms each winter. More importantly, the county should expect one especially damaging storm at least once every 10 years, similar to the ice storm of January 5, 1998 and December 2008. The greatest amount of future severe winter storms can be expected to occur in December or January, with significant numbers also expected in February, and March.

The time of day at which storms occur is also important, as overnight storms allow for the closure of schools and businesses, whereas storms during the day force people to travel home during storm conditions. Based on experience, storms are most likely overnight or during the morning, but afternoon storms are still somewhat likely.

HAZARD #3 - SEVERE SUMMER STORM

1. Definition

A violent weather phenomenon producing winds, heavy rains, lightning, and hail that can cause injuries, and destruction of property, crops, and livestock.

2. Types

Hurricane. An intense tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach seventy-four miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center called the “eye” It produces damage and destruction from heavy rainfalls, high winds, and flooding.

Lightning. An electrical discharge that results from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. When the buildup becomes strong enough, lightning appears as a “bolt.” This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning reaches a temperature approaching 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit in a split second. The rapid heating and cooling causes thunder.

Thunderstorm. A thunderstorm is formed from a combination of moisture, rapidly rising warm air and a force capable of lifting air such as a warm or cold front, or a sea breeze. All thunderstorms have lightning and can occur singly, in clusters or in lines.

Tornado. A violently rotating column of air extending downward from a thunderstorm to the ground. The distinctive slender, funnel shaped cloud, with wind velocities of up to 300 miles per hour at the central core, destroys everything along its narrow ground path.

The Fujita Tornado Scale (abbreviated)

Maximum Wind Speeds	Tornado Category	Equivalent Saffir-Simpson Scale (for hurricanes)	Typical Effects
40-72 mph	F0	NA	Gale tornado; breaks twigs and branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages signboards; some windows broken.
73-112 mph	F1	Cat 1/2/3	Moderate tornado. Moderate damage: peels surfaces off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; outbuildings demolished; moving autos pushed off roads; trees snapped or broken

113-157 mph	F2	Cat 3/4/5	Significant tornado; considerable damage: roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated
158-206 mph	F3	Cat 5	Severe tornado; severe damage: roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forests uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown
207-260 mph	F4	NA	Devastating tornado; devastating damage: well constructed homes leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and disintegrated; large missiles generated; trees in forest uprooted and carried some distance away.

3. Location

The entire County is vulnerable to one or more severe summer storms each year, usually in the form of thunderstorms. The effects are usually more common in the interior and western region, and less frequent along the Atlantic coast where the cooling effects of the ocean tend to suppress thunderstorm conditions.

Location of Hurricanes. The low lying coastal area in York County (towns of Kittery, York, Ogunquit, Wells, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, ~~Saco &~~ and the ~~city~~ cities of Saco and Biddeford) would be the most susceptible to land falling hurricanes. ~~erosion from storms as there is more beach area and less high rocky coastline in this region. Most of the coastal islands have high rocky coasts that resist erosion.~~

Hurricane Surge Inundation Maps The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ~~prepared~~ revised the Hurricane Surge Inundation Maps for Maine in ~~2004~~ 2016 based on the SLOSH (Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes) Model prepared by the National Weather Service. The Hurricane Surge Inundation Maps show, for each hurricane category, the areas that would be inundated from the worst-case combination of hurricane landfall location, forward speed, and direction at each location along the coast. These maps are available in digital format.

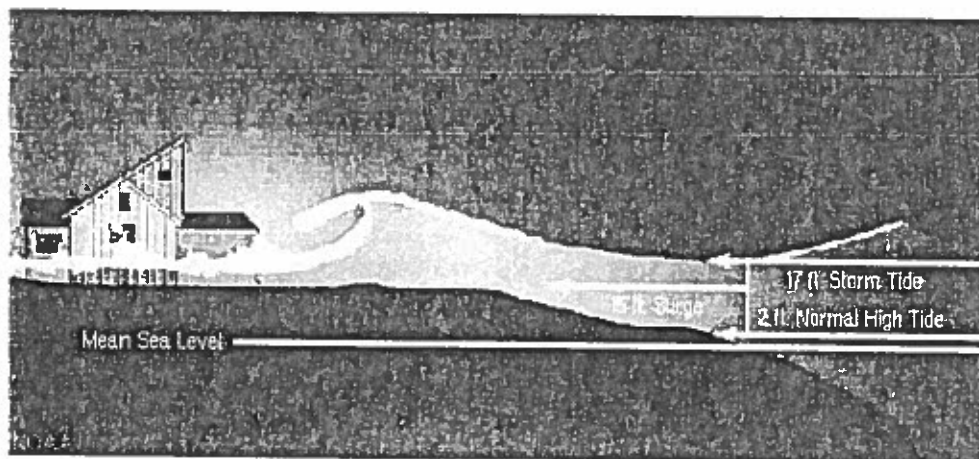
MEMA and County EMA offices will maintain respective sets of the ~~August 2004~~ 2016 version of the "Hurricane Storm Surge Inundation Maps" for the entire coastal region, including the tidal rivers of Maine. These maps ~~are currently being~~ will be used as a disaster response planning tool. It should be noted that there are two sets of maps for the entire coast. The first set, prepared in 2004, is based on mean sea level. The second set, prepared about a year later, is based on mean high tide.

According to NOAA, tropical storm season lasts from June 1 to November 30, and an average of 10 tropical storms develop along the eastern seaboard each year. On average, six of these 10 become hurricanes. These storms generally develop in the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean Sea and typically lose strength as they travel northward towards Maine.

In York County, hurricanes and tropical storms generally are limited to the months of August and September, as the climate in Southern Maine is not nearly as conducive to such storms in the late spring and early fall as in areas to the south.

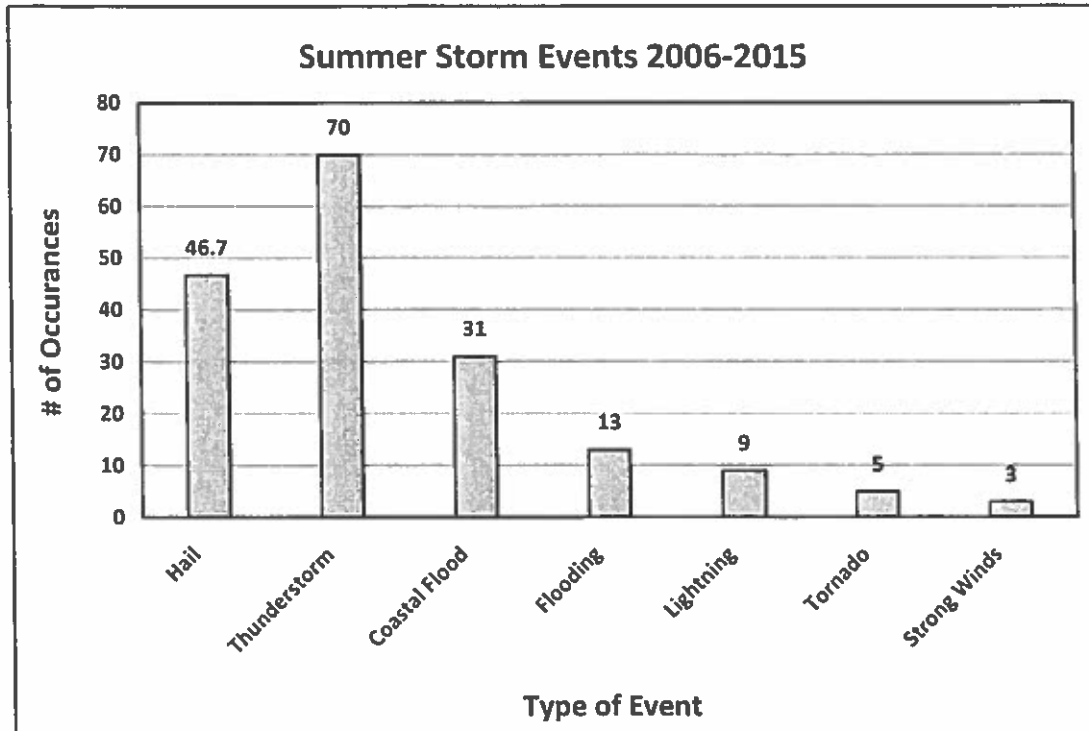
4. Extent (~~Magnitude of Severity~~)

The National Climate Data Center reports data on summer storm events. Every few years between May and November, tropical storms reach ~~Maine~~ York County usually with winds of less than 74 miles per hour, in the "post hurricane stage." When it comes to hurricanes in York County, wind speeds do not tell the whole story. Storm surge, water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the swirling winds with low barometric pressure, has the greatest potential for loss of life. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tides which can increase the mean water level 15 feet or more. While hurricanes produce storm surges, and a threat to ~~the State's~~ York County's coastal residents and businesses, they also produce inland flooding. As previously described in the flood section, the ~~State's five~~ major rivers provide ample opportunity for flooding in any of its 16 counties, including York County. Intense rainfall is not directly related to the wind speed of tropical cyclones, or hurricanes. In fact, some of the greatest rainfall amounts have occurred from weaker storms that drifted slowly or stalled over an area.



The currents created by the tide combine with the action of the waves to severely erode beaches and coastal highways. Many buildings withstand hurricane force winds until their foundations, undermined by erosion, are weakened and fail.

See table below for the types of summer storm events that have affected the County since 1993 (ten years prior to initial Hazard Mitigation Plan); between 2006-2015. Hail and thunderstorms occurred most frequently, followed by lightning, strong winds, and flooding.



Severe summer storm events often cause property damage. 51% of the summer storm events reported since 1993 resulted in property damage (see table below). Since 1993 the amount of property damage due to severe storms has exceeded \$18 million (some of that damage occurred in other counties). The Patriot's Day Storm that affected the entire County caused the most damage (\$9.5 million).

22% of the summer storm events reported since 2006 resulted in private property damage (see table below). Since 2006 the amount of property damage due to severe storms has exceeded \$56 million (some of that damage occurred in other counties). According to the data below, flooding events tend to cause the most property damage. Although there are many occurrences, only damages of \$10,000 and above are listed in the table.

Severe Summer Storm Damage Jan 1, 2006 - December 31, 2015			
Location	Date	Type	Property Damage
COUNTYWIDE	5/13/2006	Coastal Flood	9.500M
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	5/13/2006	Coastal Flood	200.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	5/14/2006	Coastal Flood	100.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	5/16/2006	Lightning	100.00K
YORK VILLAGE	6/1/2006	Hail	50.00K
NORTH BERWICK	9/29/2006	Hail	125.00K
ALFRED	4/16/2007	Coastal Flood	25.000M

YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	4/16/2007	Coastal Flood	15.000M
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	4/16/2007	Coastal Flood	500.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	4/17/2007	Coastal Flood	20.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	4/17/2007	Coastal Flood	200.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	4/18/2007	Lightning	50.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	5/16/2007	Hail	10.00K
SANFORD	6/22/2008	Hail	100.00K
SANFORD	6/24/2008	Thunderstorm Wind	60.00K
ACTON	8/8/2008	Flood	35.00K
CENTER LEBANON	8/8/2008	Flood	639.00K
SACO THURSTON FLD AR	8/8/2008	Flood	37.00K
SHAPLEIGH	8/8/2008	Flood	15.00K
WATERBORO CENTER	8/8/2008	Flood	36.00K
ALFRED	8/8/2008	Hail	67.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	6/21/2009	Hail	12.50K
KENNEBUNK	7/2/2009	Flash Flood	10.00K
ARUNDEL	7/2/2009	Hail	25.00K
PARSONSFIELD	2/25/2010	Flood	900.00K
OLD ORCHARD BEACH	3/14/2010	Flood	1.000M
OLD ORCHARD BEACH	3/23/2010	Flood	100.00K
OLD ORCHARD BEACH	3/30/2010	Coastal Flood	250.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	3/30/2010	Thunderstorm Wind	20.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	12/27/2012	Coastal Flood	40.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	12/15/2013	Coastal Flood	25.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	1/3/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	15.00K
YORK VILLAGE	7/15/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	1.400M
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	1/27/2015	Coastal Flood	100.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	4/20/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	125.00K
YORK COUNTY COASTLINE	9/30/2015	Coastal Flood	75.00K

Source: NWS - Gray

The majority of the damages are usually attributed to flooding and hail and largely affect personal property. Flooding damages the structures located in the flooded area and hail storms produce widespread damage to buildings and cars.

This information was relocated to "Extent" section – page 4-24

~~Extent of Hurricanes and Tropical Storms~~

~~Every few years between May and November, tropical storms reach Maine. York County usually with winds of less than 74 miles per hour, in the "post hurricane stage." When it comes to hurricanes in Maine, wind speeds do not tell the whole story. Storm surge, water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the swirling winds with low barometric pressure, has the greatest potential for loss of life. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create~~

~~the hurricane storm tides which can increase the mean water level 15 feet or more. While hurricanes produce storm surges, and a threat to the State's York County's coastal residents and businesses, they also produce inland flooding. As previously described in the flood section, the State's five major rivers provide ample opportunity for flooding in any of its 16 counties, including York County. Intense rainfall is not directly related to the wind speed of tropical cyclones, or hurricanes. In fact, some of the greatest rainfall amounts have occurred from weaker storms that drifted slowly or stalled over an area.~~

~~Based on information prepared by the National Weather Service in Gray, Maine, the greatest potential for loss of life related to a hurricane is from the storm surge. Storm surge is simply water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm as well as low barometric pressure. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide. This can increase the mean water level 15 feet or more in some areas. In addition, wind-driven waves are superimposed on the storm tide. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas, particularly when the storm tide coincides with the normal high tides.~~

Previous Occurrences of Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Services Center maintains maps and data for the entire country regarding hurricanes going back as far as 1851. For this analysis, data has only been collected as far back as 1951.

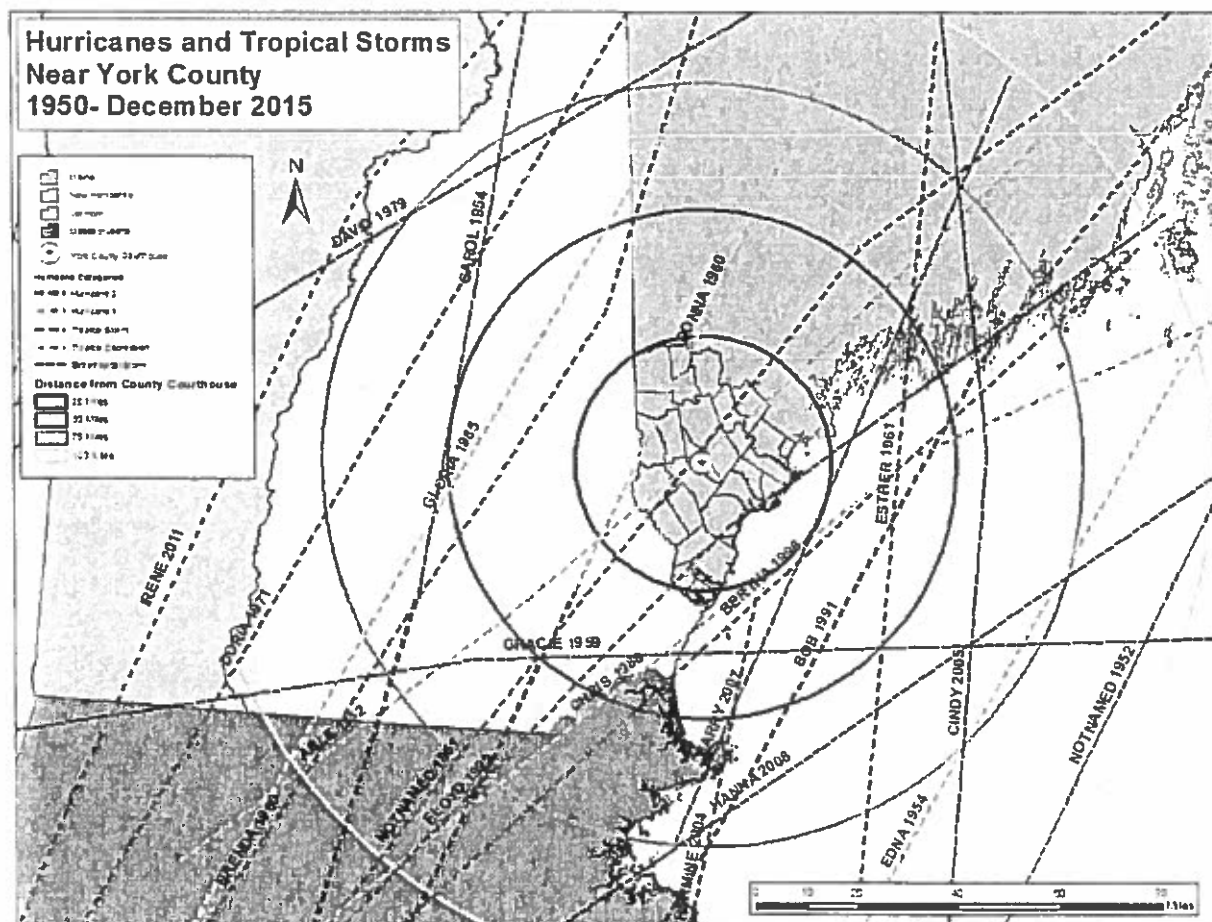
The Coastal Services Center reports that there have been ~~14~~ 17 hurricanes, extratropical storms, tropical storms, and tropical depressions that have either passed through York County or within 100 miles of the county since 1951. Of these, four actually passed through the county, and the remaining ~~10~~ 13 came within 100 miles. Of the ~~14~~ 17 total storms, only four reached the hurricane level: Carol in 1954, Donna in 1960, Gloria in 1985-which was a Category 1, and Bob in 1991. ~~and just one (Gloria) was a Category 1 Hurricane.~~

The table below and map below illustrate the ~~past 50 years~~ history of hurricane and other tropical storm activity in York County. The ~~York County Courthouse in Town of Alfred is shown on the map as the center of the county, as it is more or less at the county's geographic center point on the map.~~

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS IN AND NEAR YORK COUNTY 1950-DECEMBER 2015						
#	YEAR	DATE	NAME	MAX SPEED	CATEGORY	MILES FROM ALFRED, MAINE
1.	1952	09/02	Able	35	Tropical Depression	1
2.	1954	08/31	Carol	98	Hurricane, Category 2	50
3.	1959	10/01	Gracie	35	Extratropical Storm	37
4.	1960	07/30	Brenda	52	Tropical Storm	30
5.	1960	09/12	Donna	103	Hurricane, Category 2	15
6.	1961	09/26	Esther	40	Tropical Storm	40

7.	1961	09/15	Not Named	40	Tropical Storm	2
8.	1971	08/28	Doria	52	Tropical Storm	60
9.	1979	09/06	David	46	Extratropical Storm	70
10.	1985	09/27	Gloria	86	Hurricane, Category 1	40
11.	1988	08/30	Chris	23	Tropical Depression	25
12.	1991	08/19	Bob	98	Hurricane, Category 2	35
13.	1996	07/14	Bertha	69	Tropical Storm	27
14.	1999	09/17	Floyd	57	Tropical Storm	15
15.	2004	08/31	Hermine	35	Tropical Storm	30
16.	2007	06/05	Barry	35	Extratropical Storm	25
17.	2011	08/27-29	Irene	65	Tropical Storm	5

The following map has been updated to December of 2015:



In addition to these storms, York County has also been affected by hurricanes that have traveled more than 100 miles away. One example of this was Hurricane Edna in 1954, which traveled well off the coast, but produced more than seven inches of rain in York County.

5. Probability of Future Occurrences

York County will continue to be affected by all types of severe summer storms. Over the past 50 years, York County has experienced a significant tropical storm about once every three to four years and a hurricane about once every 12 years on average. Given the county's location on the Atlantic coast, it will remain at risk for future hurricane events, and there is no reason to assume that the frequency of hurricanes and tropical storms in the region will diminish in the future. To the contrary, NOAA has predicted an increase in hurricanes in the future due to climate change. While these hurricanes rarely reach the County, the remnants of nearby hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean often affect the Maine coastline with storm surges, coastal storms, flooding, high winds. Also, based on past storm events, it is very likely that future hurricanes and tropical storms in York County will only occur from mid-July through early October; a period of less than three months out of the year.

HAZARD #4 – WILDFIRE (URBAN INTERFACE AND WILDFIRE)

1. Definition

Wildland fires are defined as those fires that burn vegetative cover: grass, brush, timber, or slash (Clayton 1985). Wildfire is a natural phenomenon initially finding its origin in lightning. However, humans have become the greatest cause of fires in Maine. Wildland urban interface fires are created where homes meet with highly volatile forest fuels.

2. Location

Despite being a heavily forested area, York County has not experienced major wildfire events ~~in recent years, with the last widespread wildfire occurring in~~ since 1947. The Maine Forest Service maintains data on wildfires throughout the state, and reports on the number of wildfires and amount of acreage burned by year for every town in York County. While these data provide a good base for understanding the scale of wildfires in the county, they are not necessarily comprehensive, as they only represent fires that are reported to the Forest Service. However, the Forest Service does estimate that about 90 percent of fires are in fact reported.

The table below documents wildfires in York County for the years 2010 through 2015. ~~2002 through 2009. In all, there were 201 wildfire events in the county with a total of 84 acres burned. The number of acres burned seems to be underreported, as many towns show a large number of incidents but zero acres burned. The three towns with the greatest number of wildfires: Goodwins Mills (which covers Dayton and Lyman), Arundel, and Shapleigh with 27, 22, and 22 fire incidents, respectively.~~ Between 2010 and 2015, there were 234 wildfires in York County with a total number of 155 acres burned. The Maine Forest Service no longer collects data by town; only by county. Similar to previous years' reports, the number of acres burned seems to be underreported, as many towns show a large number of incidents, but zero acres burned. The three most common causes of wildfire in York County are railroad, debris and machines.

2010-2015 York County Forest Fire Statistics (Acres burned)

Fire County	CAUSE	# of Fires	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
YORK	CAMPFIRE	20	1.65	1.1	10.8	2.6	7.25	0.7
YORK	CHILDREN	14	0.6	0.51	0.6	0.75	0.45	1.2
YORK	DEBRIS	48	5.66	1.56	8.45	6.15	3.12	
YORK	DEBRIS BURN	9						5.35
YORK	EQUIPMENT USE	4						1.05
YORK	INCEN	21	2.56	1.12	1.5	0.34	0.01	
YORK	LIGHTNING	11		0.1		0.28	0.13	7.7
YORK	MACH	27	0.34	1.17	7.2	1.27	6	
YORK	MISC	19	2.9	0.5	10.82	8.5	1.1	
YORK	MISCELLANEOUS	3						1.8
YORK	POWERLINE	1						1.5
YORK	RAILROAD	50	0.16	1.06			32.71	0.1
YORK	SMOKE	6		0.5	3	0.9	0.3	
YORK	STRUCTURE	1						0.2

Source: Maine Forest Service

Wildfires are unpredictable events, and often depend on a mixture of weather conditions, human irresponsibility, and bad luck; a lack of past wildfire damage does not necessarily predict future immunity. In 2002, there were large fires in Biddeford and Arundel. In the summer of 2002, following an extended drought, Biddeford had two large fires, each of which claimed about 10 acres, and Arundel had a 20-acre fire, the largest in the county in many years.

3. Extent (~~Magnitude of Severity~~)

Looking further back, the wildfire of record in York County were the fires of 1947 that burned over 200,000 acres in Maine, including large sections of York County, with the worst damage occurring in Shapleigh, Waterboro, Hollis, and Dayton. The fires consumed large areas of forestland as well as many homes and public buildings. This event was the product of a sustained drought and could certainly be repeated if weather conditions were similar.

Locations of Areas of Risks

Typically, the type of fire that occurs is urban, concentrated in the county's more densely populated areas, especially Old Orchard Beach and Kittery. Heavily settled and developed areas raises the risk of fire damage substantially, as the value of properties is much higher in built-up areas than in rural areas. A related issue is that of the risk posed by wildfires to the county's key public facilities (airports, communication towers, dams, EMS locations, hospitals, and schools). Many of these facilities are located in mostly rural, forested areas, and the proximity of such facilities to wildfire fuel sources poses a concern for exposure to future wildfires if drought conditions were persistent.

The following information on wildland/urban interface was deleted:

~~Wild-land/Urban-Interface~~

~~Wildfires that burn vegetated areas are cause for concern in and of themselves. However, the primary risk resulting from wildfires has to do with locations where wildfires come into contact with buildings and people. The term for such areas is the "wild land/urban" interface, and it is in these locations where the risk of loss from wildfires must be understood.~~

~~The National Wild land/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program is a partnership among FEMA, the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, the National Association of State Foresters, and the National Fire Protection Association. According to "Wild land/Urban Interface Fire Hazard Assessment Methodology," a report published by this program, there are three ways of measuring potential damage from wildfires: Risk, Hazards, and Values. These factors are described below.~~

~~Risk~~

~~There are three primary ways in which wildfires can spread to structures located in the wildland/urban interface:~~

- ~~1. **Radiation** Heat radiated by wildfires can cause structures to ignite. Radiation risk is increased by larger flames, more building surface area exposed to flames, longer exposure, and shorter distance from the fire;~~
- ~~2. **Convection** "Convection columns" can cause wildfire flames to spread to structures, but their temperature is usually not high enough to start a structure fire. The longer a convection column touches a structure, however, the greater the chance of ignition; and~~
- ~~3. **Firebrands** Wildfires often discharge fragments of burning materials called "firebrands." These fragments can come into contact with structures and cause them to burn.~~

~~Hazards~~

~~There are two general types of hazards: fuel and topography.~~

- ~~1. **Fuel** refers to any flammable material, and can include both vegetative and man-made materials. Vegetative fuel can either be living or dead, and poses the greatest threat to a structure when it is located close by. Man-made fuel includes roofs, walls, windows, eaves/overhangs, vents, and attachments like decks, porches, and fences.~~
- ~~2. **Topography** is a significant contributor to wildfire hazard as steep slopes conduct fires faster and produce larger flames. Structures located on steep slopes are therefore more vulnerable to wildfire ignition than are structures on flat ground.~~

~~Values~~

~~Value simply refers to the loss potential from a fire. This is measured by understanding the type and density of development in wildland/urban interface areas.~~

~~Locations of Areas at Risk~~

~~Despite being the second most populous county in Maine, parts of York County are a heavily forested region. Aside from built up areas along the Atlantic Ocean and compact urban centers~~

~~like Sanford, Biddeford, Saco, and Old Orchard Beach, most of the county is relatively undeveloped. There are substantial quantities of farmland and open land in parts of the county, but the dominant land cover is forest. Structures in the wild land/urban interface could be at risk, especially in prolonged drought conditions.~~

4. Probability of Future Occurrences

While parts of York County is are located in a heavily forested area, its recent history shows that major wildfires have not been a problem. The typical recent wildfire in York County has burned less than 10 acres and caused relatively little property damage. By comparison, the last major wildfire was the one of record in 1947, more than sixty years ago, so at this time, the probability is low. However, the ~~Again,~~ probability of wildland/urban risk depends on conditions such as prolonged drought. Since 2016 has been an extremely dry year in York County, drought conditions are being monitored very closely.

This information was relocated to the extent section:

~~Looking further back, the wildfire of record in York County were the fires of 1947 that burned over 200,000 acres in Maine, including large sections of York County, with the worst damage occurring in Shapleigh, Waterboro, Hollis, and Dayton. The fires consumed large areas of forestland as well as many homes and public buildings. This event was the product of a sustained drought and could certainly be repeated if weather conditions were similar.~~

~~Typically, the type of fire that occurs in urban concentrated in the county's more densely populated areas, especially Old Orchard Beach and Kittery. Heavily settled and developed areas raises the risk of fire damage substantially, as the value of properties is much higher in built up areas than in rural areas. A related issue is that of the risk posed by wildfires to the county's key public facilities (airports, communication towers, dams, EMS locations, hospitals, and schools). Many of these facilities are located in mostly rural, forested areas, and the proximity of such facilities to wildfire fuel sources poses a concern for exposure to future wildfires if drought conditions were persistent.~~

Due to the devastation of past wildfires, the dense forest cover of York County and the high number of structures built in the wild land-urban interface, the county's future wildfire risk must therefore be seen as elevated to at least a moderate level.

3. ASSESSING VULNERABILITY

7. Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): (The risk assessment shall include a) description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.

Elements	A. Does the new or updated plan include An overall summary description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to each hazard?
	B. Does the new or updated plan address the impact of each hazard on the jurisdiction?

Vulnerability of York County to each hazard.

Flooding. York County can expect to experience flooding of some roadways and infrastructure every year. The coastal section of the county is at most risk with the dual threat of both heavy rainfall events and storm surge/sea level rise off the ocean.

Severe Winter Storms. Using history as the predictor of future severe winter storms, York County is assumed to be at risk for about seven such storms each winter. More importantly, the county should expect one especially damaging storm at least once every 10 years, similar to the ice storm of January 5, 1998 and December 2008. The greatest amount of future severe winter storms can be expected to occur in December or January, with significant numbers also expected in February, and March.

Severe Summer Storms. The entire County is vulnerable to severe summer storm damage, with the coastline having added vulnerability due to storm surges and coastal storms. Hail and thunderstorms occurred most frequently, followed by lightning, strong winds, and flooding. Severe summer storm events often cause property damage. 51% of the summer storm events reported since 1993 resulted in property damage. The Patriot's Day Storm that affected the entire County caused the most damage (\$9.5 million). Of all the summer storm events that resulted in property damage, flooding is the most costly, followed by winds, storm surge and lightning.

Deleted - Plan is only addressing natural hazards

~~**Urban Fire.** The ability to predict the future occurrence of urban fires at the countywide level in York County depends heavily on the collection of data. As was evident in the early years, reporting to the MEFIRS database in York County was subpar. While more departments have been reporting in recent years, they have done so on an inconsistent basis. This has led to inconsistent data that simply cannot be considered an accurate predictor of future urban fires. The county's aging urban areas and increasing housing density in more suburban towns increases the vulnerability to urban fire.~~

Wildfire. York County is located in a heavily forested area. While its recent history shows that major wildfires have not been a problem looking further back into the past, York County has in fact been affected by wildfires. The fires of 1947 burned over 200,000 acres in Maine, including large sections of York County. This event was the product of a sustained drought and could certainly be repeated if another drought occurs.

Due to the devastation of past wildfires, the dense forest cover of York County and the high number of structures built in the wildland-urban interface, the entire region's future wildfire risk must therefore be seen as ~~elevated to at least a moderate level.~~ a low probability but with a high impact if it did occur.

Impacts of each hazard on York County.

Flooding. The typical damages resulting from flooding in York County include extensive damage to roads and their respective drainage systems. Historically, flood damages have included partial or complete road washouts, as well as and severe erosion of roadside ditches;

resulting in damages to town and personal vehicles. These damages can absorb the municipal road budget for an entire year and does happen in several towns every year. This situation occurred after Tropical Storm Irene hit York County in August of 2011. DR-4032 was declared to assist with the damages totaling \$2,437,188 to roads, bridges and structures which resulted from the flooding created by the excessive wind and rain.

Severe flooding, such as occurred with the Patriot's Day storm in 2007, can cause loss of life, property damage, disruption of communications, transportation, electric service and community services, crop and livestock damage, health issues from contaminated water supplies, and loss and interruption of business. Ironically, fire fighting efforts can be compromised if fire fighters and equipment are responding to a flood emergency.

Severe Winter Storms. The damage impacts of severe winter storms include road closures and loss of electrical power and communication services for extended periods of time. These conditions can impede the response time of ambulance, fire, police and other emergency services, especially to remote or isolated residents. If severe and prolonged enough, it could result in loss of income to businesses and individuals due to business closures. Roof collapses, both residential and commercial, are rare but they can occur when snow loads become extreme.

Loss of electrical power and communication services can occur when utility lines yield under the weight of ice and snow. These conditions can impede the response time of ambulance, fire, police and other emergency services, especially to remote or isolated residents.

Both DR-4108 and DR-4208 were disaster declarations to assist the municipalities with the excess costs associated with the severe winter storms. The storms created a tremendous amount of snow debris which had to be cleared from highways, roads, businesses and residences. The snow removal costs combined with the extra expenses for sand and salt, additional emergency and municipal personnel, as well as the other extra storm related costs, creates budget short falls for Maine cities and towns. Although these storms are not frequent, they do have a substantial impact on York County communities.

Severe Summer Storms. The damages from summer storms typically involve the washout of roads, coastal erosion, downed utility lines, and debris clearance. If severe enough, this could result in the loss of income to businesses and individuals due to business closures.

~~**Urban Fire.** The damage impacts of urban fire include property damage and potential loss of life. In the county's urban areas, a fire in the densely packed mill districts could be catastrophic. As the mills are increasingly being redeveloped into mixed-use commercial and residential districts the potential for accidents also increases.~~

Wildfire. The impacts of wildfires could include the destruction of woodland forest stands of trees and other vegetation, which when located on steep slopes and/or near watercourses can increase erosion and pollution to water bodies. Loss of income from wildfires can occur for private property owners with the state tree growth program and for the logging and paper industries. ~~from state tree growth program for private property owners can occur from wildfires.~~ In York County nearly all structures are located in the wildland/urban interface and can be

damaged and destroyed from wildfires. Temporary road closures may be warranted when wildfires are closed to roadways or cross over roadways.

Repetitive Loss Properties

8. Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties	
Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): (The risk assessment) must also address National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insured structures that have been repetitively damaged (by) floods.	
Element	A. Does the new or updated plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of repetitive loss properties located in the identified hazard areas?

Repetitive Loss Properties

FEMA The NFIP maintains a file of repetitive loss properties; (properties that have experienced more than one flood loss). The FEMA definition of Repetitive Loss Property: A repetitive loss property is a structure covered by a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP that:

- (a) Has incurred flood-related damage on 2 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 flood event; and
- (c) At the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

The following table is a summary of the repetitive loss properties by each municipality.

County	Town/City	Residential Structures		Non-residential Structures	
		# of Properties	# of Losses	# of Properties	# of Losses
York	Acton	2			
	Arundel	1	2	-	-
	Berwick	12	24	4	2
	Biddeford	24	48		
	Buxton	4	2		
	Dayton	1	2	-	-
	Hollis	4	2		
	Kennebunk	46	44	2	5
	Kennebunkport	56	1013	23	915
	Kittery	4	2	4	3
	North Berwick	1	3	-	-
	Ogunquit	3	6	6	8
	Old Orchard Beach	6	14	4	2
	Saco	11	26	4	3
	Sanford	2	45	1	3
	South Berwick	12	48		

York County Repetitive Loss Properties 2015						
City or Town	Residential		Non-Residential		Total Properties	Total Losses
	# of properties	# of losses	# of properties	# of losses		
ACTON	2	8	0	0	2	8
ARUNDEL	1	2	0	0	1	2
BERWICK	1	2	1	2	2	4
BIDDEFORD	4	8	0	0	4	8
BUXTON	1	2	0	0	1	2
DAYTON	1	2	0	0	1	2
KENNEBUNK	18	47	2	5	20	52
KENNEBUNKPORT	7	15	3	16	10	31
KITTERY	1	2	1	3	2	5
NORTH BERWICK	1	3	0	0	1	3
OGUNQUIT	3	6	5	16	8	22
OLD ORCHARD BEACH	7	18	1	2	8	20
SACO	10	25	1	3	11	28
SANFORD	2	5	1	3	3	8
SOUTH BERWICK	3	10	0	0	3	10
WELLS	15	37	0	0	15	37
YORK	15	39	11	27	26	66
TOTALS:	92	231	26	77	118	308

Identifying Structures

9. Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area...

Elements	A. Does the new or updated plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of <u>existing</u> buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?
	B. Does the new or updated plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of <u>future</u> buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?

A. Vulnerability of existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities

Flooding:

- **Buildings.** Areas near the coast and immediately surrounding waterbodies are the most vulnerable. In particular, the Camp Ellis neighborhood in Saco, which has lost 30 structures and 2 entire streets in the last 100 years due to coastal erosion. Shore Road in York and Beach Avenue in Kennebunk have had to build new seawalls to replace ones destroyed during severe coastal flooding over the last few years.
- **Infrastructure.** Roads and their associated storm drainage systems are the most vulnerable category of infrastructure. Much of the county is rural in nature, and is served by a network of rural roads that do not have proper storm drainage systems. These roads are very vulnerable to flooding caused by heavy downpours and/or the blockage of drainage systems by ice or debris.
- **Critical facilities.** Due to the varied topography within the County and the availability of higher elevation sites within all municipalities, nearly all critical facility structures are located outside of floodplains. Possible exceptions include some wastewater treatment plants, due to the need to locate these facilities at lower elevations.

Severe Winter storms:

- **Buildings.** All buildings in York County are vulnerable to winter storms. Damages can include burst water pipes during power outages, interior water damages due to ice dams forming on roofs, and occasionally, roof collapses due to heavy snow loads.
- **Infrastructure.** Roads and their associated storm drainage systems are the most vulnerable category of infrastructure. They can become temporarily blocked due to heavy snow falling over a short period of time, or ice which can build on their surfaces. Water main breaks due to cold weather can also occur. Roads and their storm drainage systems can become blocked due to heavy snow and ice and debris such as tree limbs.
- **Critical facilities.** All critical facilities in York County are vulnerable to winter storms in the same manner that individual buildings are vulnerable. However, some of the critical facilities throughout the County have back-up generator systems which allow heating systems to continue operating during a power outage.

Severe Summer storms:

- **Buildings.** Buildings are not that vulnerable to summer storm damage except for tornados and hurricanes. Most of the damage that does occur during a summer storm is from strong winds that knock down branches and trees.
- **Infrastructure.** Roads are frequently blocked during and after severe summer storms due to strong winds, lightning strikes, hurricanes or tornados that knock down branches, limbs, and trees across roadways. Electric and communication

infrastructure are also vulnerable to power outages due to strong winds, lightning strikes, or tornados.

- **Critical facilities.** All critical facilities in York County are most vulnerable to power outages; however, some of the critical facilities throughout the County have back-up generator systems which allow systems to continue operating during a power outage.

Urban Fire

- ~~**Buildings.** The following municipalities are the most vulnerable: Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, York, Kittery, North Berwick, South Berwick, and Sanford. Where there are more people, more buildings, and older buildings, there is a greater risk of urban fire.~~
- ~~**Infrastructure.** While urban fires would not necessarily damage roads, it could hamper the use of critical urban arterials for emergency vehicles and the general public. The high concentration of power lines within urban areas would also be vulnerable.~~
- ~~**Critical Facilities.** Many critical facilities are often located within or near urban areas which would make them very vulnerable to damage during an urban fire.~~

Wildfire

- **Buildings.** Buildings are most at risk from wildfires in the areas where denser development is encroaching into forested areas, the wildland/urban interface. The towns in this area and hence at greatest risk are Buxton, Hollis, Limerick, Waterboro, Dayton, Lyman, Alfred, and Arundel,
- **Infrastructure.** While fires would not necessarily damage roads, it could hamper the use of critical rural roads for emergency vehicles and the general public. Rural power lines, as well as high concentration of power lines within urban areas would also be vulnerable either to wildfires or wildfire/urban interface.
- **Critical Facilities.** Many critical facilities are often located within or near urban areas which would make them very vulnerable to damage during a wildfire/urban interface fire. Throughout the rural parts of the County there are schools, fire/rescue departments, and other critical facilities that would be vulnerable to wildfire.

B. Vulnerability of future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities

Flooding:

- **Buildings.** All of the municipalities in York County are in the flood insurance program, and ~~all~~ 90% have municipal shoreland zoning ordinances that prohibit the construction of residential, commercial and industrial structures in floodplains. Unlike other parts of the country, The FEMA floodplain maps for York County are in the process of being revised with the intent to prevent future development from being built in areas vulnerable to flooding.

- **Infrastructure.** Future roads and their associated storm drainage systems would seem to be the most likely category of infrastructure that would be vulnerable to flooding. However, State and local road construction standards generally ensure that new roads are properly constructed with adequate storm drainage systems. Most if not all roads in the public domain must be designed by a registered professional engineer. Therefore, flooding of future roads is not likely to be a serious issue in York County.
- **Critical facilities.** Because of the requirements of the Flood Insurance Program, as well as shoreland zoning requirements and a greater awareness of flooding in all communities, future critical facilities will continue to be located outside floodplain areas. The exception may be wastewater treatment plants, due to the need to locate these facilities at lower elevations.

Severe Winter storms:

- **Buildings.** New buildings in York County will be less vulnerable to winter storms. Damages may include burst water pipes, but many newer buildings will be better insulated than older ones, thus being better able to retain heat during longer periods of time when there is a power outage. There will be less interior water damage due to ice dams forming on roofs because the roofs of newer buildings generally are properly vented, which allows the roofs to remain cold. Roof collapses due to heavy snow loads will be very rare because newer roofs are designed to withstand heavy snow loads.
- **Infrastructure.** Roads will continue to be the most vulnerable category of infrastructure. New roads can be just as easily blocked on a temporary basis due to heavy snowfall, ice building up on the road surface, and debris such as tree limbs accumulating on the road surface during a storm event. Widespread power outages will continue to be a problem during major ice storms.
- **Critical facilities.** Future critical facilities in York County will be vulnerable to winter storms in the same manner that individual buildings will be vulnerable. However, some of them will have back-up generator systems which will allow heating systems to continue operating during a power outage.”

Severe Summer storms:

- **Buildings.** Buildings likely to receive the most serious damage are those located closer to the coast due to hurricanes and tropical storms. Buildings in interior parts of the county are not that vulnerable to summer storm damage except for tornados. The most frequent damage likely to occur during a summer storm is from strong winds that knock down branches and trees.
- **Infrastructure.** There will continue to be roads blocked during and after severe summer storms due to strong winds, lightning strikes, or tornados that knock down branches, limbs, and trees across roadways. Roads and their associated storm drainage systems, and lines are the most vulnerable categories of infrastructure from hurricanes and tropical storms. Power outages due to strong winds, lightning strikes, hurricanes or tornados will continue to be problematic.

- **Critical facilities.** All critical facilities in York County are most vulnerable to power outages, however, some of the critical facilities throughout the County will have back-up generator systems which allow systems to continue operating during a power outage.

Urban Fire

- ~~**Buildings.** The new International Building Code has been adopted by the State of Maine and is the Building Code for all Maine towns that previously did not have one and will be enforced in all towns with a population greater than 2000 4,000 people starting December 2010 July 2012. This will require new buildings pass a fire inspection (among others) before occupancy. New development is being built with increased setbacks between buildings to prevent fires from spreading. Many municipalities within the region have building height limits that are within reach of ladder trucks. New homes are often equipped with sprinkler systems, and new developments contain underground water storage tanks or fire ponds for fire protection.~~
- ~~**Infrastructure.** Urban fires will continue to have the potential to disrupt traffic flow on roadways, but better communication and response times by emergency crews will reduce the amount of damage and disruption. The high concentration of power lines within urban areas will always be vulnerable to urban fire damage.~~
- ~~**Critical Facilities.** Many critical facilities are often located within or near urban areas which make them just as vulnerable to damage during an urban fire as buildings.~~

Wildfire

- **Buildings.** York County's vast acreage of forest will continue to be cause for concern, continued growth in the region will create increased risks for wildland/urban interface. Another concern is the aging population particularly in rural areas that depend on volunteer fire departments. Recruiting new volunteers is becoming increasingly more difficult.
- **Infrastructure.** As long as there is the potential for wildfires, accessible roads will always be needed. As long as power lines continue to be built above ground they will remain vulnerable to damage due to wildfires.
- **Critical Facilities.** York County's vast acreage of forest will continue to be cause for concern. Critical facilities will continue to be built as the region continues to develop and grow, and continued growth in the region will create increased risks for wildland/urban interface

Estimating Potential Losses

10. Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): (The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate...

Elements	A. Does the new or updated plan estimate potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures?
	B. Does the new or updated plan describe the methodology used to prepare the estimate?

This section assesses the vulnerability of York County to future disasters, as well as the potential for losses resulting from disasters. Since this is a regional plan, specific inventories of the *number, type and value* of buildings in hazard areas in each municipality have not been calculated. Instead, the planning team has made estimates on these factors for the purposes of understanding the potential losses from different types of hazard events.

As an outgrowth of this plan the York County EMA hopes to work with local EMA directors to conduct detailed inventories of structures at risk. In fact, Action 1.1.1 in the Implementation Plan (a high-priority action) reads: “Conduct detailed local inventories of hazard-prone areas.”

Location of Critical Resources

Ensuring that key public buildings and infrastructure remain intact during disasters gives a place the ability to mitigate against potential damage from hazards. As a county with more than 198,934 people living in 29 different cities and towns, York County has a substantial network of public buildings and infrastructure to maintain.

This section discusses the location of these critical resources. Data on hospitals, EMS locations, emergency shelters, and infrastructure comes from either the State of Maine Office of Geographic Information Systems (OGIS) or from information collected locally. Many different types of public structures must be protected in case of disasters. These include emergency shelters, hospitals, EMS facilities, public works facilities, prisons, and municipal buildings. In addition, many types of public infrastructure must also be protected from disasters, including roads, bridges, electrical and communication lines, railroads, and airports. The locations and risk factors for each of these building and infrastructure types are described below.

Emergency shelters

York County EMA records list a total of 77 emergency shelters in the county, with a total capacity of 10,258 persons. These facilities are located in many different types of buildings, including schools, hospitals, fire stations, commercial buildings and private businesses. Only one of the county’s 29 cities and towns—Kennebunkport—lacks an emergency shelter but this town shares shelter facilities with neighboring Kennebunk, and Kennebunk’s four shelters have capacity for more than 1,000 people.

Comparing this total of 10,258 shelter slots with the peak seasonal population in York County of about 305,000 people, there is one shelter slot for approximately each 30 people in the area.

Some towns offer better coverage than others—South Berwick has 1,410 shelter slots for its peak population of about 6,800, or one slot per nine people. On the other end of the scale, Shapleigh has just 30 slots for its peak population of 5,400, or one for each 180 people.

One concern with shelters is the presence of backup generators to provide heat and electricity during severe winter storm events. Severe winter storms in Maine often result in the widespread loss of electricity for several days. Therefore, having backup generators to provide heat for displaced families is critical during such storms. The York County EMA lists just 20 shelters in the county that have backup generators, and these facilities can provide temporary shelter for up to 2,331 residents. Comparing this figure with the year-round population of about 187,000 198,934 people, there is just one winter shelter slot per 80 85 residents. Another concern is that 18 of the county's 29 cities and towns do not have any shelters with generators. Clearly, housing displaced persons during times of extended power outages in the winter is a concern for York County.

The table below displays town-by-town emergency shelter data for York County.

Emergency Shelters by Town

	All Shelters				With Generators			
	Peak Population	No.	Capacity	People/ Shelter Slot	Winter Population	No.	Capacity	People/ Shelter Slot
Acton	6,105	1	120	51	2,145	0	0	na
Alfred	2,907	3	295	10	2,497	2	145	17
Arundel	4,111	2	131	31	3,571	0	0	na
Berwick	6,703	5	737	9	6,353	1	40	159
Biddeford	24,042	5	955	25	20,942	0	0	na
Buxton	7,742	3	623	12	7,452	3	623	12
Cornish	1,739	2	100	17	1,269	0	0	na
Dayton	1,805	1	70	26	1,805	0	0	na
Eliot	6,314	2	213	30	5,954	0	0	na
Hollis	4,274	1	112	38	4,114	0	0	na
Kennebunk	14,836	4	1,025	14	10,476	4	1,025	10
Kennebunkport	11,230	1	52	216	3,720	1	52	72
Kittery	11,093	3	315	35	9,543	1	150	64
Lebanon	9,953	3	190	52	5,083	1	100	51
Limerick	3,320	1	60	55	2,240	0	0	na
Limington	3,883	2	142	27	3,403	0	0	na
Lyman	5,715	1	100	57	3,795	0	0	na
Newfield	2,738	2	50	55	1,328	1	13	102
North Berwick	4,613	2	280	16	4,293	0	0	na
Ogunquit	10,136	1	100	101	1,226	1	50	25
Old Orchard Beach	37,036	2	297	125	8,856	0	0	na
Parsonsfield	3,124	2	92	34	1,584	0	0	na
Saco	20,222	5	454	45	16,822	2	53	317
Sanford	23,606	3	520	45	20,806	0	0	na
Shapleigh	5,386	1	30	180	2,326	0	0	na
South Berwick	6,781	6	1,410	5	6,671	2	60	111
Waterboro	8,564	5	642	13	6,214	0	0	na
Wells	29,140	3	437	67	9,400	0	0	na
York	28,354	6	808	35	12,854	2	72	179
County Total	305,472	78	10,360	29	186,742	21	2,383	78

Source: York County EMA

Hospitals

There are three hospitals in York County: ~~Southern Maine Medical Center (SMMC)~~ Southern Maine Healthcare Biddeford in Biddeford, ~~Goodall Hospital~~ Southern Maine Healthcare Sanford in Sanford, and York Hospital in York Village. All three of these hospitals are located in built-up locations that are accessible to major transportation routes: ~~SMMC~~ Southern Maine Healthcare Biddeford and York Hospital are both near the Maine Turnpike and ~~Goodall~~ Southern Maine Healthcare Sanford is located in downtown Sanford.

These hospitals have a total of ~~265~~ 281 acute care beds: ~~150~~ 215 at ~~SMMC~~ Southern Maine Healthcare Biddeford, and 66 at York Hospital, ~~and 49 at Goodall.~~ Compared with the county's population, this only represents one bed for about every 680 residents. However, there are several more hospitals located in close proximity to York County's boundaries, including Maine Medical Center and Mercy Hospital in Portland, Frisbie Memorial Hospital in Rochester, ~~NH~~ New Hampshire, and Portsmouth Regional Hospital in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

EMS Locations

Most York County towns have at least one fire or rescue facility, and many have multiple locations. In all, ~~27~~ 28 of the county's 29 cities and towns have EMS units; Parsonsfield does not have one. ~~—the only two without any are Dayton and Parsonsfield. These~~ This two sparsely populated towns ~~are~~ is served by units from neighboring towns, Limerick, Cornish and ~~(Lyman and Porter, respectively).~~

There are a total of 57 fire and/or rescue stations units in York County. In addition, there are six fire/rescue units located within 1 mile of the county's borders in either Cumberland or Oxford counties. ~~The table to the right lists these facilities by town.~~

Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants

Of the 29 cities and towns in York County, 15 have public sewer and water service. ~~—all of these towns also have public water service.~~ An additional five towns have public water service but no public sewer systems, bringing the total of towns with public water service to 20. The remaining nine towns have neither public water nor public sewer services. The table below lists towns by category.

Water and Sewer		Water Only	No Public Water or Sewer
Berwick	Sanford	Alfred	Acton
Biddeford	South Berwick	Arundel	Buxton
Eliot	Wells	Cornish	Dayton
Kennebunk	York	Parsonsfield	Hollis
Kennebunkport		Waterboro	Lebanon
Kittery			Limington
Limerick			Lyman
North Berwick			Newfield
Ogunquit			Shapleigh
Old Orchard Beach			
Saco			

Among the 15 cities and towns served by sewer, 14 have their own wastewater treatment facilities, while the Town of Eliot is served by the facility in Kittery. For the 20 cities and towns with public water supplies, there are just 12 water treatment plants. ~~as many~~ Many cities or towns are served by regional water utilities, such as the Biddeford & Saco Water Company (Biddeford, Old Orchard Beach, Saco) and the KKW Water District (Arundel, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Ogunquit, Wells).

Other Utilities

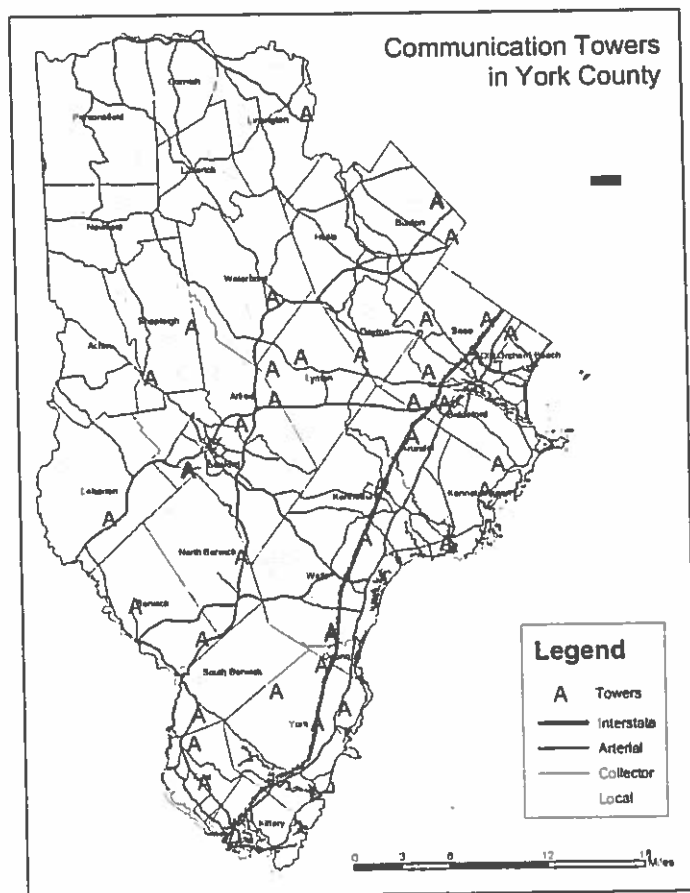
- There are a total of 331.38 miles of electrical transmission lines in York County with a total estimated value of \$155.9 million. As shown in the table to the right, there are three different voltage levels of the lines in the county: 35, 115, and 345 kilovolts (KV).

Electrical Transmission Lines in York County

Line Type	Miles	Value per Mile	Total Value
35 KV	149.19	\$200,000	\$29,837,700
115 KV	112.26	\$500,000	\$56,131,000
345 KV	69.93	\$1,000,000	\$69,928,900
Total	331.38		\$155,897,600

Source: Central Maine Power Company

- Data regarding the inventory of telephone transmission lines were not disclosed by Fairpoint ~~Verizon~~, so the total line length is assumed to be the same as the electrical lines for the purposes of this plan.
- A natural gas pipeline traverses the county from Saco to Eliot.
- In addition to these lines, there are 44 communication towers in the county, which include TV towers, radio towers, and cellular towers. These towers are shown in the map to the right:



Transportation Network

York County's transportation network includes roads, bridges, airports, rail lines and waterways. There are no major port facilities in the county, but there are major ports just beyond the county's borders, in Portland, Maine and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Though none of the airports in York County have scheduled commercial air service, the county is served by Portland International Jetport in South Portland and Pease International Tradeport in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. All of these facilities are located within 10 miles of the York County border.

In total, there are 3,782 miles of roadway in York County. Of this total 2,119 (56%) are paved, and 1,663 (44%) are unpaved. Most public roads (86.5%) are paved but most private roads (95%) are not.

The county's road inventory by town is shown below:

York County Road Inventory

Town	Public Roads (mileage)			Private Roads (mileage)			Total Roads (mileage)		
	Total	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Paved	Unpaved
Acton	74.3	56.1	18.2	38.1	1.9	36.2	112.4	58.1	54.4
Alfred	59.0	44.9	14.1	34.7	1.7	32.9	93.7	46.6	47.1
Arundel	57.8	55.2	2.5	36.1	1.8	34.3	93.9	57.0	36.8
Berwick	71.5	62.9	8.7	45.9	2.3	43.6	117.5	65.2	52.3
Biddeford	118.4	111.4	6.9	43.2	2.2	41.0	161.5	113.6	47.9
Buxton	111.6	100.3	11.3	37.7	1.9	35.8	149.3	102.2	47.2
Cornish	40.4	32.6	7.8	31.8	1.6	30.3	72.2	34.2	38.0
Dayton	42.1	38.8	3.2	27.2	1.4	25.9	69.3	40.2	29.1
Eliot	51.1	50.0	1.1	42.7	2.1	40.6	93.8	52.2	41.6
Hollis	74.5	60.4	14.1	51.2	2.6	48.7	125.7	63.0	62.8
Kennebunk	112.6	106.7	6.0	56.7	2.8	53.9	169.4	109.5	59.8
Kennebunkport	47.0	42.9	4.0	31.7	1.6	30.1	78.7	44.5	34.2
Kittery	80.4	77.9	2.5	34.0	1.7	32.3	114.4	79.6	34.8
Lebanon	93.6	72.6	21.0	51.7	2.6	49.1	145.3	75.2	70.1
Limerick	52.8	43.0	9.8	55.7	2.8	52.9	108.5	45.8	62.7
Limington	75.0	53.6	21.4	71.5	3.6	67.9	146.5	57.2	89.3
Lyman	70.4	50.3	20.1	69.7	3.5	66.2	140.1	53.8	86.3
Newfield	49.1	41.0	8.2	50.9	2.5	48.3	100.0	43.5	56.5
North Berwick	81.3	66.4	14.8	35.0	1.8	33.3	116.3	68.2	48.1
Ogunquit	24.6	23.4	1.2	12.4	0.6	11.8	37.0	24.0	13.0
Old Orchard Beach	52.0	50.0	1.9	14.3	0.7	13.6	66.3	50.8	15.5
Parsonsfield	85.0	55.8	29.2	85.3	4.3	81.0	170.3	60.1	110.2
Saco	135.0	133.7	1.2	32.7	1.6	31.0	167.6	135.4	32.3
Sanford	171.7	159.0	12.7	67.5	3.4	64.1	239.2	162.4	76.8
Shapleigh	70.2	46.5	23.7	61.5	3.1	58.5	131.8	49.6	82.2
South Berwick	71.7	58.9	12.7	48.1	2.4	45.6	119.7	61.3	58.4
Waterboro	91.1	68.6	22.5	125.9	6.3	119.6	217.0	74.9	142.1
Wells	148.0	143.2	4.8	43.7	2.2	41.5	191.7	145.4	46.3
York	154.1	141.2	12.8	78.3	3.9	74.4	232.4	145.1	87.3
TOTAL	2,366.2	2,047.8	318.5	1,415.3	70.8	1,344.6	3,781.6	2,118.5	1,663.1
% of Total		86.5%	13.5%		5.0%	95.0%		56.0%	44.0%

Source: FEMA, Maine DOT; SMPDC

Major road facilities in York County include Interstate 95 (Maine Turnpike), which runs along the coast, U.S. Route 1, which parallels I-95, and U.S. Route 202, which runs northeasterly through the heart of the county from Lebanon to Buxton. In addition, several major state highways serve the county, including:

- Route 4 (Alfred to South Berwick)
- Route 9 (Wells to Berwick)
- Route 25 (Limington to Parsonsfield)
- Route 109 (Wells to Acton)
- Route 111 (Biddeford to Alfred)
- Route 236 (Kittery to Berwick)

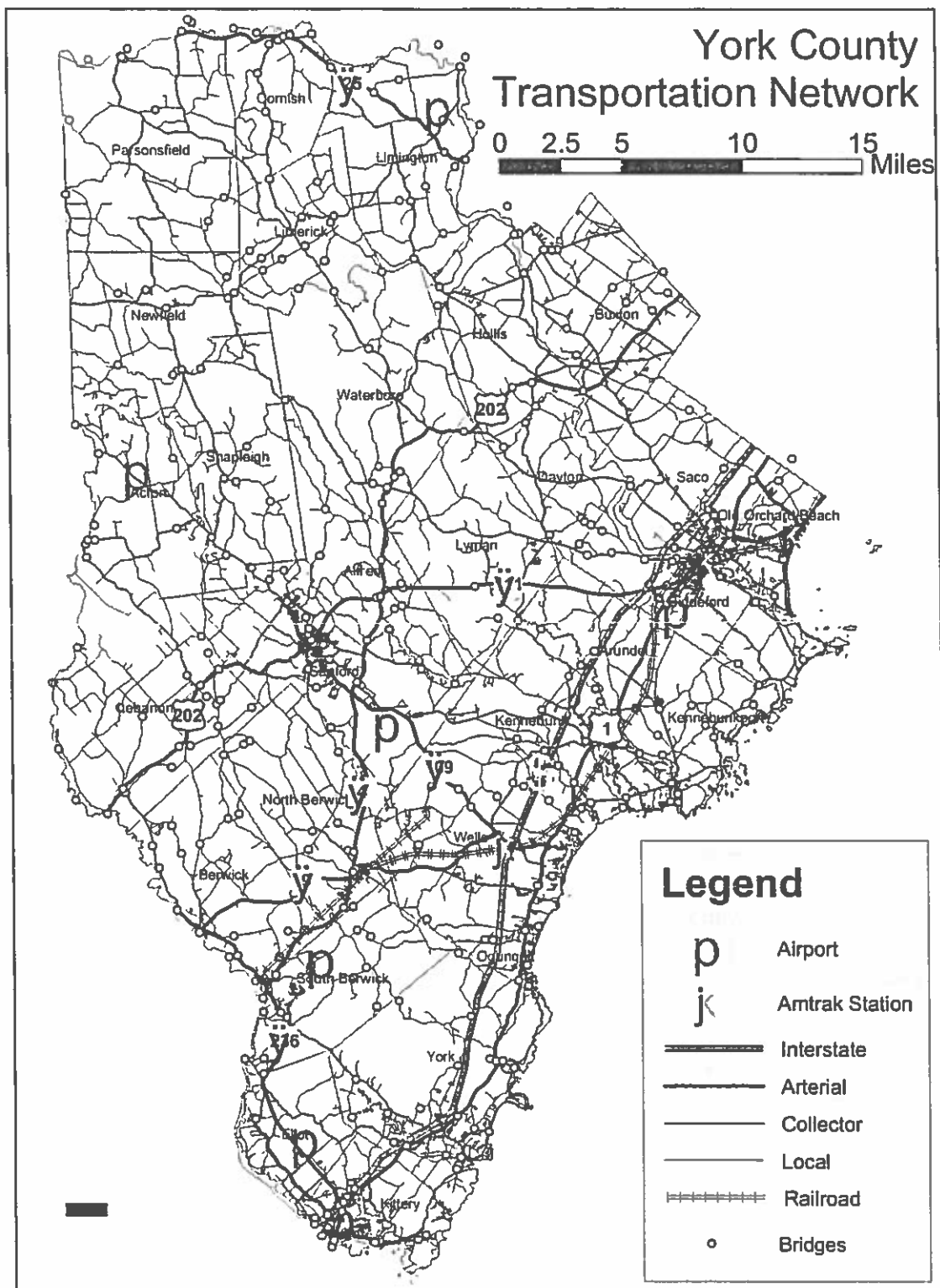
The ~~Boston & Maine~~ Pan Am Rail railroad line runs north to south through York County. It is primarily a freight line, but it also carries the Amtrak Downeaster line, which connects Portland to Boston. There are three Amtrak stations on this line in York County: year-round stations in Saco and Wells and a seasonal (May to October) station in Old Orchard Beach. Finally, York County contains six airports, two of which are public (Biddeford, Sanford) and four of which are private (Acton, Eliot, Limington, South Berwick). As mentioned above, none of these airports offer scheduled commercial service.

There are a number of bus transit lines located in York County:

- The Biddeford/Saco/Old Orchard Beach ShuttleBus operates four lines: two local routes within the three towns, a local route to Portland, and an express commuter bus to Portland. This program also operates a summer trolley service within Old Orchard Beach.
- York County Community Action Corporation (YCCAC) operates two lines
 - Sanford Transit, a line within the town between Springvale and South Sanford.
 - Wheels to Access Vocation and Education (WAVE), which runs from Springvale to Wells and is designed to serve students and working people who do not have means to get to jobs.
- COAST (Cooperative Alliance for Seacoast Transportation) provides service between Berwick and the Dover and Somersworth, NH areas.
- The Coastal Explorer system includes several local seasonal trolley lines between Kennebunk and York.

In addition to these regularly scheduled transit services, YCCAC operates York County Community Transportation, a fleet of buses and vans that serve senior citizens, low-income populations and special needs populations in the region. This program has had an agreement in place for several years with YCEMA to provide evacuation assistance during and after disaster events. ~~Under this program, YCEMA certifies YCCAC drivers and issues identification cards to them.~~

The map on the next page shows the county's transportation network.



Of the roads in the county's network, 64.8 miles fall within the 100-year floodplain, as identified by FEMA, representing 1.7% of the county's total road inventory. In linear feet terms, this comes to about 342,300 feet of roadway. These segments are at increased risk for flooding due to their locations. The inventory of roads in the floodplain by town is as follows:

Roadway Miles in 100-Year Floodplain by Town

	Miles in Floodplain			Total Miles			% in Floodplain		
	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Paved	Unpaved	Total
Acton	1.3	0.5	1.8	58.1	54.4	112.4	2.2%	1.0%	1.6%
Alfred	1.3	0.7	2.0	46.6	47.1	93.7	2.8%	1.5%	2.1%
Arundel	1.1	0.0	1.1	57.0	36.8	93.9	2.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Berwick	2.1	0.4	2.6	65.2	52.3	117.5	3.3%	0.8%	2.2%
Biddeford	4.1	0.1	4.2	113.6	47.9	161.5	3.6%	0.3%	2.6%
Buxton	3.4	0.8	4.3	102.2	47.2	149.3	3.4%	1.8%	2.9%
Comish	0.5	0.2	0.7	34.2	38.0	72.2	1.5%	0.6%	1.0%
Dayton	2.4	0.2	2.5	40.2	29.1	69.3	5.9%	0.5%	3.6%
Elliot	1.5	0.2	1.7	52.2	41.6	93.8	2.9%	0.6%	1.9%
Hollis	1.2	0.2	1.4	63.0	62.8	125.7	1.9%	0.3%	1.1%
Kennebunk	2.8	0.5	3.3	109.5	59.8	169.4	2.6%	0.8%	1.9%
Kennebunkport	1.3	0.0	1.3	44.5	34.2	78.7	3.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Kittery	3.4	0.3	3.7	79.6	34.8	114.4	4.3%	0.9%	3.3%
Lebanon	1.1	0.8	1.9	75.2	70.1	145.3	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%
Limerick	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.8	62.7	108.5	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Limington	1.9	0.7	2.6	57.2	89.3	146.5	3.3%	0.7%	1.7%
Lyman	0.8	0.6	1.4	53.8	86.3	140.1	1.5%	0.7%	1.0%
Newfield	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
North Berwick	0.7	0.2	0.9	68.2	48.1	116.3	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%
Ogunquit	0.7	0.0	0.7	24.0	13.0	37.0	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Old Orchard Beach	3.3	0.2	3.5	50.8	15.5	66.3	6.4%	1.5%	5.3%
Parsonsfield	0.4	0.2	0.6	60.1	110.2	170.3	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%
Saco	5.2	0.0	5.2	135.4	32.3	167.6	3.8%	0.0%	3.1%
Sanford	2.1	0.4	2.5	162.4	76.8	239.2	1.3%	0.6%	1.1%
Shapleigh	0.1	0.0	0.1	49.6	82.2	131.8	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
South Berwick	2.4	0.2	2.6	61.3	58.4	119.7	3.9%	0.4%	2.2%
Waterboro	1.2	0.1	1.3	74.9	142.1	217.0	1.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Wells	4.7	0.1	4.8	145.4	46.3	191.7	3.2%	0.2%	2.5%
York	5.7	0.3	6.0	145.1	87.3	232.4	3.9%	0.4%	2.6%
Total	56.8	8.0	64.8	2,118.5	1,663.1	3,781.6	2.7%	0.5%	1.7%

Source: FEMA; Maine DOT; SMPDC

Analyzing Development Trends

11. Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): (The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of) providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use descriptions.

Element	A. Does the new or updated plan describe land uses and development trends?
----------------	---

Land use within York County ranges from densely populated urban areas, to suburban residential areas, to rural, farm areas, farms and forest land. The largest community in the County is Biddeford, with a 2000 population of 20,942 with a 2010 population of 21,303. Twelve, or 41% At least eighteen, or 62%, of the communities in the County have enacted a comprehensive plan since 2000. that is in compliance and consistent with Maine law. All 29 communities are participants in the National Flood Insurance Program. About 50% 90% of the communities have local shoreland zoning ordinances that are consistent with State law, while the remaining communities follow State imposed shoreland regulations. All 29 28 of the 29 cities and towns have enacted town-wide zoning ordinances.

~~Between 1990 and 2000~~ Between 2000 and 2010, the County's population grew from 164,587 186,742 to 186,742 198,934, for a gain of 22,155 12,192 people, or 13% 9%. However, some communities experienced growth rates as high as 51%, while others experienced very little growth. A clear trend in the County is that nearly all of the residential growth is occurring in the suburban and rural communities, while virtually no growth is occurring in the major cities. Although on-going changes are occurring in York County, growth has been monitored in a manner that protects the hazard prone areas from further development which could affect the vulnerability of the community.

The table below documents the rate of growth for all municipalities in York County.

York County Population Growth 2000 – 2010

	Total Population 2000 Census	Total Population 2010 Census	Change in Number	Percent Change
Acton	2,145	2,497	352	16%
Alfred	2,497	3,051	554	22%
Arundel	3,571	4,100	529	15%
Berwick	6,353	7,400	1,047	16%
Biddeford	20,942	21,303	361	2%
Buxton	7,452	8,079	627	8%
Cornish	1,269	1,383	114	9%
Dayton	1,805	1,989	184	10%
Eliot	5,954	6,234	280	5%
Hollis	4,114	4,343	229	6%
Kennebunk	10,476	10,972	496	5%
Kennebunkport	3,720	3,510	-210	-6%
Kittery	9,543	9,573	30	0%
Lebanon	5,083	6,077	994	20%
Limerick	2,240	2,905	665	30%
Limington	3,403	3,734	331	10%
Lyman	3,795	4,356	561	15%
Newfield	1,328	1,499	171	13%
North Berwick	4,293	4,602	309	7%
Ogunquit	1,226	1,141	-85	-7%
Old Orchard Beach	8,856	8,679	-177	-2%
Parsonsfield	1,584	1,746	162	10%
Saco	16,822	18,757	1,935	12%
Sanford	20,806	20,853	47	0%
Shapleigh	2,326	2,676	350	15%
South Berwick	6,671	7,276	605	9%
Waterboro	6,214	7,747	1,533	25%
Wells	9,400	9,783	383	4%
York	12,854	12,661	-193	-2%
Total York County	186,742	198,934	12,192	7%

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

12. Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment	
Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(iii): For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.	
Element	A. Does the new or updated plan include a risk assessment for each participating jurisdiction where they vary from those facing the entire county?

York County is a county of more than 198,934 people living in 991 square miles located in the southern most area of the State of Maine. The county was incorporated in 1636 and the county seat is located in the Town of Alfred. There are 29 municipalities within the county; 3 cities and 26 towns. All municipalities contributed to the risk assessment analyses completed for the York County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The following hazards were identified as the same general risks for which all areas of the County are subjected:

~~"The following are hazards for which all areas of the County are subject to the same general risk:~~

- Flooding
- Severe winter and summer storms
- Wildfires (although all areas are at risk from wildfires, less densely developed areas like Parsonsfield face extensive acreage losses due to the lack of roads to provide forest land access. In addition, the resources of small municipal fire departments for fighting wildfires are extremely limited, due to the small population base).

The following hazards were identified as primarily affecting the coastal communities of Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunkport, Kennebunk, Wells, Ogunquit, York, and Kittery.

- Coastal Flooding
- Coastal Erosion
- Severe Summer Storms

Hurricane winds and flooding in York County will primarily affect the coastal communities which are susceptible to hurricane storm surge.

5. MITIGATION STRATEGY

Mitigation Strategy	
Requirement: §201.6(c)(3): (The plan must include) a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment. This section shall include:	
(i) For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.	
Element	C1: Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources...ability to expand on and improve?
	C4: Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects?
	C5: Does the Plan contain...actions...prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction?
	D2: Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts?
	D3: Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities?

Existing Authorities, Policies, Programs and Resources

Below is a summary of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources available to accomplish hazard mitigation in the communities of York County. See also the table that follows this summary.

- **Town Manager, Administrator, Administrative Assistant to the Selectmen:** Some towns in York County have a town manager, others have an administrator whose duties may vary from those of a town manager, and still others have an administrative assistant to the selectmen who may serve as staff to the selectmen but may not have the powers of a town manager to hire staff. In the table below, "TM" indicates town manager
- **Staff Resources:** Staff resources, where available, usually consist of a planner or community development director. No towns in York County have staff resources devoted exclusively to hazard mitigation.
- **Public Works or Road Commissioner:** Some of the larger towns have a public works director, but most have a road commissioner. The road commissioner might also be the town manager or board of selectmen.
- **Flood Hazard Ordinance:** All of the towns that are in the Flood Insurance Program have a flood hazard ordinance in effect.
- **Shoreland Zoning:** All towns are required to have a shoreland zoning ordinance, whether adopted by the municipality or imposed by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.
- **Form of Government:** In the following table, the letters "CMM" indicates a city council/mayor or city manager. "ST" indicate the selectmen/town meeting form of government.
- **Resources:** In addition to staffing or other expertise, funding resources are from local taxes and/or grants that are funded by taxes or private donations.
- * **Expansion/Improvements:** All jurisdictions in York County could expand and improve their existing capabilities if additional funds, beyond their existing tax bases, become available to address the hazard mitigation projects listed in Chapter 5 - Mitigation Strategy Project List.

Town	Management Type	Staff involved in local planning	Public Works or Road Commissioner	EMA Director	Flood Ordinance	Shoreland Ordinance	Form of Government
Acton	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Alfred	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Arundel	TM	X	DPW & RC	X	X	X	ST
Berwick	TM	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Biddeford	CM	X	DPW	X	X	X	CMM
Buxton	SB	X	DPW	X	X	X	ST
Cornish	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Dayton	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Eliot	TM	X	DPW	X	X	X	ST
Hollis	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Kennebunk	TM	X	DPW & RC	X	X	X	ST
Kennebunkport	TM	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Kittery	TM	X	DPW	X	X	X	CMM
Lebanon	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Limerick	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Limington	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Lyman	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Newfield	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
North Berwick	TM	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Ogunquit	TM	X	DPW & RC	X	X	X	ST
Old Orchard Beach	TM	X	DPW	X	X	X	CMM
Parsonfield	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
Saco	CM	X	DPW	X	X	X	CMM
Sanford	CM	X	DPW	X	X	X	CMM
Shapleigh	SB	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
South Berwick	TM	X	DPW & RC	X	X	X	CMM
Waterboro	TM	X	DPW	X	X	X	ST
Wells	TM	X	RC	X	X	X	ST
York	TM	X	DPW	X	X	X	ST

CM = City Manager

DPW = Director, Public Works

RC = Road Commissioner

ST = Select Board/Town Meeting

TM = Town Manager

CMM = Councilors/Mayor/Manager

SB = Select Board

A. GENERAL GOALS OF THE PLAN

Through conducting the risk assessment for York County, five key goals of hazard mitigation were identified. These goals respond to the types of losses typically caused by hazards and the usual obstacles to enacting successful hazard mitigation strategies. Although the exact objectives for each hazard category will differ, the overarching goals will remain the same.

The five goals and the reasons for their selection are listed below.

Goal #1: Minimize Damage, Injury and Loss of Life

York County is at a relatively high risk for extensive damage from disasters due to its combination of extreme weather, substantial development in coastal and floodplain areas, heavy forest cover and old infrastructure. Large-scale disasters in the past have caused widespread property damage, injury and loss of life in the county, and it is therefore a goal of this hazard mitigation plan to reduce these impacts from future events.

Goal #2: Protect Economic Vitality of Businesses

About 65,000 people work in York County and many of its businesses are vulnerable to substantial damage from hazards. The county's economic health could be greatly damaged by a major disaster. Thus, ensuring that businesses suffer as little economic loss as possible is the second goal of the plan.

Goal #3: Ensure Continuity of County and Local Government Operations

The governments of York County and its 29 towns provide the nearly 187,000 citizens (as well as thousands of seasonal visitors/residents) public safety, human services, and in many communities, water supplies. Since residents and visitors need these basic governmental services to ensure their health and well-being, it is imperative to protect these services from the effects of disasters.

Goal #4: Make Efficient Use of Public Funds for Hazard Mitigation

The State of Maine and the majority of municipal governments in the state are presently facing budget difficulties, thus raising the importance of efficiency in public spending. With this in mind, it is necessary that local and county funds used for hazard mitigation be invested wisely and efficiently.

Goal #5: Raise Public Awareness of and Support for Hazard Mitigation

Many of the mitigation measures against damage from hazards need to be done by individual residents and property owners, and will not come as a result of major public investments. Also, the larger public investments that will be needed cannot be undertaken without the support of the public. Raising public awareness will thus be needed for all types of mitigation, large or small.

B. MITIGATION ACTIONS BY GOAL AND OBJECTIVE

In this section the above goals are used to define objectives and specific mitigation actions that respond to each of the five hazard types considered in the mitigation plan. For each goal of the mitigation plan, objectives and specific recommended actions are put forth. Each action is analyzed for its likely effectiveness against a number of criteria to address goals of the plan (Table 1).

The objectives and action steps are organized under each of the five major goal headings. This section concludes with a matrix that displays all of the recommended actions, organized by goal, objective, and hazard type and includes responsible parties and implementation status (Table 2).

The analysis of each of the mitigation actions was accomplished by using a scoring system with five criteria. See next page:

1. Life / Safety – Will it protect lives and/or property from hazard losses?
2. Population Benefited – How many people will benefit from the action?
3. Probability Community Acceptance – Will the community accept the action or will it face resistance?
4. Probability Funding – How likely will it be to get funding?
5. Feasibility of Implementation – How easy will it be to implement?

For each action, each of these criteria was given a score of 1 to 3 by the planning team, with 3 being the best and 1 being the worst. The total scores for each action were added. The range of scores was from 5 to 15 with a median score of 11.2.

TABLE 1 - York County Hazard Mitigation Plan: Mitigation Actions Analysis Worksheet

GOAL 1: MINIMIZE DAMAGE, INJURY AND LOSS OF LIFE

Obj #	Objectives	Action no.	Mitigation Actions	Life Safety	Population Benefited	Probability Community Accepts	Probable Funding	Feasibility of Implement	Total Score	STATUS
1.1.	Discourage future residential and commercial development in hazard-prone areas	1.1.1.	Conduct detailed local inventories of hazard-prone areas	43	2	2	1	2	1140	Revised after DR-4208
		1.1.2.	Limit public infrastructure expansions in hazard-prone areas	3	2	2	4	2	40	Delete - local City/Town Code and Zoning Ordinances
		1.1.3.	Educate property owners and developers about risks of developing structures in hazard-prone areas	43	3	2	1	3	1342	Community meetings held 2013-2015 about development in hazard areas
1.2.	Improve emergency evacuation routes and plans	1.2.1.	Develop local evacuation routes and plans							June 2016 held two meetings with city/towns to establish evacuation zones based on 2016 maps
		1.2.2.	Develop regional evacuation plan	43	3	23	32	3	1544	Will develop <u>after</u> each city/town has established its evacuation zones
1.3.	Enact and enforce regulations that reduce the threat of hazard damage	1.3.1.	Reduce allowable densities in hazard-prone areas	2	2	4	4	4	7	Delete - Not an EMA Function
		1.3.2.	Enact tougher dimensional standards in hazard-prone areas	2	2	2	2	2	40	Delete - Not an EMA Function
		1.3.3.	Strengthen building codes							Delete - City/Town responsibility to update ordinances
		1.3.4.	Enact stronger local enforcement of land-use and building regulation	2	2	2	2	2	40	Delete - City/Town responsibility to enforce local codes and ordinances
1.4.	Improve functionality	1.4.1.	Equip more facilities for emergency shelter use -	2	3	3	2	3	13	As planned - we assist locals with

Obj #	Objectives	Action no.	Mitigation Actions	Life Safety	Population Benefited	Probability Community Acceptance	Probability Funding	Feasibility of Implementation	Total Score	STATUS	Locating supplies or equipment needed for emergency shelters
1.5.	Improve post-disaster reporting systems	1.4.2.	currently researching for adequate facilities and funding required to equip 2 shelters								
		1.4.2.	Require backup-power generators in emergency shelters	3	3	3	3	3	13	4	Delete - EMA has no authority to place mandates on any city/town.
		1.4.3.	Enact mitigation measures on shelter structures	2	3	3	3	3	40		Delete - Up to the local City/Town to implement
		1.5.1.	Create countywide post-disaster reporting system	3	3	3	3	3	15		Developed with use of First Responders and CERT Teams
		1.5.2.	Establish volunteer corps of citizen reporters								Planned - can accomplish with First Responders and CERT Teams

GOAL 2: PROTECT ECONOMIC VITALITY OF BUSINESSES

Obj #	Objectives	Action no.	Mitigation Actions	Life Safety	Population Benefited	Probability Community Acceptance	Probability Funding	Feasibility of Implementation	Total Score	STATUS
2.1.	Ensure that infrastructure is fully restored as quickly as possible after disasters occur	2.1.1.	Create and maintain database of critical infrastructure	3	3	3	3	3	15	Completed - We worked with SNPPDC to maintain this data.
		2.1.2.	Enact plans for restoring functionality of priority infrastructure	3	3	3	3	3	15	Completed - We ensured that city/towns have COOP Plans.
		2.1.3.	Offer support services to businesses affected by hazards	3	3	3	3	3	15	Completed - We assisted with any services needed
2.2.	Encourage owners of commercial properties and businesses to enact mitigation measures	2.2.1.	Document long-term economic benefits of mitigation							Explained to LED's at meetings and events - case studies from Saco and York show the benefits
		2.2.2.	Create and distribute how-to guide for hazard mitigation	3	3	2	1	2	11	Completed - information is available, disbursed locally and added to our website

	2.2.3.	Other financial incentives for mitigation	4	2	2	4	4	7	Delete - Lack of funding
2.3.	2.3.1.	Identify high priority commuter routes for protection	3	3	2	12	3	1243	Completed
	2.3.2.	Ensure that key transportation routes remain open	3	3	2	2	3	13	Completed - we worked with locals and monitored these routes at all times
	2.3.3.	Maintain a business information hotline for post-disaster periods	2	2	1	1	1	7	No funding - We partner with 211 ME for this service
	2.3.4.	Encourage companies to promote telecommuting	4	2	4	4	4	6	Delete - Not an EMA Function
2.4.	2.4.1.	Develop property security plans for all hazard types	3	3	3	3	3	15	In the planning stages - we educate locals regarding hazards
	2.4.2.	Coordinate with local, county and state law enforcement officials	3	3	3	3	3	15	As planned - we continually work with all local authorities

GOAL 3: ENSURE CONTINUITY OF COUNTY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Obj #	Objectives	Action no.	Mitigation Actions	Life Safety	Population Benefited	Probability Community Acceptance	Probability Funding	Feasibility of Implementation	Total Score	STATUS
3.1.	Enact strict mitigation standards for key public facilities	3.1.1.	Identify key public facilities	3	3	3	32	2	1443	Completed - we worked with *SMPDC to maintain this data.
		3.1.2.	Develop minimum standards for public buildings	3	3	3	2	2	13	Defier - State/City/Town responsibility to develop standards or codes
		3.1.3.	Seek financial assistance for public facility mitigation	3	3	3	2	2	13	As planned - continually assist municipalities with funding possibilities

3.2.	Develop formal arrangements for sharing of facilities and equipment in case of disasters	3.2.1.	Create electronic database of countywide inventory of facilities and equipment	3		3	2	3	14	Planned – working with LEPC and *SMPDC to develop
		3.2.2.	Identify inventory items most at risk for each hazard type	3		3				Planned – will identify during development of database
		3.2.3.	Institute procedures for sharing facilities and equipment	3		3	2	3	14	Completed – existing MOU's and will develop more
3.3.	Encourage municipalities to develop, adopt and implement local hazard mitigation plans	3.3.1.	Provide each municipality with annexes and appendix data from countywide plan	3		3				Completed – each city/town adopts and has a copy of the county plan
		3.3.2.	Assist localities with collection of inventory data	3		3	3	3	15	Defer to City/Town; local responsibility
		3.3.3.	Offer matching grant program for developing and implementing local hazard mitigation plans	3		3			15	Delete – countywide plan in place

GOAL 4: MAKE EFFICIENT USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR MITIGATION

Obj #	Objectives	Action no.	Mitigation Actions	Life Safety	Population Benefited	Probability Community Acceptance	Probability Funding	Feasibility of Implementation	Total Score	STATUS
4.1.	Protect critical public facilities and services from hazard damage	4.1.1.	Use critical facilities inventory to identify potential mitigation projects for each hazard type	3	3	2	2	2	12	Discussed at LEPC meetings; planned inventory database
		4.1.2.	Identify potential funding sources for mitigation projects	3	2	2	1	1	9	Planned after specific projects are identified and costs estimated
		4.1.3.	Establish a central procurement resource for conducting mitigation projects in York Co.	2	1	1	1	1	6	Deferred due to lack of funding
4.2.	Prioritize hazard mitigation	4.2.1.	Estimate public costs of mitigation projects	3	2	2	2	2	11	Defer to local Public Works Dept./Rd. Comm.

	activities by benefit-cost ratios	4.2.2.	Estimate potential damage without mitigation measures	3	2	2	1	2	10	Defer to local authorities
		4.2.3.	Compare ratio of public costs to potential damage avoided for potential mitigation projects	3	2	2	2	2	11	Planned - need to be developed over the next few years
4.3.	Use public funds to limit development of buildings and facilities in hazard-prone locations	4.3.1.	Identify properties that have suffered repetitive hazard damage	3	3	2	1	2	11	Documented and updated after each disaster event
		4.3.2.	Acquire high-risk properties in hazard areas	3	3	2	1	2	11	Deferred - local issue and funding dependent
		4.3.3.	Purchase development rights to prevent further development in hazard areas	3	2	2	1	2	10	Deferred - local issue and funding dependent
		4.3.4.	Offer financial incentives to build on sites that are clear of vegetation	1	1	1	1	1	5	Deferred - local issue and funding dependent
4.4.	Preserve invaluable cultural and historic resources in hazard-prone areas	4.4.1.	Identify cultural and historic resources in hazard areas	3	2	2	1	2	10	Completed - local authorities and *SNIPDC identified these resources
		4.4.2.	Enact mitigation projects on properties of cultural and historic importance	3	2	2	1	2	10	Deferred - local initiative and funding dependent

GOAL 5: RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF AND SUPPORT FOR MITIGATION

Obj #	Objectives	Action no.	Mitigation Actions	Life Safety	Population Benefited	Probability Community Acceptance	Probability Funding	Feasibility of Implementation	Total Score	STATUS
5.1.	Encourage property owners to undertake voluntary mitigation measures	5.1.1.	Create and distribute how-to guide for hazard mitigation (same as 2.2.2.)	3	2	1	1	2	9	Completed - information is available, disbursed locally and added to our website
		5.1.2.	Offer financial incentives for mitigation (same as 2.2.3.)	4	4	4	4	4	8	Delete - Lack of funding
5.2.	Improve visibility and knowledge of	5.2.1.	Create and distribute regional and local maps of routes and	2	2	2	4	2	9	Delete - lack of funding

Primary No.	Objectives	Action Number	Action-Description	Hazards Addressed	Responsible Parties	Status
1-1	Discourage future residential and commercial development in hazard-prone areas	1-1-1	Conduct detailed local inventories of hazard-prone areas	Flood-Hurricane-Storm; Wildfire	YCEMA-local EMAs	Deferred-until Risk Map studies are done
		1-1-2	Limit public infrastructure expansion in hazard areas	Flood-Hurricane-Storm; Wildfire	Towns (via land use policies)	Consist communities are enacting codes to limit other towns considering doing same
		1-1-3	Educate property owners and developers about risks of developing structures in hazard-prone areas	Flood-Hurricane-Storm; Wildfire	EMAs-town officials	Part of Risk Map education 2012-2015
1-2	Improve emergency evacuation routes and plans	1-2-1	Develop local evacuation routes and plans	All	Town officials SMRC-MDOT	Complete
		1-2-2	Develop regional evacuation plan	All	SMRC-MDOT; YCEMA	Complete
1-3	Enact and enforce regulations that reduce the threat of hazard damage	1-3-1	Reduce allowable densities in hazard-prone areas	Flood-Hurricane-Storm; Wildfire	Towns (via land use policies)	Consist communities are enacting codes to limit other towns considering doing same
		1-3-2	Enact tougher dimensional standards in hazard-prone areas	Flood-Hurricane-Storm; Wildfire	Towns (via land use policies)	Consist communities are enacting codes to limit other towns considering doing same
		1-3-3	Strengthen building codes	All	Towns (via land use policies)	Consist communities are enacting codes to limit other towns considering doing same
1-4	Improve functionality of emergency shelter system	1-4-1	Ensure strong local enforcement of land use and building regulation	All	Towns (local code officials)	Consist communities are enacting codes to limit other towns considering doing same
		1-4-2	Equip more facilities for emergency shelter use	All	YCEMA-local EMAs-Towns	Deferred-lack of funding

4.5.	Improve post-disaster reporting systems	4.4.2	Require backup power generators in emergency shelters	Severe-Winter Storm	Town officials	Deferred-lack of funding
		4.4.3	Ensure mitigation measures on shelter structures	All	Town officials	Deferred-lack of funding
		4.5.1	Create countywide post-disaster reporting system	All	YCEMA local EMAs	Deferred-lack of funding
		4.5.2	Establish volunteer corps of citizen reporters	All	YCEMA local EMAs	Complete by 2014

Primary No.	Objectives	Action No.	Action Description	Hazards Addressed	Responsible Parties	Status
2.1.	Ensure that infrastructure is fully restored as quickly as possible after disasters occur	2.1.1	Create and maintain database of critical infrastructure	All	YCEMA local EMAs, biz groups	Complete by 2014
		2.1.2	Identify plan for restoring functionality of priority infrastructure	All	Town officials, local EMAs, utility corp.	2012-2014
		2.1.3	Offer support services to businesses affected by hazards	All	YCEMA local EMAs, biz groups, town	Continuing Public-Commercial Outreach
2.2.	Encourage owners of commercial properties and businesses to enact mitigation measures	2.2.1	Document long-term economic benefits of mitigation	All	SARPC, biz groups, DECED	Continuing Public-Commercial Outreach
		2.2.2	Create and distribute how-to guide for hazard mitigation	All	SARPC, YCEMA, biz groups	Continuing Public-Commercial Outreach
		2.2.3	Offer financial incentives for mitigation; Municipalities can apply for grants to help offset the costs of removing homes from flood plains or pay for the entirety of local funds	All	Town and state officials	Deferred-lack of funding
2.3.	Ensure that all workers and customers can access businesses	2.3.1	Identify high-priority commuter routes for protection	All	SARPC, MDOT, biz groups	Continued Assessments
		2.3.2	Ensure that key transportation routes remain open	All	SARPC, MDOT, YCEMA local EMAs	Continued Assessments

2.4. Maintain security during and after hazard events	2.3.2. Maintain a business information hotline for post-disaster periods	All	YCEMA, SMRPC	Deferred: lack of funding
	2.3.4. Encourage companies to promote telecommuting	All	SMRPC, local groups, DECD	Continuing Public-Commercial Outreach
	2.4.1. Develop property security plans for all hazard types	All	YCEMA, local EMAs, Sheriff, local police	Continued Assessments
	2.4.2. Coordinate with county and state law enforcement officials	All	YCEMA, Sheriff, ME, Pub. Safety	Continued Assessments and Planning Partnerships

Priority No.	Objectives	Action No.	Action	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Parties	Status
GOAL 3. ENSURE CONTINUITY OF COUNTY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS						
3.1. Enact strict mitigation standards for key public facilities		3.1.1.	Identify key public facilities	All	Local EMAs	Identified to local ECR
		3.1.2.	Develop minimum standards for public buildings	All	YCEMA, town officials	Deferred: lack of funding
		3.1.3.	Seek financial assistance for public facility mitigation	All	YCEMA, town officials	As Funding Allows
3.2. Develop formal arrangements for sharing of facilities and equipment in case of disasters		3.2.1.	Create electronic database of countywide inventory of facilities and equipment	All	YCEMA, SMRPC	As Funding Allows
		3.2.2.	Identify inventory items most at risk for each hazard type	All	YCEMA, local EMAs, SMRPC	Deferred: lack of funding
		3.2.3.	Institute procedures for sharing facilities and equipment	All	YCEMA, local EMAs	Mutual Aid Agreements: MOUs
3.3. Encourage municipalities to develop, adopt and implement local hazard		3.3.1.	Provide each municipality with annexes and appendices data from countywide plan	All	SMRPC	Complete

mitigation plans	3.3.2. Assist localities with collection of inventory data	All	Local EMAs: YCENHA	Continued Assessments and Inventory Updates
	3.3.3. Offer training grant program for developing and implementing local hazard mitigation plans	All	YCENHA	As Funding Allows

Priority No.	Objectives	Action No.	Action	Hazard Addressed	Responsible Parties	Status
4.1.	Protect critical public facilities and services from hazard damage	4.1.1	Use critical facilities inventory to identify potential mitigation projects for each hazard type	All	Local EMAs; town officials	Need to complete inventory
		4.1.2	Identify potential funding sources for mitigation projects	All	VC EMA; local EMAs	Continued Assessments
		4.1.3	Establish essential procurement resources for conducting mitigation projects in York Co.	All	VC EMA	Awaiting Allowance
		4.2.1	Estimate public costs of mitigation projects	All	Local EMAs; town officials	Continued Assessments
4.2.	Prioritize hazard mitigation activities by benefit-cost ratios	4.2.2	Estimate potential damage without mitigation measures	All	Local EMAs; VC EMA; consultants	Continued Assessments and Planning Partnership
		4.2.3	Compare ratio of public costs to potential damage avoided for potential mitigation projects	All	Local EMAs; town officials	Continued Assessments and Planning Partnership
		4.3.1	Identify properties that have suffered repetitive hazard damage	Flood; Hurricane/Trop. Storm	Local EMAs; VC EMA	Continued Assessments and Planning Partnership
		4.3.2	Acquire high-risk properties in hazard areas	Flood; Hurricane/Trop. Storm	Towns; state; land trust; consultants	Awaiting Allowance
4.3.	Use public funds to limit development of buildings and facilities in hazard-prone locations	4.3.3	Purchase development rights to prevent further development in hazard areas	Flood; Hurricane/Trop. Storm	Towns; state; land trusts; consultants	Deferred-lack of funding
		4.3.4	Offer financial incentives to build on sites that are clear of vegetation	Wildfire	Towns; state; SARRPC	Deferred-lack of funding
		4.4.1	Identify cultural and historic resources in hazard areas	Flood; Hurricane/Trop. Storm	Local EMAs; planners	Some towns have completed this
		4.4.2	Enact mitigation projects on properties of cultural and historic	All	Local EMAs; planners	Deferred-lack of funding
4.4.	Preserve invaluable cultural and historic resources in hazard-prone areas					

5. MITIGATION STRATEGY – PROJECT LIST

Prioritized Local Mitigation Projects in York County

Projects listed in priority order: Most municipalities in the County identified one or more action items consistent with the County-wide goals, objectives and actions, to mitigate hazards at the local level. The jurisdictions, as well as the specific actions they will pursue, are listed in numerical priority order in the following table. The time frames for this five year plan ~~shown are based upon~~ begin when permitting and funding have been obtained. ~~acceptance of the project by FEMA and the availability of materials and funding.~~

Criteria for prioritization: The list of local projects was developed separately by each municipality. Local officials did not use formal, written criteria for the identification of local projects. Local officials relied on common sense, local knowledge of the frequency and extent of local damages, local knowledge of which projects were of the highest priority, based on frequency and severity of damages, local knowledge of the weather, the geography and topography of the community, and the technical and financial abilities of their respective communities to address hazards and mitigate the impacts of hazards.

Use of a cost-benefit analysis: Many of the jurisdictions included in this Plan are small towns run by part time staff and / or volunteers. They do not have staff, resources or funding to prepare cost-benefit analyses for the projects included in this Plan. However, in virtually all cases involving expenditure of local funds for implementation, there will be a very rigorous, line-by-line analysis of cost effectiveness during the budget review process and subsequent public discussion through regular and special meetings. This review is at least equal to a formal benefit-cost calculation because each expenditure item will be carefully scrutinized rather than simply being plugged into a formula. Nevertheless, MEMA and the County EMA have made it clear to local officials that a formal cost benefit analysis will have to be prepared in the event they apply for mitigation funding.

Status of completed, deleted or deferred projects: ~~Table-2~~ The following table of projects contains a status column that identifies the completed, deleted or deferred mitigation projects. For deferred projects, the “status” column lists the reason or reasons that no changes occurred – most commonly, the lack of available funding.

Funding Sources: The major sources of funding are through local taxes and grants, which are funded by taxes and/or private donors.

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER	COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
ACTON	1 All roads in general: survey all culverts - upgrade & resize where necessary including ditching				
	2 Peacock Rd. - Ditching, stone ditch and upgrade culverts	\$150,000	8 mths	Town Mgr	New Project
	3 Sanborn Rd. - Ditching, stone ditch	\$16,000	4 wks	Town Mgr	Completed New Project
	4 Sam Page Rd. - Ditching, stone ditch	\$10,000	2 wks	Town Mgr	Completed New Project
ALFRED	1 Brackett Hill Rd. - rebuild road base 10,000' X 18' & ditch	\$10,000	2 wks	Town Mgr	Completed New Project
	2 Federal Street-Corner of Gile Road - upgrade 4' culvert	\$400,000	4 mths	Road Commissioner	Still deferred; lack of funding
	3 Mouse Lane - upgrade 1,000' of underdrain, ditch & rebuild road base with fabric	\$35,000	1 wk	Commissioner Road	New Project
	4 Mountain Rd. - rebuild road base 3,000'	\$100,000	2 wks	Commissioner Road	New Project
	5 Carpenter Rd. - ditch 2,500' and add (2) 18" X 30' cross culverts	\$200,000	3 wks	Commissioner Road	New Project
	6 Deshon Hill Rd. - ditch 450', upgrade and upsize culverts (12" to 18")	\$9,000	3 wks	Commissioner Road	Completed Planning Phase
	7 Federal Street - ditching and upgrade culverts	\$7,000	2 wks	Commissioner Road	Completed Planning Phase
	8 Gore Rd. - ditching and upgrade culverts	\$10,000	2 wks	Commissioner Road	Planning Phase New Project
	9 Withers Mills Rd. - ditching and upgrade culverts	\$10,000	2 wks	Commissioner Road	Planning Phase New Project
ARUNDEL	1 Downing Rd at Duck Brook - slip line existing 12' 8" X 8' X 55' arch pipe to increase flow capacity	\$55,000	4 wks	Road Commissioner	Still in Planning Phase; seeking funding
BERWICK	1 Elevate or acquire flood damaged homes Wilson St. - upsize existing underground drainage system between Wilson St. and Salmon Falls River	TBD	TBD	Town Mgr. Contractors	Ongoing; no eligible applicants New Project
	2 Little River Rd. - upsize existing twin 24" x 30' culverts with 60" x 40' elliptical pipe.	\$100,000	4 mths	Road Commissioner	Deferred; still lack funding
		\$12,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Deferred; still lack funding

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER	COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
BERWICK	4 Adeline Rd. - Add 36" x 40' overflow pipe at brook crossing tying into natural swale	\$6,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Deferred; still lack funding
	1 Granite Point Rd. - elevate road way for 500', expand retaining wall to protect from overflow	\$500,000	2 yrs.	Public Works	Planning Phase New Project
BIDDEFORD	2 Fortunes Rock Rd. - elevate road, raise retaining wall and upgrade culverts	\$1,000,000	2 yrs.	Public Works	Planning Phase New Project
	3 Route 111@Maine Turnpike; H&H study to address storm water flooding events, mitigate as needed	\$150,000	2 yrs.	MDOT, MTA & Public Works	MTA doing study; seeking funding
BUXTON	1 Patten Farm Rd. - upsize existing 6' X 7' X 24' bridge with 10' X 6' X 24' box culvert with headwall	\$62,000	6 wks	Road Commissioner	Still in Planning Phase; seeking funding
	2 Back Nippen Rd. - upsize 48" culvert with 60" culvert, elevate roadway 2', geotextile on slopes and rip rap	\$14,000	4 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	3 Town Farm Rd. - repave roadway and upgrade culverts	\$56,000	2 mths	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	4 Elden Rd. - ditching, regrade 1525' X 18' roadway and pave. Remove 8 trees, upgrade culverts in roadway and driveways, rip rap pipes	\$35,000	2 mths	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	5 Henry Hill Rd. - upsize existing culvert & elevate road	\$65,000	6 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed Planning Phase
CORNISH	1 High Rd. (Rt 25 to School St.) - Drainage project to include 18 catch basins and underdrain	\$100,000	6 mths	Road Commissioner	Engineering study complete; project still lacks funding
	2 Roland Day Rd. - elevate 1000' x 3' x 19' and add (3) 24" x 40' culverts	\$45,000	4 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project -Deferred; seeking funds
	3 Maple St. - Town Hall erosion	\$10,000	3 mths	Road Commissioner	New Project
DAYTON	1 Hollis Rd. - upgrade/increase # culverts, rip rap, repave	\$80,000	8 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	2 Hight Rd. - upsize 18' culvert to 24", install rip rap, regrade road	\$50,000	5 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	3 Dernet Rd. - upsize 18" culvert to 24", install rip rap	\$50,000	5 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	4 Murch Rd. - upsize culvert, install rip rap, upgrade road surface	\$80,000	8 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER		COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
DAYTON	5	Buzzel Rd - 6 to 8' culvert arch. rip rap	\$162,000	8 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project
	1	Frost Hill Rd. - add 48" x 40' culvert to utilize second channel	\$5,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed July 2013 Planning Phase
	2	Cedar/Depot Rd Drainage System - add 48" x 40' culvert on Depot Rd.	\$7,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed July 2012 Planning Phase
ELIOT	3	Brixham Rd. - upsize culvert	\$5,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed July 2012 New Project
	4	Old Field Road Bridge - address abutment erosion, possible new abutments			Road Commissioner	Completed October 2014 New Project
	5	Pleasant St. - Stabilize river bank. Rip rap 30' x 100' x 5' of river bank	\$440,000	16 wks	Road Commissioner	Repaired but needs additional work
		Cape Rd. - upsize 36" culvert to 48", elevate road bed approximately 5', shape slopes, repave roadway	\$5,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	
HOLLIS	1	Burnham Lane - upgrade 4 existing culverts with one 72" culvert, elevate roadway	\$186,000	4 mths	Road Commissioner	Completed New Project
	2	Saco Rd. - elevate roadway 2'-3"	\$53,000	2 mths	Road Commissioner	Completed New Project
	3	Sand Pond Rd. - elevate 500' X 32" X 22', ditch & line 1200', add (3) 24" X 30' culverts and repave	\$88,000	2 mths	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	4	Clark Mills Rd./Claude Ave. - ditch 700' , reshape and line ditch	\$25,000	6 wks	Board of Selectmen	Planning Phase; seeking funding
	5	Hailey Rd. - elevate 300' x 3' x 19', upsize 24" culvert to 36" x 30', rip rap intake and outflow & repave	\$7,000	2 wks	Board of Selectmen	Still deferred Defect to 2012
	6	Salmon Falls Rd. - upgrade 5 existing culverts	\$45,000	4 wks	Board of Selectmen	Still Deferred for lack of funds
	7	Scottsman Brook Route 1/Main St. - 800' culvert locations	\$30,000	2 wks	Board of Selectmen	New Project
KENNEBUNK	1	Alfred Rd. - culvert and drainage	\$1,200,000	8 wks	Public Works, Contractor	90% complete; seeking funds for remaining work
	2	Gooches Beach - upgrade 1,550' wooden sea wall	\$400,000	6 wks	Public Works	Deferred until funding available New Project
	3	Woodhaven - 4000' underground drainage	\$2,325,000	10 wks	Public Works	Partially complete - 700' left; seeking funds
	4		\$480,000	6 wks	Public Works	Still deferred until funding available

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER	COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
KENNEBUNK	5 Intervale & Partridge - acquire and demolish 3 homes; elevate 11 homes 2' above 2007 HWM	\$1,460,972	18 mths	Town Mgr., CEO,	HMGP 1693 Completed 2010
	6 Bayberry Ave. - 6000' underground drainage and catch basins	\$720,000	6 wks	Contractors	Still deferred until funding available
	7 Cole Rd. - drainage	\$350,000	4 wks	Public Works	New Project; seeking funds
	8 Emmons Rd. - bridge reconstruction and elevation	\$1,000,000	8 wks	Public Works	New Project; seeking funds
KENNEBUNKPORT	1 Dyke Rd. - elevate 2100' X 3' X 24' and repave	\$135,000	8 wks	Public Works	Completed Planning Phase
	2 Kings Hwy. - elevate 2100' X 3' X 21' and repave	\$115,000	8 wks	Public Works	Completed 90% Complete
	3 Pier Rd. - stabilize head of cove 200' X 10'	\$34,000	4 wks	Public Works	Completed Planning until funding-available
	4 Pier Rd. Causeway - elevate 25' X 3' X 24' and repave	\$18,000	4 wks	Public Works	Still Planning until funding available
	5 Ocean Ave. - elevate 2 sections of road 500' X 3'	\$100,000	4 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase New Project
	6 Goose Rocks Rd. - upsize existing 48" X 40' culvert to 72" X 60' elliptical pipe	\$24,000	2 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase; seeking funding
	7 Arundel Rd. - elevate road 300' X 3' X 22', repave and add 8' X 50' culvert	\$30,000	4 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase; seeking funding
KITTERY	1 Intersection of Government and Walker St. - upsize culvert	\$30,000	2 wks	Public Works	Completed New Project
	2 Payne Rd. - elevate 700' section of road	\$100,000	4 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase - seeking funds New Project
LEBANON	1 Poplar Hill Rd. - ditch 30,000' and line 2,000' of ditch; upsize (2) 24" X 40' culverts	\$85,000	6 wks	Road Commissioner	Still in Planning Phase; seeking funding
	2 Dickson Rd. - ditch 30,000' and line 2,000' of ditch; upsize (2) 24" X 40' culverts	\$73,000	6 wks	Road Commissioner	Still in Planning Phase; seeking funding
	3 Shapleigh Rd. - ditch 15,000, upsize 24" X 40' culvert	\$33,000	4 wks	Road Commissioner	Still in Planning Phase; seeking funding
	4 Orrills Hill Rd. - upsize culvert	\$30,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER	COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
LEBANON	5 Union School Rd./Lower Guinea Rd. - upsize culvert	\$20,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	6 Upsize culverts - various locations	\$15,000	3 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	1 Burnham Rd. - ditch 5000' and install 500' underdrain	\$22,000	3 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed 2009 New Project
LIMERICK	2 Foss Rd. - install additional 36" x 40' culvert and rip rap intake and outflow	\$7,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed 2007 New Project
	3 Identify all culverts in town with GPS and identify status	\$2,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase - seeking funding New Project
	1 Whaleback Rd. -upgrade 10' x 70' steel culvert, riprap intake and outflow, stabilize banks with geotextile and riprap, ditch 1800' with fabric, riprap and check dams	\$95,000	4 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed New Project
LIMINGTON	2 Moody Rd. - 850' ditch with fabric, riprap and check dams	\$11,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Completed New Project
	3 Hanscomb School Rd. - 1200' ditch with fabric, riprap with check dams	\$15,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed New Project
	4 Doles Ridge Rd. - upsize existing twin 36" x 40' cmp with 6' x 4' x 40' box culvert and rip rap intake and outflow	\$71,567	4 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed 2009 Planning-Phase New Project
	5 Mill Turn Rd. - ditch 1,900' with fabric, rip rap including check dams	\$23,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	6 River Rd. - ditch 2,000', mitigate with fabric, rip rap including check dams	\$26,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase New Project
	7 Tucker Rd. - Rt. 25 to Lipaline Dr. - ditch, mitigate with fabric, rip rap and upgrade culverts	\$11,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	New Project
	8 Tucker Rd. - from Sage Rd. 1,800' - ditch, rip rap and upgrade culverts	\$10,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	New Project
	9 Boothby Rd.-from Axelsen Rd. to Beaver Berry Rd. - ditch, fabric, rip rap and clear culverts	\$15,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project
	10 Boothby Rd. and Axelsen Rd. intersection - upgrade large culvert, fabric, rip rap	\$175,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project
	11 Douglas Rd. to Merrifield Farm Rd - remove berms, ditch, fabric, rip rap, check dams where needed and upgrade culverts	\$13,000	3 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER	COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
LIMINGTON	12 Doles Ridge Rd. - from Rt. 117 in 1,800' - ditch, remove berms, fabric, rip rap, check dams and clear all culverts	\$8,000	3-4 days	Road Commissioner	Planning Phase Project New Project
	13 Moody Rd. - from Rt. 117 to Rt. 11 - ditch, fabric, rip rap, check dams and clear all culverts	\$15,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project
	14 Hanscomb School Rd. - remove berms, ditch where needed, rip rap, check dams and fabric as needed. upgrade one cross culvert.	\$15,000	8 days	Road Commissioner	New Project
	15 Allen Hill Rd. - from Rt. 11 to Moody Rd. - ditch, rip rap, fabric and upgrade 4 15' X 30' culverts	\$18,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project
	16 Richardson Rd. - ditch, rip rap, fabric and upgrade 4 15' X 30' culverts	\$11,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project
	17 Sedgley Rd. - from Jo Joy Rd. to Limerick line - ditch, remove berms, rip rap, check dams and fabric	\$20,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project
LYMAN	1 Old North Berwick Rd. - elevate road, upgrade culverts and ditch	\$200,000	6 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase Project New Project
	2 Clarks Wood Rd. - ditching	\$15,000	3 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase Project New Project
NEWFIELD	1 Demeritt Rd. - ditching for 750', install culvert at intersection with Lost Mile Road	\$10,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed 2014 Project New Project
	2 Stone Rd. - ditch and line 2500', including blasting of ledge	\$10,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed 2014 Project New Project
	3 Lewis Rd. - ditch 600' to include blasting of ledge	\$10,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still in Planning Phase - seeking funding
NORTH BERWICK	1 Complete all road surveys - upgrade & upsize culverts including ditching	\$200,000	10 mths	Road Commissioner	New Project
	2 Hartford Lane - ditch and line 2,000' and add/check dams	\$20,000	4 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed Project New Project
	3 Dyer St. - upgrade underdrain-increase size of storm drainage from 24" to 36" pipes	\$25,000	6 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed Project New Project
	4 Little River Rd. - upgrade 36" culvert with 42" culvert; elevate roadway by 8"	\$17,000	3 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed Project New Project
	5 Fox Farm Hill Rd. - upgrade 18" culvert with 24", ditch, install stone ditch, upgrade (6) driveway pipes - upsizing 12" to 18"	\$35,000	5 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed Project New Project

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER		COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
NORTH BERWICK	6	Lebanon Rd. - upgrade 30" culvert with 42" culvert	\$10,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Completed New Project
	7	Estes Hill Rd. - ditch-and-line 2,500' and add/check dams	\$25,000	4-wks	Road Commissioner	Discontinued Road - work not needed
OGUNQUIT	1	Captain Thomas Rd. - upsize 36" X 40' to 60" X 40' and 24" X 40' to 36" X 40' culverts, raise roadway 2-3', repave				
	2	Kings Highway - upgrade foot bridge with 6' X 40' span	\$100,000	2 mths	Public Works	Planning Phase - still seeking funding
	1	Ross Rd. - elevate and widen 700' X 2' X 24', upsize existing 24" culvert with (2) 48" X 40' culverts and repave	\$12,000	4 wks	Public Works	Ongoing Project Planning Phase
	2	Walnut St. - ditch and line 2,000', upgrade sub soil	\$145,000	6 wks	Public Works	Completed Planning Phase
OLD ORCHARD BEACH	3	Drainage Structure (french drain) at (11) different locations - cost is the same for each site	\$22,000	3 wks	Public Works	Completed Planning Phase ; seeks funding
	4	West Grand Ave. - install 3,000' underground stormwater system and add (12) catch basins	\$50,000	12 wks	Public Works	Ongoing project Planning Phase
	5	West Grand Ave. area - conduct hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to assess means to mitigate stormwater related flooding	\$500,000	12 wks	Public Works	Completed Deferred ; lack of funds
	6	Miliken St. area - conduct hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to assess means to mitigate stormwater related to flooding	\$28,000	16 wks	Public Works	Completed New Project
	7	Tripoli Ave. - stormwater improvements	\$24,000	16 wks	Public Works	In process
	8	Tunis Ave. - stormwater improvements	\$187,500	16 wks	Public Works	Completed New Project
	9	Hampton Ave. - stormwater improvements	\$359,500	6 mths	Public Works	Completed New Project
	10	Roanoke Ave. - stormwater improvements	\$187,500	16 wks	Public Works	Completed New Project
	11	Puffin St. - drainage system	\$187,500	16 wks	Public Works	Completed New Project
	12	First St. - drainage system	\$48,100	2 mths	Public Works	Completed New Project
			\$83,800	12 wks	Public Works	Starting in July 2016 New Project

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER	COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
	1 Road Between the Ponds - remove pavement, widen road width, upgrade culverts, ditch and repave. Removal of trees and resetting of telephone poles required.	\$75,000	6 wks	Road Commissioner	New Project
	2 Lombard Hill Rd - Ditch and line 2,000'	\$20,000	3 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	3 Middle Rd - add gravel, regrade, ditch and line 3,000'	\$45,000	3 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	4 Hasty Rd - ditch and line 2,000'	\$20,000	3 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	5 Devereux Rd - ditch and line 2,000' & upsize culvert to 18" X 36"	\$22,000	3 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	6 Pendexter Rd - upsize culvert to 42" X 36"; raise road elevation 10", add cross culverts as needed, ditch	\$25,000	4 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	7 Benson Rd - add (3) 18" X 32' culverts	\$4,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	8 Mudget Meadow Rd - upsize (4) culverts to 18" X 36"	\$5,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	9 Chase Rd - ditch and line 1,000' & add 18" X 36' culvert	\$11,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	10 Milliken Rd - ditch and line 1,000' & upsize culvert to 42" X 36'	\$14,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	11 Cross Rd - ditch and line 2,000' & upsize (3) culverts to 18" X 36'	\$23,000	3 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	12 New County Rd - ditch and line 1,000' & upsize culvert to 42" X 36" and add (4) 18" X 36'	\$13,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	13 Mountain Rd - ditch and line 1,000' & upsize (3) culverts to 18" X 36'	\$13,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	14 Maplecrest Rd - ditch and line 1,000' & upsize (3) culverts to 18" X 36'	\$13,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	15 Dearborn Rd - ditch and line 500' & add 18" X 36' culvert	\$6,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	16 West Rd - add 18" X 36' culvert	\$1,500	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	17 Lost Mile Rd - ditch and line 500'	\$5,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding

PARSONSFIELD

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER	COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
PARSONSFIELD	18 Dutch Rd - ditch and line 1,000'	\$10,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	19 Chick Rd - ditch and line 1,500'	\$15,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	20 Stacey Lane - ditch and line 500'	\$5,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	21 Arthur Morrill Rd - ditch and line 500'	\$5,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	22 Bob Day Rd - ditch and line 1,000'	\$10,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	23 Smith Rd - ditch and line 1,000'	\$10,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	24 Pratt Rd - ditch and line 1,000'	\$10,000	2 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	25 Woodward Rd - ditch and line 500'	\$5,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	26 Hobbs Swamp Rd - ditch and line 500'	\$5,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	27 Stagecoach Rd - ditch and line 500'	\$5,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
SACO	28 Kezar Mountain Road - regravol road, ditch and line 5,000' rt & lt & upsize (3) culverts to 18" X 36"	\$35,000	4 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	29 Long Pond Rd - removal of roughly 200 lf of ledge, widen road, reshape ditches, pave widened portion	\$55,000	8 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	30 Joe Berry Rd - regravol, reshape and ditch 1,800' of roadway	\$35,000	4 wks	Road Commissioner	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	1 York County Emergency Shelter - install french drain 500' & install redundant sump pump in basement	\$18,000	3 wks	Public Works	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	2 Route 1 - clean & improve 1,000' ditch line S of Route 1	\$3,000	1 wk	Public Works	State Road need to work with DOT - Ongoing work
	3 Heath Rd. - install underground drainage 18" X 500', rip rap	\$15,000	4 wks	Public Works	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	4 Ocean Park Rd. - replace upgrade aging undersized drainage system to remove barrier to	\$250,000	8 wks	Public Works	New Project

natural flow volumes

SACO	5	Cleveland St. and Summer St. – mitigate current surface flooding by upsizing pipe system/improve channel flow	\$100,000	4 wks	Public Works	New Project
	1	Gowan Park Drive – upsize (2) 24" X 40' cmps to 36" X 40' cmps, elevate 500' X 3' X 24' and repave				Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	2	Walnut Brook/Twombly Rd – upsize and realign existing 18" X 40' culvert with 30" X 150' culvert	\$32,000	4 wks	Public Works	Completed Planning Phase
	3	Rosenfield Development – install (10) catch basins & 2,000' X 24", 48" X 1,200' underground drainage	\$22,000	3 wks	Public Works	
	4	North St – install (10) catch basins & upsize 12" X 600' to 18" X 600' underground drainage	\$205,000	8 wks	Public Works	Removed from list – deemed impractical
	5	Cottage Street (North Ave to Island Ave) upgrade culverts	\$127,000	8 wks	Public Works	Still deferred – seeking funding
	6	Mousam Way Trail – upgrade granite culvert to either box culvert or metal arch	\$25,000	4 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase New Project
	7	Stiles Ave/Howard St - upsize twin 36" X 150' rcp with 50" x 150' rcp	\$35,000	4 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase New Project
	8	Deering Neighborhood Rd - upsize 18" to 36" x 150' culvert and repave 8' X 40'	\$29,000	3 wks	Public Works	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	9	Sam Allen Rd - upsize culvert to either box culvert or pipe arch	\$21,000	3 wks	Public Works	Completed Planning Phase-seeking funding
	10	Whiches Mills Rd - upsize and realign existing 50" x 40' culvert with 60" x 60' culvert	\$35,000	2 wks	Public Works	Completed Planning Phase-seeking funding
	11	Sacopee Rd - site 1: upsize existing 48" X 40' culvert with 6' X 4' X 40' box culvert	\$14,000	2 wks	Public Works	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	12	Sacopee Rd - upsize existing 18" X 40' cmp with 24" X 40' culvert & add additional 18" X 40' culvert approx. 500' from existing pipe	\$30,000	4 wks	Public Works	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	13	Horace Mills Rd/Sam Allen Rd - install (2) 18" X 40' culverts, ditch 800'	\$4,000	2 wks	Public Works	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	14	Bernier Rd - bridge upgradation	\$4,800	2 wks	Public Works	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	15	Pioneer Avenue Drainage - upgrade existing spiral PVC culvert with HDPE	\$250,000	8 wks	Public Works	New Project
			\$250,000	4 wks	Public Works	New Project

SANFORD

CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER			COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
	16	Bradeen Street Drainage - upgrade storm drains and increase culvert from 8" to 12" minimum		\$225,000	4 wks	Public Works	New Project
SHAPLEIGH	1	Culvert program - upsize & resize culverts, add lead-in ditching and stonework where necessary		\$120,000	11 mths	Road Commissioner	New Project
	2	Ferguson Rd - add 30" X 40' culvert and rip rap		\$2,800	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Completed June of 2011 Planning Phase
	3	Cross Rd - upsize to 40" X 30' squash pipe		\$3,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Completed June of 2011 Planning Phase
SOUTH BERWICK	1	Clarks Lane (Quamphagan Brook Watershed) - perform H & H study to correct runoff flooding to driveways near Marshwood High School					
	2	Thrurrell Rd - elevate 800' X 22' X 8' stabilize banks and add relief culverts as needed, repave		\$30,000	3 wks	Contractor	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	3	Emery's Bridge Rd @ White Marsh - upsize culvert and raise road bed		\$100,000	8 wks	Public Works	Still deferred; lack of funds
				\$600,000	n/a	Public Works	Still deferred; lack of funds
	4	Lower Main St - upgrade drainage system		\$100,000		Public Works	Planning Phase New Project
	5	Belle Marsh Rd - ditch 1,000'		\$2,500	1 wk	Public Works	Still Planning Phase - seeking funding
	6	Pond Road by Love's Brook - elevate road 2' X 1,000' to reduce flooding hazard					Completed with 406 mitigation from DR1693
	7	Hopper Sands Rd along Great Works River - buy out house and restore site		\$150,000	5 mths	Town Manager	Still deferred; lack of funds
WATERBORO	1	Survey culverts and improve ditching & stonework; upsize & upgrade old culverts		\$254,000	1 year	Road Commissioner	New Project
	2	Chadborn Hill Rd - ditch and line 300' or roadway		\$3,000	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Completed Planning Phase; seeks funding
	3	Chadborn Hill Rd - reset lower and rip rap intake and outfall (3) 15" X 40' culverts		\$2,500	1 wk	Road Commissioner	Completed Planning Phase; seeks funding
WELLS	1	Coles Hill Rd - install 48" X 40' smoothbore overflow culvert, or as determined by H&H study		\$6,000	1 wk	Public Works	Still Planning Phase; seeks funding
	2	Post Rd @ Cozy Corner @ Merriland River - upgrade existing concrete structure with a wider taller structure, raise Rt. 1 and Rt. 9 travel way		\$1,200,000	1 year	Public Works & Contractor	Planning Phase - seeking funding New Project

3	Bragdon Rd @ Merriland River - upsize culvert and elevate roadway	\$35,000	4 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase New Project
CITY/TOWN	PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER	COST	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	PROJECT STATUS
WELLS	4 Deerwood Park - improve drainage and create retention structures	\$281,482	4 mths	Public Works	HMGP 1953 Completed 2012 New Project
	5 Furbish Rd - elevate roadway	\$125,000	4 mths	Public Works	Planning Phase New Project
	6 Bald Hill Rd - upsize culverts and elevate roadway	\$56,000	4 mths	Public Works	Completed New Project
	7 Wire Rd - improve drainage	\$20,000	4 wks	Public Works	Planning Phase New Project
YORK	1 Payne Rd - upsize culverts on Kittery/York line	\$100,000	2 mths	Public Works	New Project
	2 Sentury Hill/York St - drainage improvement	\$100,000	3 mths	Public Works	Still in Planning Phase
	3 Greenleaf Parsons Rd - upsize existing culvert with larger box style culvert	\$200,000	1 mth	Public Works	Hydrology done - still planning
	4 Pine Hill Rd at Teeny Brook - upsize culvert	\$25,000	2 wks	Public Works	Still in Planning Phase
	5 Shore Rd (Keyes Pond to Ogunquit) - line drainage system, upgrade and upsize capacity	\$75,000	2 wks	Public Works	Still in Planning Phase
	6 Winterbrook Drive Development - drainage improvements, upsize system and crossings	\$225,000	3 mths	Public Works	Still in Planning Phase - Partially Funded
	7 Long Beach Ave/Sea Rose Lane - outfall culvert upgradement - Outflow J	\$500,000	6 mths	Public Works	Town/Grant Funded - PE Stage
	8 Long Beach Ave/Anchorage Motel Drainage Improvement - Outflow L	\$350,000	6 mths	Public Works	On-going; started Fall of 2015 Planning Phase
	9 Mitchell/Ridge Rd - drainage system upgrade	\$450,000	6 mths	Public Works	Completed Partially Town-Funded
	10 Main Street/Bayhaven - Drainage improvement	\$750,000	3 mths	Public Works	Town Funded & Permitted for 2015/2016
	11 York Village Square - drainage improvements, upsize system and crossings	\$175,000	1 mth	Public Works	Ongoing/grant funded Planning-Phase

12 Rte. 91/Bean Hollow Crossing pipe - upgrade and enlarge pipe and drainage improvements

Funded - Planning Phase/Hydrology done

Public Works

3 mths

\$125,000

CITY/TOWN

PROJECT LIST - IN PRIORITY ORDER

COST

TIMELINE

RESPONSIBLE AGENT

PROJECT STATUS

- 13 Seabury Rd - culvert enlargement and improve drainage near Carwin Lane
- 14 Broadway Ave Drainage System Improvements - Outflow G2 in Town Plan
- 15 York St (cont. Long Beach Ave) - drainage system upgrade - Outflow P in town plan
- 16 Birch Hill Rd @ Shorey's Swamp - upgrade box culvert with (2) 4' culverts
- 17 Orchard Farm/Greenacre Drive Development - drainage improvements, upsize culverts and crossings
- 18 Little River Drainage Canal - cleaning of debris Rt. 95 to the sea - flows into Outflow O
- 19 Pine Hill Rd @ Jade Lane - drainage improvement
- 20 Shore Rd (near Cliff House) - upsize culvert from 18" to 30"
- 21 Agamenticus Ave (South Side) - install collection pool and new 18" culvert to divert water coming down hill
- 22 York Beach Square (Commercial District drainage system upgrade) - Penstock 2 separate projects - Outfall G1 in town plan
- 23 Long Beach Ave (northern end by Cully Sark Motel) - drainage system upgrade - Outflow 1 in town plan
- 24 Ridge Rd (at Spring Point Estates) upgrade and size culverts - flows into Outflow K
- 25 Barrel Lane (between Rt. 1A & Rt. 103) Drainage System Upgrade - Outflow R in Town Plan
- 26 Roaring Rock Road - Upsize to 12" X 200' with 36" X 200' culvert

Town Funded

Town Funded - Still in PE Stage

Town Funded - 2015 Construction Planning Phase

Completed Partially Funded; Hydrology done

Completed Planning Phase

Completed Partially Completed

Completed Planning Phase

Completed Planning Phase

Completed Planning Phase

Completed PDMG/Town Funding

Completed Town Funded

Completed Town Funded

Completed

Completed

YORK

27	York St/Raydon Rd - upsizing of existing culvert cross culvert system	\$25,000	1 wk	Public Works	Completed
28	Reserve St/Sea Rose - parallel drainage system upgrade	\$150,000	1 mth	Public Works	Completed
29	North Berwick Rd - add additional 4' culvert	\$10,000	1 wk	Public Works	Completed
30	Logging Road - drainage improvements; enlarged culvert system	\$25,000	3 mths	Public Works	Completed
31	Birch Hill Rd/Emos Way - upsize 2' to 3' and add additional 2' overflow with present 3' culvert	\$10,000	1 wk	Public Works	Completed

YORK

15. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP Compliance)

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): (The mitigation strategy) must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.

Elements	A. Does the new or updated plan describe the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP?
	B. Does the mitigation strategy identify, analyze and prioritize actions related to continued compliance with the NFIP?

A. All municipalities within York County participate in NFIP. Below are the CID # and Program Dates.

Municipality	CID #	Program Date	CRS Class & Current Effective Date
Acton, Town of	230190	6/5/1985	
Alfred, Town of	230191	7/16/1990	Class 8 – 10-1-93
Arundel, Town of	230192	4/1/1987	
Berwick, Town of	230144	8/5/1991	
Biddeford, City of	230145	5/15/1984	
Buxton, Town of	230146	7/5/1982	
Cornish, Town of	230147	3/18/1980	
Dayton, Town of	230148	12/28/1998	
Eliot, Town of	230149	6/5/1989	
Hollis, Town of	230150	7/19/1982	
Kennebunk, Town of	230151	1/19/1983	
Kennebunkport, Town of	230170	4/18/1983	
Kittery, Town of	230171	7/5/1984	
Lebanon, Town of	230193	9/13/2002	
Limerick, Town of	230194	2/1/1985	
Limington, Town of	230152	4/1/1982	
Lyman, Town of	230195	5/15/1991	
Newfield, Town of	230196	6/5/1985	
North Berwick, Town	230197	2/1/1985	
Ogunquit, Town of	230632	7/5/1983	Class 8 – 5-1-03
Old Orchard Beach, Town of	230153	7/5/1984	Class 8 – 10-1-09
Parsonsfield, Town of	230154	12/18/1979	
Saco, City of	230155	1/5/1984	Class 8 – 10-1-99
Sanford, Town of	230156	3/4/1985	
Shapleigh, Town of	230198	8/5/1985	
South Berwick, Town	230157	6/5/1985	Class 8 – 5-1-05
Waterboro, Town of	230199	2/1/1985	
Wells, Town of	230158	7/5/1983	Class 10 9 – 10-1-11
York, Town of	230159	12/15/1983	Class 8 – 10-1-01

CRS data source: Table 3 – FEMA June 2014 Community Rating System Report

All 29 municipalities in York County participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Seven communities go beyond the NFIP's minimum standards for floodplain management and participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Discounts may be available on flood insurance premiums for policy holders in those communities.

16. Implementation of Mitigation Actions	
Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii): (The mitigation strategy section shall include) an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented and administered at the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.	
Elements	A. Does the new or updated mitigation strategy include (a discussion about) how the actions are prioritized? (For example, is there a discussion of the process and the criteria used?)
	B. Does the new or updated mitigation strategy address how the actions will be implemented and administered, including the responsible department, existing and potential resources and the timeframe to complete each action?
	C. Does the new or updated prioritization process include an emphasis on the use of a cost-benefit review to maximize benefits?
	D. Does the updated plan identify the completed, deleted or deferred mitigations as a benchmark for progress, and if actions are unchanged (i.e., deferred) does the updated plan describe why no changes occurred?

- A. See introductory statements to Prioritized Mitigation Projects for a discussion about how these projects were prioritized.
- B. See Prioritized Mitigation Projects for a project-by-project summary of costs, timeframe and responsible party.
- C. See the Goal statement at the beginning of the Prioritized Mitigation Projects table. MEMA will utilize the cost benefit analysis prepared by applicants when they apply for mitigation funding.
- D. See the Status column in Table 1, General Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Actions. See the Status column in Table 2, Summary of Hazard Mitigation Projects by Municipality.

~~The municipalities of the 29 towns in York County have reviewed the maps and no changes were made, except for the Town of Newfield, which has been updated. Following are the maps.~~

6. PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i): (The plan shall include a plan maintenance process that includes) a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

A. MONITORING THE PLAN

~~“Every two years following completion of this Plan,~~ During the five year life cycle of the Plan, the York County EMA will monitor its progress through monthly meetings with local officials. after any severe storm event, or after a federally declared disaster. Prior to the start of the update process, the York County EMA will distribute a survey form to each of the 29 local EMA directors in the county. This form will ask each director to comment on how his or her community has or has not addressed the Plan’s objectives ~~during the past two years.~~ The County EMA will take the individual municipal results and compile ~~a biennial progress report~~ an Evaluation Summary that will be distributed to the local officials and the ~~media.~~ Local Emergency Directors of each community. The County EMA also intends to work with MEMA officials and ~~SMRPC~~ SMPDC in periods following disasters to better understand how the region can mitigate future damages to roads, critical facilities, residential structures and businesses.”

The Evaluation Summary matrix was updated and moved to the Strategy Section.

B. EVALUATING THE PLAN

~~During~~ Between the third and fourth year of the five-year planning cycle, the York County EMA will convene a meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to review the risk assessment and strategy sections ~~portion~~ of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, and if additional hazards should be profiled. The Planning Team will also review the County EMA’s status report on implementation, as well as each mitigation action to determine its continued relevance to changing situations and land developments in the County, as well as changes in Federal or State policy, and to ensure that each action is addressing current and expected conditions.

C. UPDATING THE PLAN

At the beginning of the fourth year of implementation of this Plan, the County EMA will convene a meeting of the local EMA Directors, who will serve as liaisons to other municipal staff and officials. Based on the evaluation of the Plan, proposed updates ~~changes~~ will be prepared for the following five-year period. The County EMA and the County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team will rely on EMA Directors for input, as well as public input obtained through public workshops, meetings, social media, mailings, and phone-in meetings. Proposed changes to the Plan will be submitted to the Maine Emergency Management Agency for initial review and then to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for review and approval pending adoption.

19. Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms	
Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii): (The plan shall include a) process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, where appropriate.	
Elements	A. Does the new or updated plan identify other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the mitigation requirements of the mitigation plan?
	B. Does the new or updated plan include a process by which the local government will incorporate the mitigation strategy and other information contained in the plan (e.g., risk assessment) into other planning mechanisms, when appropriate?
	C. Does the updated plan explain how the local government incorporated the mitigation strategy and other information contained in the plan (e.g., risk assessment) into other planning mechanisms, when appropriate?

A. Identification of local planning mechanisms.

County government is very limited in scope and authority in the State of Maine and does not have the staff or fiscal capabilities to control planning or development within municipalities. In Maine, most government authority is derived from State statutes and rules and with municipal "Home Rule" ordinances."

There are a total of 29 municipalities in the County. Available planning mechanisms at the municipal level include:

- Local flood plan management – All communities in York County are in the NFIP and have adopted ordinances for managing development in flood-prone areas
- Shoreland zoning – all communities in York County are required to have a shoreland zoning ordinance, whether adopted by the municipality or imposed by the Maine DEP
- Local comprehensive plans (most of the municipalities have adopted comprehensive plan although updates are more difficult for smaller communities with fewer resources)
- Capital improvement plans (some of the larger municipalities have capital improvement plans; most of the smaller ones do not)
- Road maintenance planning efforts
- Emergency management and mitigation planning
- Fire prevention planning and coordination, including participation in mutual aid agreements, training and exercises
- Grant writing (some of the County's municipalities have been active in applying for grants to address municipal priorities).

There were very few ordinance-related mitigation measures identified by the York County Hazard Mitigation Team. The majority of the mitigation measures that were identified, and all of the actions selected by individual communities are either structural, public educational, or emergency planning measures.

B. Process for incorporating mitigation strategies and related information into local planning mechanisms.

County government does not have the authority to control local planning mechanisms. However, the County EMA Director can provide information to local units of government, as well as technical assistance.

Following approval of the Plan by FEMA, the County EMA will send a copy to all municipalities in the County with a recommendation that local comprehensive planning efforts, municipal road maintenance planning efforts, emergency management programs and local fire prevention programs will be utilized to their greatest extent to complete the community's mitigation measures.

The County EMA Office will assist the municipal officers in implementing their selected mitigation measures. The County EMA Office will also continue to assist municipalities with the completion of FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant applications for cost beneficial projects. ~~Pre-Disaster and Hazard Mitigation Grant packages.~~

C. Explanation of how local governments incorporated strategies and other information.

In addition to the planning mechanisms described on the previous page, the County EMA and all municipal EMAs have continued to advise their respective jurisdictions on pending hazard events, such as winter storms, as well as posted public service announcements on its website as well as in public locations such as municipal offices.

The County EMA has notified municipal EMAs and local officials of hazard mitigation workshops such as those related to the Pre-Disaster and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs, and workshops with hazard mitigation content such as those sponsored by Maine's Local Roads Center that deal with the use of geo-textiles.

For information of hazard events, posted public announcements and/or workshops, visit York County's EMA website at: <http://www.yorkcountyme.gov>

~~Three York County cities/towns~~ The cities of Biddeford and Saco, and the Town of Old Orchard Beach) have begun working cooperatively to address the impacts of sea level rise. They have formed the Sea Level Adaptation Working Group (SLAWG) for the purpose of developing and implementing regional climate change adaptation strategies, to respond to rising sea levels and to become more resilient to coastal storms.

According to FEMA's June 2014 Community Rating System reports, there are seven towns in York County that participate the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS). See table below with rating class of "8". CRS is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. These communities must continue to implement its credited activities to keep its CRS classification.

Community Number	Community Name	Current Class
230191	Alfred, Town of	8
230632	Ogunquit, Town of	8
230153	Old Orchard Beach, Town of	8
230155	Saco, City of	8
230157	South Berwick, Town of	8
230158	Wells, Town of	10
230159	York, Town of	8

D. CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

20. Continued Public Involvement	
Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii): (The plan maintenance process shall include a) discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.	
Elements	A5. Is there a discussion on how the communities will continue public participation in the planning process? Does the new or updated plan explain how continued public participation will be obtained? (For example, will there be public notices, an on-going mitigation plan committee, or annual review meetings with stakeholders?)
	A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current...monitoring, evaluating, updating...

A. Public participation.

York County is committed to involving the public directly in the continued reshaping and updating of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hazard Planning Team is responsible for reviewing and updating the Plan. Although the members of the Planning Team represent the public to some extent, all meetings will continue to be open to the public for opportunities to comment on and provide meaningful input on the Plan.

Copies of the Plan will be issued to the municipal Emergency Management Directors and kept on hand at all participating municipal offices in the County. The County EMA Office will post the Plan on its web site. The Plan will include the address and phone number of the York County EMA Office that is responsible for keeping track of public comments on the Plan.

The York County EMA Office will also provide a public comment period at each meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Team. The purpose of the public comment period is to provide a public forum for input. The York County EMA Office will be responsible for providing public notice for each meeting of the Hazard Planning Team, for hosting the meeting, and for including information about the public comment period.

In York County, hazard mitigation is more than a written plan. It is woven into the overall efforts to have more resilient communities through a variety of means:

- Having and maintaining an active presence through its website and social media
- Maintaining and updating its communications systems
- Working with its Regional Planning Commission
- Sharing its meeting space with local officials
- Continuing to work with other counties in outreach efforts

B. Keeping the plan current

See discussion on page 6-1 for monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan.

York County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015

Index

1. OVERVIEW	1 - 1
A. Background	1 - 1
B. Major Features of York County	1 - 1
Map 1 – Major Thoroughfares	1 - 4
Map 2 – SMEDD 2015 Regional Needs Assessment Corridor Identification	1 - 5
C. Demographics	1 - 7
Map 3 – York County Maine	1 - 10
2. PREREQUISITES	2 – 1
Multi-Jurisdictional Participation	2 – 1
3. PLANNING PROCESS	3 – 1
A. Documentation of Multi-Jurisdictional Participation Planning Process	3 – 1
B. Status of Multi-Jurisdictional Participation	3 – 2
A. How plan was prepared	3 – 3
B. People who were involved in the Planning Process	3 – 8
C. How the Public was given an opportunity to be heard	3 – 9
D. Opportunities for Additional Comments	3 – 9
E. Review and Incorporation of Existing Plans and Studies	3 – 9
F. How the Planning Team Reviewed and Analyzed each Section of Plan and Whether Each Section was Revised	3 – 10

4. RISK ASSESSMENT	4 – 1
1. Description of Natural Hazards Affecting the Jurisdiction	4 – 1
2. Profiling Hazards	4 – 6
Hazard #1 – Flood	4 – 6
1. General Definition	4 – 6
2. Types	4 – 6
3. Location of Hazard	4 – 8
4. Extent of Hazard	4 – 9
5. Previous Occurrences	4 – 12
6. Probability of Future Occurrences	4 – 16
Map – Flood Data for York County	4 – 18
Hazard #2 – Severe Winter Storm	4 – 19
1. General Definition	4 – 19
2. Types	4 – 19
3. Location of Hazard	4 – 19
4. Extent of Hazard	4 – 21
5. Probability of Future Occurrences	4 – 21
Hazard #3 – Severe Summer Storm	4 – 22
1. Definition	4 – 22
2. Types	4 – 22
3. Location	4 – 23
4. Extent (Magnitude of Severity)	4 – 24
5. Probability of Future Occurrences	4 – 29
Hazard #4 – Wildfire (Urban Interface and Wildfire)	4 – 29
1. Definition	4 – 29
2. Location	4 – 29
3. Extent (Magnitude of Severity)	4 – 30

4. Probability of Future Occurrences	4 – 32
3. Assessing Vulnerability - Overview	4 – 32
Vulnerability of York County to each hazard	4 – 33
Impacts of each hazard on York County	4 – 33
Repetitive Loss Properties	4 – 35
Identifying Structures	4 – 36
A. Vulnerability of Existing Buildings, Infrastructure, and Critical Facilities	4 – 36
B. Vulnerability of future buildings, infrastructure, and Critical facilities	4 – 38
Estimating Potential Losses	4 – 41
Analyzing Development Trends	4 – 49
4. Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment	4 – 51
5. MITIGATION STRATEGY	5 – 1
A. General Goals of the Plan	5 – 2
B. Mitigation Actions By Goal and Objective	5 – 3
Table 1 –	
Goal 1: Minimize Damage, Injury & Loss of Life	5 – 5
Goal 2: Protect Economic Vitality of Businesses	5 – 6
Goal 3: Ensure Continuity of County & Local Government Operations	5 – 7
Goal 4: Make Efficient Use of Public Funds for Mitigation	5 – 8
Goal 5: Raise Public Awareness of and Support for Mitigation	5 – 9
Prioritized Local Mitigation Projects in York County	5 – 17
All Municipalities within York County participate in NFIP.	5 – 32
Table CID # and Program Dates	5 – 32

6. PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES	6 – 1
A. Monitoring the Plan	6 – 1
B. Evaluating the Plan	6 – 1
C. Updating the Plan	6 – 1
A. Identification of Local Planning Mechanisms	6 – 2
B. Process for Incorporating Mitigation Strategies and Related Information into Local Planning Mechanisms	6 – 3
C. Explanation of How Local Governments Incorporated Strategies and Other Information	6 – 3
D. Continued Public Involvement	6 – 4
A. Public participation	6 – 4

APPENDIX A – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DOCUMENTATION



Agenda Item Divider






TOWN OF KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

~ INCORPORATED 1653 ~

MAINE'S FINEST RESORT

To: Board of Selectmen/Assessors

From: Becky R. Nolette, CMA, Assessing & Development Assistant 
Donna Moore Hays, CMA, Assessors Agent

Date: January 9, 2017

Re: Abatement – Anton & Marilyn Schmidt/Edward & Amy Francis

We received an abatement application from Edward & Amy Francis. Mr. & Mrs. Francis purchased property located at 2 Touchstone Drive on December 16th, 2016. With the purchase occurring after April 1st, 2016, the new owner can apply for an abatement, however the abatement documents need to reflect the previous owner of Anton & Marilyn Schmidt.

Mr. & Mrs. Francis requested a site visit be made, as they felt their property, in comparison with the other properties in the neighborhood, was overvalued. After the inspection, the quality of construction of the home was changed, which resulted in an abatement of \$399.10 in taxes.

For your information, we have enclosed Mr. & Mrs. Francis' application, along with our response.

It is our recommendation the abatement request be approved at your January 26, 2017 meeting.

Town of Kennebunkport

Number 2016-3

Certificate of Abatement

36 M.R.S.A. § 841

2016

We, the undersigned Assessors/Municipal Officers of the municipality of Kennebunkport, Maine hereby certify to Laurie Smith, Tax Collector, that an abatement of property taxes has been granted as follows:

Date Granted: January 26, 2017

Type of Tax: Real Estate

Tax Year: April 1, 2016

Amount Abated: \$ 399.10

Taxpayer: Anton & Marilyn Schmidt
PO Box 1942
Kennebunkport, ME 04046

Location: 2 Touchstone Drive

MBL: 8-3-1C

Reason: Quality of Construction

You are hereby discharged from any further obligation to collect the abated amount.

Date: January 26, 2017

Stuart Barwise

Patrick A. Briggs

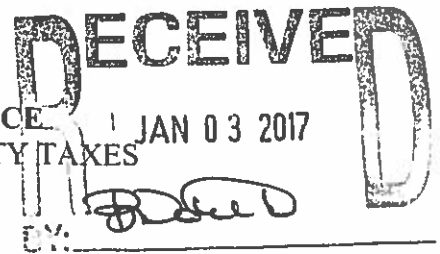
Allen A. Daggett

Edward W. Hutchins

Sheila Matthews-Bull

Board of Assessors/Selectmen

KENNEBUNKPORT ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
APPLICATION FOR ABATEMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES
(Pursuant to Title 36 M.R.S.A. § 841)



1. NAME OF APPLICANT: EDWARD C. + AMY ✓ FRANCIS
2. ADDRESS OF APPLICANT: P.O. BOX 2632 KENNEBUNKPORT ME 04046
3. TELEPHONE NUMBER: 720-357-4447 / ec-f361@gmail.com
4. STREET ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: 2 TOUCHSTONE DR, KENNEBUNKPORT, ME
04046
5. MAP/BLOCK/LOT: 008-003-001C
6. ASSESSED VALUATION:

(a) LAND:	\$ <u>318,900</u>
(b) BUILDING:	\$ <u>424,700</u>
(c) TOTAL:	\$ <u>743,600</u>
7. OWNER'S OPINION OF CURRENT VALUE:

(a) LAND:	\$ <u>318,900</u>
(b) BUILDING:	\$ <u>311,100</u>
(c) TOTAL:	\$ <u>630,000</u>
8. ABATEMENT REQUESTED (VALUATION AMOUNT): \$ 113,600
9. TAX YEAR FOR WHICH ABATEMENT REQUESTED: 2017
10. AMOUNT OF ANY ABATEMENT(S) PREVIOUSLY GRANTED BY THE ASSESSOR FOR THE ASSESSMENT IN QUESTION: N/A

11. REASONS FOR REQUESTING ABATEMENT. PLEASE BE SPECIFIC, STATING GROUNDS FOR BELIEF THAT PROPERTY IS "OVER-VALUED" FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS IF NECESSARY. Please submit any documentation available to support your claim.

AFTER REVIEWING OTHER HOMES IN NEIGHBORHOOD, I
BELIEVE THAT THE 'GRADE' (QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION) OF
MY HOME IS TOO HIGH, COMPARED TO GRADES OF OTHERS.

The above statements are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

3 JAN 2017
Date

Edward C. Francis
Signature of Applicant

THIS APPLICATION MUST BE SIGNED

A separate application form should be filed for each separately assessed parcel of real estate believed to be "over-valued."

Bot 2632
PO 200
Kennebunkport, ME 04046



BK 17386 PGS 92 - 93
INSTR # 2016054170
RECEIVED YORK SS

12/16/2016 11:27:55 AM
DEBRA ANDERSON
REGISTER OF DEEDS

2P → After recording return to:
Bergen & Parkinson, LLC
62 Portland Road, Suite 25
Kennebunk, ME 04043

Space Above This Line For Recording Data

WARRANTY DEED

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that **MARILYN L. SCHMIDT** and **ANTON A. SCHMIDT**, FOR CONSIDERATION PAID, hereby grants to **EDWARD C. FRANCIS** and **AMY V. FRANCIS**, of 8158 Indigo Ridge Terrace, Bradenton, FL 34201, as joint tenants, with WARRANTY COVENANTS, a certain lot or parcel of land, together with any improvements thereon and all rights appurtenant thereto, commonly known and designated as 2 Touchstone Drive, located in the Town of Kennebunkport, York County, Maine; being more particularly described as follows:

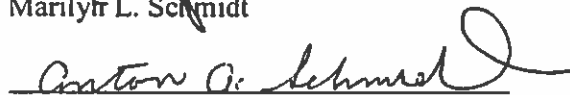
SEE EXHIBIT A ATTACHED HERETO AND
INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Marilyn L. Schmidt and Anton A. Schmidt have hereunder set their hands and seals as of this 30th day of November, 2016.


Witness


Marilyn L. Schmidt


Witness

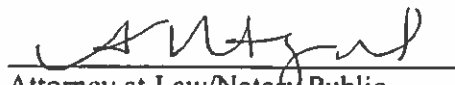

Anton A. Schmidt

STATE OF MAINE
York County, ss.

November 30, 2016

Personally appeared the above-named Marilyn L. Schmidt and Anton A. Schmidt and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed.

Before me,


Attorney at Law/Notary Public
SHANNA UTEARI
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
SEPTEMBER 12, 2023

Maine R.E. Transfer Tax Paid

EXHIBIT A

A certain lot or parcel of land located at South Maine Street, Kennebunkport, County of York, State of Maine, being comprised and depicted as follows:

Lot 1 as depicted on a plan by Adams & Co., entitled "TOUCHSTONE SUBDIVISION of Kennebunkport, Maine", dated May 25, 1988, and recorded with the York County Registry of Deeds in Plan Book 171, at Page 4.

This conveyance is made subject to the following:

1. All conditions depicted or described on the Touchstone Subdivision Plan referenced above.
2. All the terms and conditions of the approval by the Planning Board for the Town of Kennebunkport as set forth in the Statement of Findings of Fact, Conclusions, and Conditions of Approval TOUCHSTONE SUBDIVISION South Maine Street, Kennebunkport, Maine, dated August 10, 1988, and recorded with the York County Registry of Deeds in Book 4816, Page 312.
3. All of the terms and conditions contained in the Declaration of Covenants for the Touchstone Subdivision as well as the By-laws of the Touchstone Owners Association incorporated therein; said Declaration is dated August 22, 1988 and recorded in the York County Registry of Deeds in Book 4816, at Page 319.
4. A reserved easement for purposes of ingress and egress and the transmission of utilities whatsoever in nature 50 feet in width running over the area shown as Touchstone Drive and continuing over a portion of Lots 7 and 8 across the area shown as Common Area to other land of the Grantors herein, all as depicted and described on the plan referenced above.

Title reference is hereby made to a Warranty Deed from Anthony L. Gelardi and Paul J. Gelardi to Marilyn L. Schmidt and Anton A. Schmidt dated July 16, 1992 and recorded in the York County Registry of Deeds in Book 6168, Page 337.

AS
ms



Agenda Item Divider



119

From: Bruce Flaherty [<mailto:bwflah@gmail.com>]
Sent: Sunday, January 15, 2017 2:07 PM
To: lsmith@kennebunkportme.org
Subject: For Selectmen: 2017 Kennebunkport Spirit of America Tribute

Dear Laurie & Other Kennebunkport Officials,

Hope you're enjoying a great 2017!

Invitation:

Your Board of Selectmen is asked to pick the local person, project or group to receive the 2017 Kennebunkport Spirit of America Foundation Tribute for outstanding community service using your own criteria and to honor the recipient (presumably with a resolution or proclamation) at your annual town meeting. We'll need to know (see end of this e-mail) about the recipient to facilitate an anticipated Fall event honoring all 2017 Spirit of America award winners throughout York County.

Best/simplest strategy for most communities: choose the one to whom your annual town report is dedicated as Spirit of America winner and honor them (perhaps posthumously) at the annual town meeting – it's a well-attended event (great publicity for those honored) & is a nice tradition to which folks will look forward!

Your Selectboard may choose and honor the town's Spirit of America recipient each year without waiting to hear from us.

County event:

The 2017 privilege granted to Maine municipalities to choose Spirit of America Foundation Tribute winners expires on June 30. For any municipality not informing us of its Spirit of America recipient by 6/30, its county officials have permission to pick the 2017 winner. That sensible arrangement gives towns plenty of time to make a selection, helps counties with planning/preparing certificates for their annual Spirit of America event, and could ensure the county ceremony publicizes community service for each town.

Twelve Maine counties have hosted ceremonies honoring their towns' recipients of the 2016 Spirit of America Foundation Tribute – go to site <http://wqltgreeneme.pegcentral.com/player.php?video=52b27782b533bdd1f279d93c70b03f7a> to watch Androscoggin County's event – a ceremony honoring Franklin County's winners is scheduled for Jan. 24 & all Spirit of America winners in the other three counties were recognized at a tri-county event in October. We're hoping every county will host a ceremony honoring its 2017 Spirit of America recipients!

Background:

Spirit of America Foundation is a 501(c)(3) public charity established in Augusta, ME to encourage volunteerism & it allows the Spirit of America Foundation Tribute to be presented in the name of any Maine municipality. There is no fee involved, and local officials chose their community's 2016 Spirit of America winner in 100+ towns!

The first Spirit of America Foundation award was presented to Alma Jones by Augusta Mayor William Burney on Nov. 26, 1991. Maine Governors John Baldacci and Angus King and Maine Municipal Association Director Chris Lockwood are among many who have played key roles at one of the 500+ Spirit of America ceremonies over the years. You can find more info about the Foundation on website <http://spiroaf.com> (where the 'Municipal Resolution' page has sample resolutions, and the 'Honored Ever' page lists towns' previous winners).

A municipality may achieve Spirit of America's Gold Distinction by presenting the Spirit of America Foundation Tribute at the annual town meeting or inauguration, during an annual community festival, or

during National Volunteer Month (April). Qualifying towns are listed on the 'Gold Distinction' page on website <http://spiroaf.com>.

2016 Gold Distinction towns included: Appleton, Bath, Belgrade, Benton, Bowdoinham, Cambridge, Canaan, Casco, Chelsea, Cherryfield, China, Damariscotta, Detroit, Dixfield, Dresden, Durham, Eastport, Edgecomb, Embden, Fairfield, Farmingdale, Fayette, Freedom, Georgetown, Greene, Guilford, Hallowell, Harmony, Hartland, Hiram, Kingfield, Leeds, Lewiston, Livermore, Madison, Manchester, Marshfield, Mechanic Falls, Mercer, Minot, Monroe, Montville, Mount Chase, Mount Vernon, Norridgewock, North Berwick, Oakland, Orland, Palmyra, Paris, Phippsburg, Pittsfield, Pittston, Poland, Readfield, Richmond, Ripley, Rome, Roxbury, Sangerville, Searsport, Sebec, Shirley, Sidney, Skowhegan, Solon, Somerville, Starks, Stockton Springs, Troy, Union, Waldoboro, Washington, Waterville, Wayne, West Bath, West Gardiner, Whitefield, Windham, Winslow, Winterport, Woolwich.

Hoping you tell us by Feb. 28 the name, mailing address and an accomplishment of Kennebunkport's 2017 Spirit of America recipient and also the occasion of your local award ceremony (see end of this e-mail) – will publicize your town as a 'Pacesetter' if you do! Thanks for your immense help to volunteerism!

Bruce Flaherty, President
Maine Spirit of America
(a chapter of Spirit of America Foundation)
622-7311

We anticipate the most common 2017 scenario will be that towns present a resolution (and the 'Municipal Resolution' page at spiroaf.com has samples) to their Spirit of America winner at the annual town meeting.

After your town selects its 2017 winner, please visit website <http://spiroaft.com/soafd> (note the 'spiroaft.com' spelling) & follow these steps to enter the info we need from 'you':

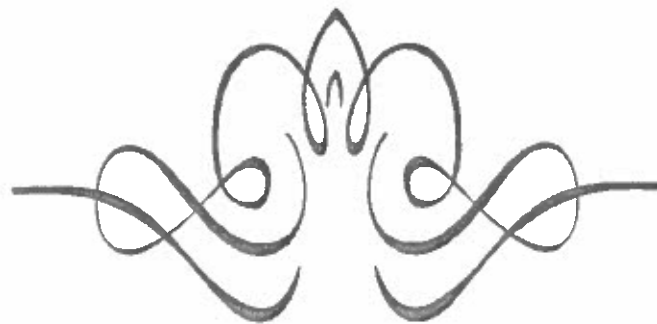
Click 'Login' link at top right, enter 'So-222' for both Username and Password, then click 'Log in' button, click 'Home'.

Enter 'Town', 'Winner Name', 'Winner Mailing Address', 'Winner Accomplishments' (15-25 words), 'Occasion of award presentation/'Distinction', 'Dedication', 'Name of Committee Choosing Winner', 'Your Name', 'Your Title', 'County', then click 'Submit'.

Thank you so much for your help!



Agenda Item Divider



List of Past Town Report Dedications

Date	Dedications
1979	Volunteers past and present
1980	Elmont S. Tyndale, Kittredge Family
1981	J. Paul Pepin
1982	Julian C. Howard, M. Abbott Pendergast
1983	Joe and Thelma Burrows
1984	Eleonore P. Dow, Sterling Dow, III
1985	Volunteer firefighters past and present
1986	R. Longley Philbrick
1987	William Carter Harris
1988	Beryl Bilderback
1989	H. David Walley, Charlie Gould
1990	Tom Bradbury
1991	Ruth E. Landon, Valentine Hollingsworth, Gilbert Fessenden
1992	Lincoln Spencer
1993	Clarie Nickerson, Henry H. Pasco, Lester Wildes
1994	Hazel Wildes, Charlie H. Mabee
1995	Mary F. Huff, James H. Johnson
1996	Alice M. Crowell, Clarence H. Littell, Vivian A. Fessenden
1997	Mary Walley, Captain Joseph Finn, Keith McClelland
1998	Carolyn Bryant Craig
1999	Janet Winters, Robert J. Preble
2000	Booth Chick
2001	Volunteers
2002	Keith McClelland
2003	Captain Russell Elliott Bryant, Sr., Linda Davenport, Robert M. Lyna
2004	Clifford Burgess, Stephen H. Emmons
2005	Volunteers, Town Employees
2006	Carl G. Bartlett, Sr.
2007	Kenneth W. Campbell
2008	Margaret T. Hollingsworth
2009	Charles Reid, Sr.
2010	Leo Martin
2010	Anita Troegner
2011	Sarah and Dan Beard
2012	Mat Lanigan
2013	Jacqueline Kellett David J. Billings
2014	Jim Burrows Judy Barrett
2015	President George Herbert Walker Bush Allan Moir Carol Cook