WISCASSET BOARD OF SELECTMEN,
BOARD OF ASSESSORS AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR
JULY 5, 2011

Preliminary Minutes (tape recorded meeting)

Present: Chairman Judy Colby, Bill Curtis, Pam Dunning, Vice Chairman David Nichols, Ed Polewarczyk and Town Manager Laurie Smith

1. Call to Order

The chairman called the meeting to order at 7 p.m.

2. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America

3. Approval of Treasurer's Warrant: June 28, 2011 and July 5, 2011

Pam Dunning moved to approve the Treasurer's Warrant of June 28, 2011. Vote 5-0-0. Pam Dunning moved to approve the Treasurer's Warrant of July 5, 2011. Vote 5-0-0.

4. Approval of Minutes: June 21, 2011 and June 28, 2011

Ed Polewarczyk moved to approve the June 21, 2011 minutes as amended. Vote 4-0-1. Ed Polewarczyk moved to approve the June 28, 2011 minutes. Vote 5-0-0.

5. Special Presentations or Awards - none

6. Appointments

A. Appoint Senior Center Trustees

David Nichols moved that the Board of Selectmen appoint Earl Dighton, Keith Bridgham, Eleanor Tracy and Anthony Gatti as Senior Center Trustees, each serving a term of one year. Vote 5-0-0.

B. Appoint Pam Dunning to the Investment Advisory Committee

Bill Curtis moved that the Board of Selectmen appoint Pam Dunning to the Investment Advisory Committee, serving a term of one year. Vote 4-0-1.

7. Public Comment - none

8. Department Head or Committee Chair Report - none

9. Unfinished Business

A. Central Maine Power letter re Montsweag Dam

In a letter, CMP had notified the board that it had decided to retain ownership of the Montsweag Brook parcel and that protective deed covenants and restrictions have been placed on the property pursuant to the DEP and ACOE MPRP permit requirements. CMP remains responsible for costs associated with the dam, the property will remain on the tax rolls of Wiscasset and Woolwich, the impoundment created by the dam will be available as a water supply for local fire departments as long as the dam remains viable, and the property will remain available for passive recreational activities to residents. Smith advised that CMP be put on notice that if there is any change in their decision, Wiscasset be allowed to reenter the process at that point.

David Nichols moved that the Board of Selectmen notify Central Maine Power that the Town is interested in being notified of any change in ownership in the future. Vote 5-0-0.

B. Abatement for Richard C. French, Map U-01, Lot 30

Assessors' Agent Sue Varney reported that she had recalculated this abatement and based on no plumbing, no insulation and monitor heating, the valuation should be $21,555 with $319.01 to be refunded. **Judy Colby moved that the Board of Selectmen approve an abatement for Richard C. French - Map U-01, Lot 30 - in the amount of $21,555 in valuation or $319.01 in taxes. Vote 5-0-0.**

Varney said that according to the State Auditor, she had under-assessed CMP on its transmission lines last year and a supplemental tax bill will be issued. The correct valuation is $533,654; taxes due are $7,898,08. **Pam Dunning moved to approve the supplemental evaluation for CMP of $533,654 with additional taxes due of $7,898.80. Vote 5-0-0.**

10. New Business - None

11. Town Manager's Report

A. Police Chief Interviews: Smith said 27 applications had been received for the police chief position, 17 of which were from Maine. She will review the resumés and set up a two-stage interview process for the selected candidates. One group will be made up of a citizen, business and school department representatives; the other will include a selectman, representatives of the police and fire departments and the town manager. Ed Polewarczyk and Pam Dunning volunteered for the interview process. Meetings will be scheduled for mid to late July.

B. 4th of July parade results: Smith reported the parade went well and announced the winners of prizes for floats. Business - Skip Cahill, Sarah's, and Ryan Chadwick/KA Properties. Non-Profit - Morris Farm, Congregational Church, Chamber of Commerce. Automobile - WWF, Tom Goen, Kathy Savage. Youth - Sam Osingu and Aiden Huff, Class of 2015 and Clara Mugnai! Judges' choice was North End Coop/Modern Woodmen.

C. Sign Ordinance legal question: A question arose at the last meeting about the legality of the selectmen waiving sign fees. Smith reported that Geoffrey Hole, an attorney from Bernstein Shur, advised that rather than waiving fees, the selectmen establish a fee schedule with a fee of $0 for a category or individual sign. If there are categories of signs that are not listed in the ordinance as exempt, they could be listed in the fee schedule with a $0 fee until the ordinance could be changed. Pam Dunning suggested contacting other towns for a list of their fees. Ed Polewarczyk said he did not believe the board had the authority to waive ordinance requirements. Bill Curtis suggested that the matter be referred to the ORC.

D. General Update: The grant application to the Communities for Maine's Future program for Wiscasset's intermodal plan was submitted by the due date, July 1. The plan encompasses the creation of a railroad station on the north side of Route 1 and a pier on the south side of Route 1. There are funds for only eight of the thirty-three finalists, and a decision should be made by mid-August.

Bids for the pier work will be sent to 14 contractors that have gone through the qualification process. The bids will be sent out as soon as the specifications are ready.

12. Other Business

David Nichols submitted his resignation as the liaison with Mr. Phinney.

13. Adjournment

At 7:35 p.m., **Pam Dunning moved to adjourn. Vote 5-0-0.**

Request for Bids

LAND

Town of Wiscasset

The Town of Wiscasset is seeking bids for the purchase and development of land located at 182 Alna Road, Map R-05 Lot 081. This is estimated to be a 28 acre parcel. Proposals must include the price offered for the land understanding that the new owner must clean-up the land to the Town's and the Department of Environmental Protection's satisfaction prior to deed transfer. Bid packets may be picked up from the Codes Office, 51 Bath Rd. Wiscasset, Me. 04578. All bids must be submitted by 4:00 pm on Tuesday, July 19th, 2011.

I / We bid in the amount of $_____ for the land located at 182 Alna Rd, understanding that the land must be cleaned to the Town's and the Department of Environmental Protection's satisfaction. A 10% deposit of $_____ is enclosed.

Will you be hiring a private consultant to do an initial assessment and a final assessment (if needed) that the site is free of any contaminates? _____ Yes _____ No

If yes, who will you be hiring? Name of Firm and address:

_____

_____

Final cleanup of the property must occur within one year from the date of award.

What is your final clean up date? _____

(The Selectmen may give an extension based upon extenuating circumstances).

There will be no mining or tree harvesting , and there will be no building permits issued, until the cleanup is complete. A Subdivision Application may be submitted before the final cleanup is complete as long as the cleanup is active and progressing per plans.

Wiscasset reserves the right to refuse any and all bids at the discretion of the Wiscasset Board of Selectmen.

WISCASSET

Map Lot R05-081 | Account 700 | Location 182 ALNA ROAD | Card 1 Of 1 | 5/09/2011

Building Style		
1.Conv.	5.Colonial	9.Other
2.Ranch	6.Split	10.Double
3.R Ranch	7.Mod/Cont	11.Multi
4.Cape	8.Log	12.Cot.

Dwelling Units

Other Units

Stories		
1.1	4.1.5	7.
2.2	5.1.75	8.
3.3	6.2.5	9.

Exterior Walls		
1.CLAP	5.T-111	9.OTHER
2.WD SH	6.BR/STONE	10.
3.COMP	7.NOV	11.
4.ASB/ASP	8.AL/VIN	12.

Roof Surface		
1.Asphalt	4.Composit	7.
2.Slate	5.Wood	8.
3.Metal	6.Other	9.

SF Masonry Trim

OPEN-3-CUSTOM

OPEN-4-CUSTOM

Year Built

Year Remodeled

Foundation		
1.Concrete	4.Wood	7.
2.C Block	5.Slab	8.
3.Br/Stone	6.Piers	9.

Basement		
1.1/4 Bmt	4.Full Bmt	7.
2.1/2 Bmt	5.None	8.
3.3/4 Bmt	6.	9.None

Bsmt Gar # Cars

Wet Basement		
1.Dry	4.	7.
2.Damp	5.	8.
3.Wet	6.	9.

SF Bsmt Living

Fin Bsmt Grade

HEARTH

Heat Type		
1.HWBB	5.FWA	9.No Heat
2.HWCI	6.GravWA	10.
3.H Pump	7.Electric	11.
4.Steam	8.Fl/Wall	12.

Cool Type		
1.Refrig	4.W&C Air	7.
2.Evapor	5.	8.
3.H Pump	6.	9.None

Kitchen Style		
1.GOOD	4.Obsolete	7.
2.TYPICAL	5.	8.
3.OLD TYPE	6.	9.None

Bath(s) Style		
1.GOOD	4.Obsolete	7.
2.TYPICAL	5.	8.
3.Old Type	6.	9.None

Rooms

Bedrooms

Full Baths

Half Baths

Addn Fixtures

Fireplaces

TRIO Software
A Division of Harris Computer Systems

Layout		
1.Typical	4.	7.
2.Inadeq	5.	8.
3.	6.	9.

Attic		
1.1/4 Fin	4.Full Fin	7.
2.1/2 Fin	5.Fl/Stair	8.
3.3/4 Fin	6.	9.None

Insulation		
1.Full	4.Minimal	7.
2.Heavy	5.Unknown	8.
3.Capped	6.	9.None

Unfinished %

Grade & Factor		
1.E Grade	4.B Grade	7.AA+ Grad
2.D Grade	5.A Grade	8.AA++Grad
3.C Grade	6.AA Grade	9.Same

SQFT (Footprint)

Condition		
1.Poor	4.Avg	7.V G
2.Fair	5.Avg+	8.Exc
3.Avg-	6.Good	9.Same

Phys. % Good

Funct. % Good

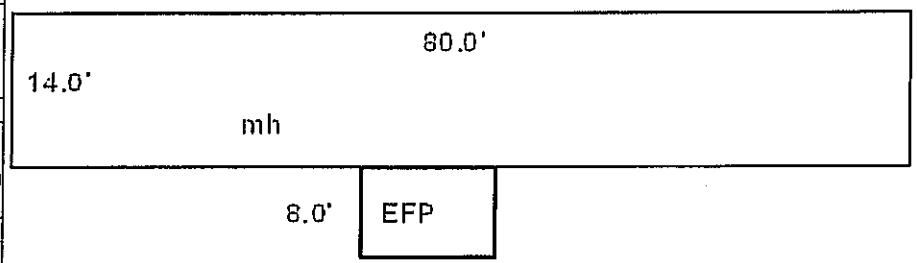
Functional Code		
1.Incomp	4.SMALL	7.LAYOUT
2.O-Built	5.CDU	8.OTHER
3.Defmaint	6.STYLE	9.None

Econ. % Good

Economic Code		
0.None	3.Services	9.None
1.Location	4.Traffic	8.
2.Encroach	8.Other	9.

Entrance Code	1 Interior Inspect	
1.Interior	4.Vacant	7.
2.Refusal	5.Estimate	8.
3.Informed	6.	9.

Information Code	1 Owner	
1.Owner	4.Agent	7.
2.Relative	5.Estimate	8.
3.Tenant	6.Other	9.

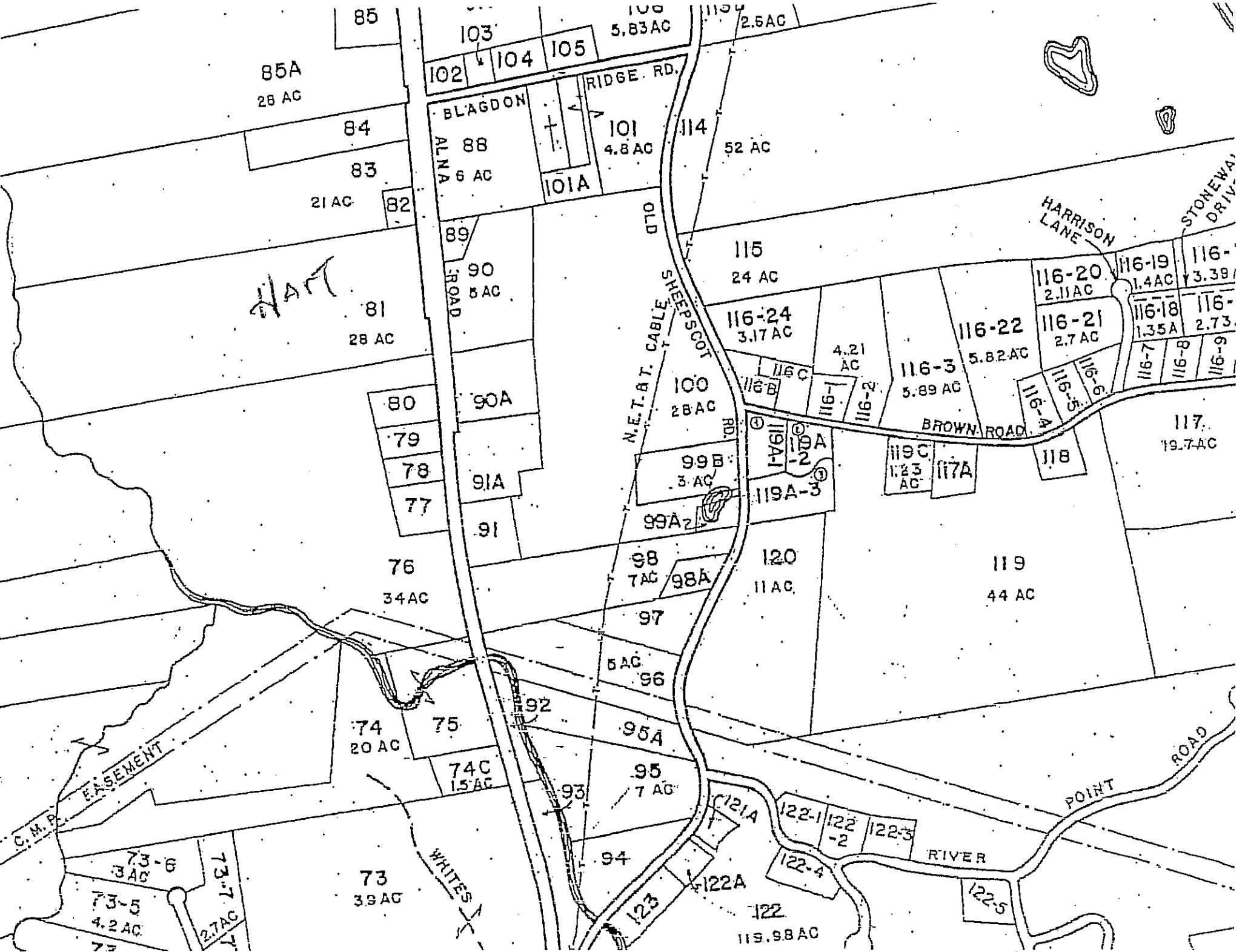


Date Inspected 1/17/2007

Additions, Outbuildings & Improvements

Type	Year	Units	Grade	Cond	Phys.	Funct.	Sound Value
22 Encl Frame Porch	1999	96	1 100	1	0 %	100 %	
998 14' Mobile	1996	14x80	2 100	2	0 %	50 %	
					%	%	
					%	%	
					%	%	
					%	%	
					%	%	
					%	%	
					%	%	
					%	%	

1.ONE STORY FRAM
2.TWO STORY FRAM
3.THREE STORY FR
4.1 & 1/2 STORY
5.1 & 3/4 STORY
6.2 & 1/2 STORY
21.Open Frame Por
22.Encl Frame Por
23.Frame Garage
24.Frame Shed
25.Frame Bay Wind
26.1SFr Overhang
27.Unfin Basement
28.Unfinished Att
29.Finished Attic



85
85A
28 AC
84
83
21 AC
82
81
28 AC
80
79
78
77
76
34 AC
74
20 AC
75
74C
1.5 AC
73
3.9 AC
73-6
3 AC
73-5
4.2 AC
73-7
2.7 AC
103
102
104
105
5.83 AC
2.6 AC
BLAGDON
RIDGE RD.
ALNA
88
6 AC
101
4.8 AC
101A
114
52 AC
89
90
5 AC
ROAD
90A
91A
91
OLD
SHEEPSCOT
RD.
N.E.T.&T. CABLE
100
28 AC
99B
3 AC
99A
98
7 AC
98A
97
5 AC
96
95A
95
7 AC
94
92
93
WHITES
C.M.P. EASEMENT
115
24 AC
116-24
3.17 AC
4.21 AC
116-3
5.89 AC
116-22
5.82 AC
116-20
2.11 AC
116-21
2.7 AC
116-19
1.4 AC
116-18
1.35 A
116-7
116-8
116-9
116-6
116-5
116-4
116-2
116-1
116 B
116 C
HARRISON LANE
BROWN ROAD
119A-1
119A-2
119A-3
119C
1.23 AC
117A
118
117
19.7 AC
120
11 AC
119
44 AC
121A
122-1
122-2
122-3
122-4
122-5
122A
122
119.98 AC
123
RIVER
POINT
ROAD

5/2005

RECEIVED 12-23-10

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
PERMIT BY RULE NOTIFICATION FORM
(For use with DEP Regulation, Chapter 305)

TOWN COPY

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN *BLACK INK ONLY*

Name of Applicant: (owner)	Town of Wiscasset	Applicant Mailing Address:	51 Bath Rd
Town/City:	Wiscasset	State:	Me.
Zip Code: 04578	Daytime Telephone No: (include area code) 207-882-8200 x 109	Project Location: (town)	Wiscasset
County: Lincoln	Map #: R-05 Lot #: 081	Name of Wetland or Waterbody:	None
Name of Agent: Rick Lang CEO/LPI		Agents Telephone No: (include area code)	207 882-8200 x 109
Detailed Directions to Site: Rt 1 & 218 Across from P.O. Take 218 North for 2.2 miles on Left. Go down driveway About 800' (182 Alna Rd)		UTM Northing: (if known)	UTM Easting: (if known)
Description of Project: Replace old wood bridge with 2' Culvert			
		Part of a larger project?	Yes X No

(CHECK ONE) This project: does ☐ does not ☒ involve work below mean low water.

I am filing notice of my intent to carry out work which meets the requirements for Permit By Rule (PBR) under DEP Rules, Chapter 305. I and my agents, if any, have read and will comply with all of the standards in the Sections checked below.

- ☐ Sec. (2) Act. Adjacent to Protected Natural Res.
- ☐ Sec. (3) Intake Pipes
- ☐ Sec. (4) Replacement of Structures
- ☐ Sec. (5) REPEALED
- ☐ Sec. (6) Movement of Rocks or Vegetation
- ☐ Sec. (7) Outfall Pipes
- ☐ Sec. (8) Shoreline stabilization
- ☐ Sec. (9) Utility Crossing
- ☒ Sec. (10) Stream Crossing
- ☐ Sec. (11) State Transportation Facilities
- ☐ Sec. (12) Restoration of Natural Areas
- ☐ Sec. (13) F&W Creation/Enhance/Water Quality Improvement
- ☐ Sec. (14) REPEALED
- ☐ Sec. (15) Public Boat Ramps
- ☐ Sec. (16) Coastal Sand Dune Projects
- ☐ Sec. (17) Transfers/Permit Extension
- ☐ Sec. (18) Maintenance Dredging

I authorize staff of the Departments of Environmental Protection, Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, and Marine Resources to access the project site for the purpose of determining compliance with the rules. I also understand that ***this permit is not valid until approved by the Department or 14 days after receipt by the Department, whichever is less.***

I have attached the following required submittals. **NOTIFICATION FORMS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT THE NECESSARY ATTACHMENTS:**

- ☐ ***Attach*** **a check for $55 (non-refundable) made payable to: "Treasurer, State of Maine".**
- ☐ ***Attach*** **a U.S.G.S. topo map or Maine Atlas & Gazetteer map with the project site clearly marked.**
- ☐ ***Attach*** **all other required submissions as outlined in the PBR Sections checked above.**

By signing this Notification Form, I represent that the project meets all applicability requirements and standards in the rule and that the applicant has sufficient title, right, or interest in the property where the activity takes place

Signature of Agent or Applicant:	CEO/LPI	Date:	11-19-2010

Keep a copy as a record of permit. Send the form with attachments via certified mail to the Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection at the appropriate regional office listed below. The DEP will send a copy to the Town Office as evidence of the DEP's receipt of notification. No further authorization by DEP will be issued after receipt of notice. Permits are valid for two years. **Work carried out in violation of any standard is subject to enforcement action.**

AUGUSTA DEP	PORTLAND DEP	BANGOR DEP	PRESQUE ISLE DEP
STATE HOUSE STATION 17	312 CANCO ROAD	106 HOGAN ROAD	1235 CENTRAL DRIVE
AUGUSTA, ME 04333-0017	PORTLAND, ME 04103	BANGOR, ME 04401	PRESQUE ISLE, ME 04769
(207)287-2111	(207)822-6300	(207)941-4570	(207)764-0477

OFFICE USE ONLY	Ck.# 34209	Date 12/9/10	Staff CCabot	Staff	After Photos
PBR # 51633	FP $65.00		Acc. Date 12/16/10	Def. Date	

DEPLW0309-I2005

Sue Varney

From: Dennis Jumper <sjlawdennis@myfairpoint.net>
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2011 11:17 AM
To: 'Sue Varney'
Cc: 'Lang, Rick'
Subject: Hart property

Hi Sue:

I went back through my Hart files and cannot find anything to explain the discrepancy between the acreage stated in the deed to Julia and the acreage stated on the tax map. However, my title work only went back to 1959 when Julia (and her then husband) acquired the property from Winnifred Rice. That deed stated that the two lots had a total area of 49 acres. Interestingly that is just about the size on the tax map of the former Hart property and the abutting lot #83.

In the deed from Rice to Hart, Mrs. Rice states that she acquired the property under the will of a Massachusetts resident. It is quite possible that the description in the deed is an old description that did not take into account one or more out-conveyances over time.

Dennis

Mon ✓
911 ✓
Card ✓
Jim ✓

Bk 4355 Pg150 #11887
12-20-2010 @ 02:40p

D

STATE OF MAINE
Lincoln, ss.

DISTRICT COURT
District Six
Division of Lincoln
Civil Action
Docket No. RE-10-31

R-5-81
#700

THE INHABITANTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF WISCASSET,

Plaintiff

vs.

CONSTANCE E. HEILMAN,
and
SUSAN FRENCH,
and
PRESTON F. HART,
and
THE FIRST, N.A. (formerly First National Bank of Damariscotta),
and
STATE OF MAINE
and
RJM ACQUISITIONS, LLC,
and
THEIR HEIRS, LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES, DEVISEES, ASSIGNS, TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY, DISSEIZORS, CREDITORS, LIENORS AND GRANTEES AND ANY AND ALL OTHER PERSONS UNASCERTAINED OR NOT IN BEING OR UNKNOWN OR OUT OF THE STATE OF MAINE AND ALL OTHER PERSONS WHOMSOEVER WHO MAY CLAIM ANY RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST OR ESTATE, LEGAL OR EQUITABLE, IN THE WITHIN DESCRIBED REAL ESTATE BY AND THROUGH ANY OF THE AFORESAID PARTIES,

Defendants

JUDGMENT

Delete Acct # 701 Also
Ck to see if any others
on this lot.
Mon'd out ✓

The Clerk shall enter the following in the docket:

The Judgment dated 11-3, 2010 is incorporated in the docket by reference. This entry is made in accordance with M.R.C.P. Rule 79 (a) at the specific direction of the Court.

Dated: 11-3-10

Patricia G Worth
Judge, District Court

A True Copy Attest:
Kelly Cluff
Clerk

Received
LINCOLN COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS
REBECCA S. WOTTON, REGISTER

entitled to the relief it requests as a matter of law. Judgment is therefore rendered for Plaintiff as follows:

1. Plaintiff, Inhabitants of the Municipality of Wiscasset, as against Constance E. Heilman, Susan French, Preston F. Hart, State of Maine, The First, N.A. (formerly, First National Bank of Damariscotta), RJM Acquisitions, LLC, and their heirs, legal representatives, devisees, assigns, trustees in bankruptcy, disseizors, creditors, lienors, and grantees, and any and all other persons unascertained or not in being or unknown or out of the State of Maine, and all other persons whomsoever who may claim any right, title, interest or estate, legal or equitable, in the within described real estate by and through any of the aforesaid parties, is the owner in fee simple, and is entitled to quiet and peaceful possession of, the following described land and real estate:

Wiscasset Tax Map R-5, Lot 81:

Two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Wiscasset, Lincoln County and State of Maine, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Lot 1 – BEGINNING at the County Road leading from Wiscasset to Alna at land formerly of Abiel Wood, deceased; thence Northwest by land last named to the Westerly corner of land conveyed to Barker Neal by Jesse Munsey, by deed dated Jan. 25, 1828; thence Northeast 42 rods; thence Southeast 80 rods; thence Southwest 28 rods; thence Southeast about 144 rods to land formerly of Wilmot Wood, deceased; thence Southwest by land last named 9 ½ rods; thence Southeast by land named last 18 rods to the road aforesaid, and thence Southwesterly by said road to the bounds begun at. Containing 34 acres, more or less.

Lot 2 – Bounded Southerly by land formerly in possession of Alfred West; Northerly by land formerly of William Jackson; Westerly by land formerly of Alfred West and Easterly by the new road to Alna. Containing 15 acres, more or less.

The Defendants named herein, and any person claiming under any Defendant, is permanently enjoined, restrained and barred from asserting any claim or interest in or to the above-described real estate or any portion thereof.

2. A copy of this Judgment, when recorded in the Lincoln County Registry of Deeds, shall have the effect of a quitclaim deed of the above-described premises from all of the Defendants named or described herein to Plaintiff.

The Clerk shall enter the following in the docket:

The Judgment dated 11-3, 2010 is incorporated in the docket by reference. This entry is made in accordance with M.R.C.P. Rule 79 (a) at the specific direction of the Court.

Dated: 11-3-10

Patricia Gwynn

Judge, District Court

A True Copy Attest:

Kelly Cluff

Clerk

Received
LINCOLN COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS
REBECCA S. WOTTON, REGISTER

Town of Wiscasset

June 23, 2011

Dear Hangar Owner:

This letter serves as notice that the town of Wiscasset, owner and sponsor of the Wiscasset Municipal Airport, has applied for two federal grants to fund three separate projects under the Airport Improvement Program (AIP). The following briefly describes the three projects.

Airport Master Plan Update

An airport master plan is a comprehensive study of an airport that describes the short-, medium-, and long-term development plans to meet future aviation activity. The current plan for Wiscasset was prepared in 2002. Among other things, this update will look at the whole airport infrastructure to determine if any safety or capacity issues need to be corrected; if a longer runway is necessary, and if so, how long and how would it be accomplished; is there sufficient apron and hangar space, if not, how much is required and how and where would they be constructed.

The timing of this update came at a critical point in KIWI's future because of two events. First, how does the conversion of Naval Air Station Brunswick into a civilian airport impact Wiscasset? Second, what impact will the Texas Flying Legends have on IWI? Both questions, along with others are being studied and will impact how this facility looks in the next 5, 10 and 20 years. One extremely important piece of data we need to collect is to ensure we have an accurate list of every aircraft based at Wiscasset. We ask that you complete the attached form.

It's important to note that a Planning Advisory Committee (PAC) was formed to oversee this project. The PAC is made up of key members of both the town and aviation community as well as others directly or indirectly impacted by the airport. The PAC includes aircraft and hangar owners, selectman, business owners, abutting landowners, and residents from other communities. Documents prepared for this project are posted on the town's website at www.wiscasset.org/departments/municipal_airport. If you would like to be notified of future meetings, please check the box on the attached form.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

The SWPPP is a federal and state mandated document under the state's multisector industrial stormwater program. This program requires that some steps be taken to address stormwater discharges from both existing and new industrial sites (including airports). Stormwater associated with industrial activities may come into contact with any number of

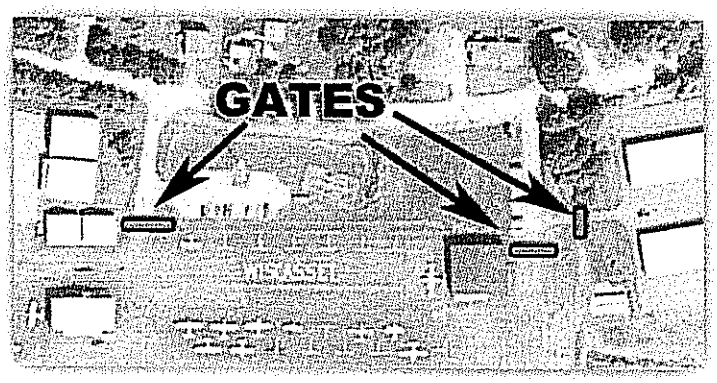
harmful pollutants including toxic metals, oil, grease, de-icing salts, and other chemicals. Activities such as storage and material handling can also add pollution to runoff. Polluted stormwater runoff flows into Maine's lakes, streams, estuaries, wetlands and other waterbodies. The primary requirement of the multisector is the development and use of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP or stormwater plan).

Private hangars on the airport will NOT be inventoried, however, areas around each hangar will be inspected to study water flowage routes between hangars and collection areas (ditches, catch basins, etc.). Accordingly, you are asked to ensure hazardous materials, if stored, are done so in quantities and in containers consistent with your lease agreement with the town.

Fence and Gate Project

This project involves the installation of additional sections of fence and manual sliding gates on the airport's west end and away from all hangar areas, and the installation of electronic gates in the hangar and FBO area. The latter is of importance to you because it will affect who is allowed on the airport operating area and how you enter the airport.

The intent of this project is to control the flow of vehicles on the airport in an effort to improve safety and security. We have way too many non-pilots, visitors, tourists, etc., driving onto the airport for a variety of reasons. This problem was noted by the FAA and state during recent visits and this system is the first, and hopefully last step necessary to curb this problem before it gets out of hand.



Three electronic gates will be installed at the locations shown on the Figure to the right. The gates will be a vertical pivot type with an electronic control unit on the entrance side that must be activated before the gate will open. Exit will be via a pressure switch that will automatically open the gate.

We have carefully designed this system to be user friendly and minimally intrusive, while making it aesthetically pleasing with no additional chain link fence in the hangar/FBO area. In fact, the gate system just described will make use of existing fence and the addition of large boulders in lieu of fence.

Upon request, each hangar owner will receive a magnetic proximity card. Cards will be assigned to hangar lessors only and may require a security deposit (to be determined). Access by those who do not want a security card or those not eligible will be via a keypad code (code to be determined). In other words, the electronic control unit will accept either a proximity card or keypad entry code. Again, the purpose of this system is to keep non-aviators off the airport while permitting authorized users the same access as always.

To ensure the town is prepared for the fence/gate project, we are asking each hangar lessee to complete the attached form and return it to the town in the envelope provided. Please return the form not later than July 31 of this year.

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions, comments, or concerns. I can be reached by phone at (207) 504-2357 or via email at kiwimanager@roadrunner.com.

Sincerely,

Ervin Deck
Airport Manager

Wiscasset Municipal Airport
Hangar Owner Information Form

50 YEARS
1961 - 2011

SECTION 1 - TITLED HANGAR OWNER

Name: _____

Address: _____

Town: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Do you lease your hangar to another person/organization? ☐ No (skip Section 2) ☐ Yes (continue)

SECTION 2 – HANGAR SUB LESSEE

Name: _____

Address: _____

Town: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

SECTION 3 – AIRCRAFT STORAGE INFORMATION

Please list all aircraft stored in this hangar

Registration #	Do you own this aircraft?	
N _____	☐Yes	☐ No
N _____	☐Yes	☐ No
N _____	☐Yes	☐ No
N _____	☐Yes	☐ No

SECTION 4 - MISCELLANEOUS

How do you prefer to gain access to the airport? ☐ Proximity Card ☐ Keypad Code Entry

Would you like to be notified of upcoming Airport Master Plan Meetings? ☐ No ☐ Yes

Please return this form to by July 31 to: Airport Manager, 51 Bath Road, Wiscasset, ME 04578 or drop it off at the FBO Office.

Hangar #		LastName	FirstName	Address1	City	State	ZipCode
		Soule	Raymond	233 West Alna Rd	Wiscasset	ME	04578
		Williams	Steve	320 Robinhood Rd	Georgetown	ME	04548
		Jackson	W. R.	55 Burbank Lane	Yarmouth	ME	04096
		Residual Ventures, LLC		599 West Putnam Ave	Greenwich	CT	06830
		Reese	Lisa	320 Robinhood Rd	Georgetown	ME	04548
		Boudin, Jr.	Kenneth	166 Alna Rd	Wiscasset	ME	04578
		Crute	Lawrence	39 Henry Rd	Georgetown	ME	04548
		Morse & Company, Inc.		25188 Marion Ave	Punta Gorda	FL	33950
		Baldwin	Johnathan B.	10 Sunrise Rd	E Boothbay	ME	04544
		Albert	Gene	33 Old Windy Bush Rd	New Hope	PA	18938
		LLC	Falvey	PO Box 268	Phippsburg	ME	04562
		LLC	Moby DIP	1416 West Ave	Beach Haven	NJ	08008
		Rink	Douglas B.	27 Delano Rd	Woolwich	ME	04579
		Jorgensen	Jenny	146 Shoal Cove	West Bath	ME	04530
		Husson	Letty S	8 Ridge Rd	Georgetown	ME	04548
		Olson	James	816 West Neck Rd	Nobleboro	ME	04555
		DeLong	Scott R.	44 Teal La	Bowdoinham	ME	04008
		Stapp	David	96 Chewonki Neck Rd	Wiscasset	ME	04578

2 [TYPE THE DOCUMENT TITLE]

		Harris	John C	45 Thompson Inn Rd	S. Bristol	ME	04568
		Thompson	Eric D	23 Haines Rd	Norristown	PA	19401
		Club	KIWI Hangar	96 Chewonki Neck Rd	Wiscasset	ME	04578
		Sarezky	Michael	35 Sturges Ridge Rd	Wilton	CT	06897
		Knobil	Nicholas	463 Ridge Rd	Bowdoinham	ME	04008
		Long	Ella	5 Watch Tower Rd	Darien	CT	06820
		Davis	Thomas B	86 Wolf Pond Rd	Woolwich	ME	04579
		Gregory	Scott	412 Old Bath Rd	Brunswick	ME	04011
		Hewitt	David	74 Lincoln Lane	Newcastle	ME	04553

Maine Municipal Association
60 COMMUNITY DRIVE
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330-9486
(207) 623-8428
www.memun.org

TO: Key Municipal Officials of MMA Member Cities, Towns and Plantations

FROM: Mark Green, MMA President
Town Manager, Town of Sanford

DATE: July 5, 2011

SUBJECT: MMA Annual Election - Vice President and Executive Committee Members

Deadline: Friday, August 12, 2011 by 12:00 noon

Each year member municipalities have an opportunity to vote on the election of the proposed MMA Vice President and municipal officials to serve on the MMA Executive Committee. A five-member Nominating Committee is appointed to review nominations submitted by municipal officials and conduct interviews with those municipal officials qualifying and interested in serving as the MMA Vice President. The MMA Nominating Committee completed its task to put forth a Proposed Slate of Nominees for 2012. This information was mailed to member municipalities along with information on the petition process as established in the MMA Bylaws. ***It is now time for each member municipality to cast its vote.***

Enclosed you will find the MMA Voting Ballot which includes the Slate of Nominees to serve on the MMA Executive Committee as proposed by the MMA Nominating Committee. There were no municipal officials nominated by petition. A brief biographical sketch on each nominee listed on the MMA Voting Ballot is enclosed for your reference.

The MMA Voting Ballot must be signed by a majority of the municipal officers or a municipal official designated by a majority of the municipal officers, and received by the Maine Municipal Association as noted above. We have enclosed a self-addressed self-stamped envelope for your convenience. The MMA Voting Ballots will be counted and the election results confirmed under my direction as President of the Association.

Election results will be available by contacting the MMA Executive Office or by visiting the MMA website at www.memun.org on Friday, August 12, after 4:00 p.m. A formal announcement of the election results will be made at the MMA Annual Business Meeting being held ***Thursday, October 6, at 8:00 a.m., at the Augusta Civic Center.*** Newly elected Executive Committee members will be introduced at the MMA Annual Business Meeting and formally take office on January 1, 2012.

If you have any questions on this information or the election process, please contact Theresa Chavarie at 1-800-452-8786 or in the Augusta area at 623-8428, or by e-mail at tchavarie@memun.org. Thank you.

MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION
VOTING BALLOT

Election of Vice President and Executive Committee Members
Deadline for Receipt of Voting Ballots – 12:00 noon on Friday, August 12, 2011

VICE-PRESIDENT - 1 YEAR TERM — **Vote for One**

Proposed by MMA Nominating Committee:

Stephan Bunker, Chair of Selectmen, Town of Farmington ☐

DIRECTORS - 3 YEAR TERM — **Vote for Three**

Proposed by MMA Nominating Committee:

Errol "Abe" Additon, Selectman, Town of Leeds ☐

Beurmond Banville, Selectman, Town of Saint Agatha ☐

Laurie Smith, Town Manager, Town of Wiscasset ☐

PLEASE NOTE: The Voting Ballot may be cast by a majority of the municipal officers, or a municipal official designated by a majority of the municipal officers of each Municipal member.

Date: _____ **Municipality:** _____

Signed by a Municipal Official designated by a majority of Municipal Officers:

Print Name: _____ Signature: _____
Position: _____

OR Signed by a Majority of Municipal Officers **Current # of Municipal Officers:** _____

Print Names: Signatures:

MMA Annual Election
Maine Municipal Association
60 Community Drive
Augusta, Maine 04330
FAX: (207) 626-3358 or 626-5947

MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
PROPOSED SLATE OF NOMINEES FOR 2012

MMA VICE PRESIDENT (1-Year Term)

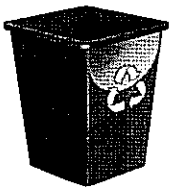
STEPHAN BUNKER

- 40 +years in public sector @ federal/military, state, county and municipal levels
- Selectman, Town of Farmington, chairman (20 + yrs, last 4 1/2 years)
- Maine Municipal Association Executive Committee, Member (2007 – present)
- Maine Municipal Association Strategic & Finance Committee (2008, present)
- Maine Municipal Association Property & Casualty Pool Board of Directors, Member (2007 – present)
- Maine Municipal Association Workers Compensation Fund Board of Trustees, Member (2007 – present)
- Member, Franklin County Elected Officials Association
- Current Member, Franklin County Budget Committee (8 + years)
- Past Member, Citizen's Budget Committee, (10 yrs) 5 as Chairman
- Past Member, SAD#9/SAD#58 School Consolidation Planning Committee
- Current member, Farmington Fire & Rescue Department (30 + years)
- Past President, Franklin County Firefighters Association
- Governor Appointee, Maine Fire Protection Services Commission (6 + yrs)
- Adjunct Instructor – Maine Fire Training & Education, SMCC (25 yrs)
- 2009 "9-1-1 Trainer of the Year" awarded by Association of Public Safety Communications Officials, International
- Active duty, US Army Military Police Specialist, K-9s (3 yrs)
- US Coast Guard Reserves, Environmental protection & maritime casualty investigations, retired as Lt. Commander (23 yrs)
- Former Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (10 years)
- Police Officer, Town of Farmington PD (1972-74) full time
- Staff, Maine Criminal Justice Academy – Waterville (4 years)
- Juvenile Crisis Counselor, SAD # 9 Farmington (2 years)
- Emergency Dispatch/Corrections Supervisor, Franklin County (3 years)
- Executive Director, Maine Sheriffs Association, (3 years)
- Masters in Adult Education, University of Maine, Orono (1977)
- Bachelors of Science in Criminal Justice, minor in Sociology, University of Maine, Orono (1974)
- Associate Degree, Law Enforcement Technology, Southern Maine Technical College (1972)
- Maine Criminal Justice Academy Certifications – Corrections Officer, Reserve Officer, Instructor
- Maine Fire Service Training & Education Certifications – Fire Fighter Levels I & II, Instructor, Fire Officer
- William Twarog Memorial- State Government Manager of the Year (1994)

MMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS (Three 3-Year Terms)

ERROL "ABE" ADDITON

- Selectman, Town of Leeds (1998 - present)
- Maine Municipal Association Executive Committee, Member (2007 – present)
- Maine Municipal Association Strategic & Finance Committee (2008, present)
- Maine Municipal Association Property & Casualty Pool Board of Directors, Member (2007 – present)
- Maine Municipal Association Workers Compensation Fund Board of Trustees, Member (2007 – present)
- Maine Municipal Association Legislative Policy Committee, Member (2006 – present)
- MMA Legislative Policy Committee -- Rural-Urban Subcommittee (2006)



WISCASSET REGIONAL TRANSFER STATION

Recycling Program

Remember: Please make sure containers are rinsed and free of food.

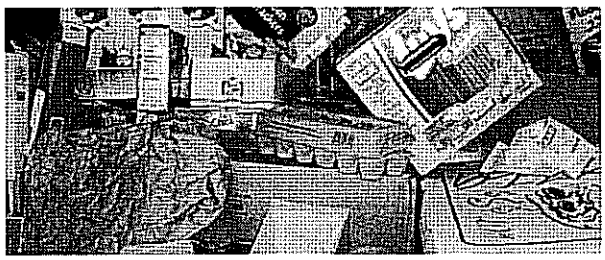
Please sort materials as follows: ***(see reverse side of flyer for location of bins)***

1. Single Stream Bins

Newspapers, Direct Mail/Envelopes (all types), Paper (all colors, staples/paperclips are ok), Milk/Juice Cartons, Plastic Bottles and containers Numbered 1-7 Soda/Juice/Water Bottles (glass or plastic), Milk Jugs, Bleach/Detergent Bottles, Shampoo Bottles, Food Containers (cottage cheese/margarine/yogurt), Glass Bottles/Jars (any color), Aluminum (pie plates/trays/foil), Metal Cans (tin/steel/aluminum).

**Acceptable Rigid Plastics* *- 1 and 5 gallon buckets WITH handle attached, Milk/Soda crates, Laundry Baskets, Plastic Trash Bins (up to 35 gallon), Plastic Toys, Landscape Trays, Plastic Plant Pots, Kitty Litter Buckets, Child size rigid pools.

2. Cardboard Bin



All corrugated Cardboard/Brown Paper Bags, and Paperboard cereal/shoeboxes.

3. Books

Hard cover / Soft cover books, Magazines, Catalogs, and Telephone Books.

NOT INCLUDED **These items should go into the trash.**

No plastic bags/film, plastic grocery bags, stretch wrap, styrofoam.

No foam packaging, ceramics, window glass, mirrors, light bulbs, dishes, hard brittle plastic is not acceptable (i.e. monitor, keyboards, some children's toys).

*lightbulbs and batteries have special rules – please see attendant!

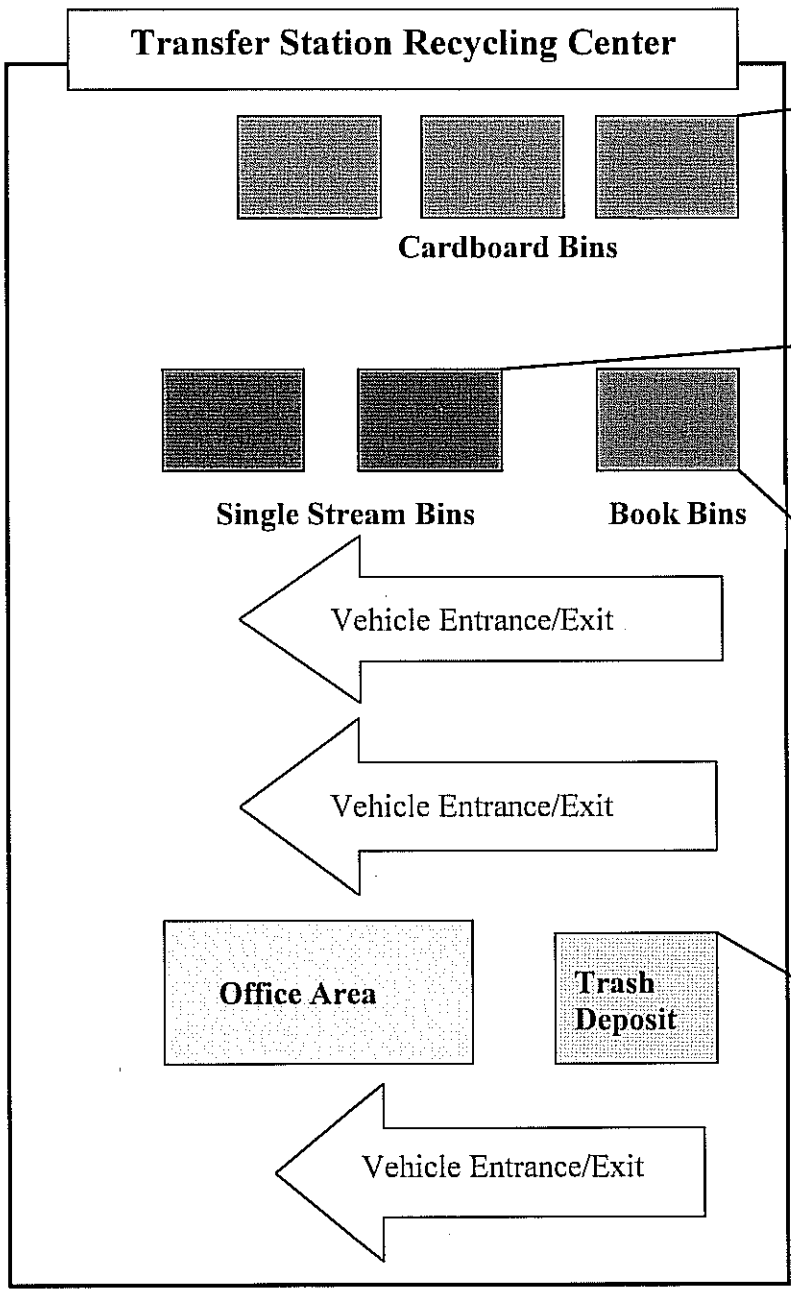
For more information on Recycling, please contact the Wiscasset Regional Transfer Station at 882-8231.

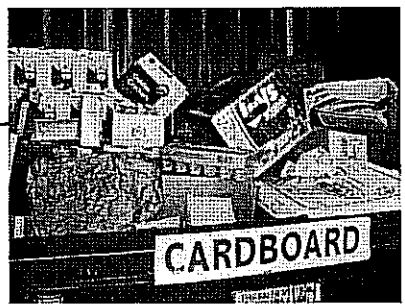
Transfer Station Hours:	Tues., Thurs., Fri., & Sat.	8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
	Wednesday	10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

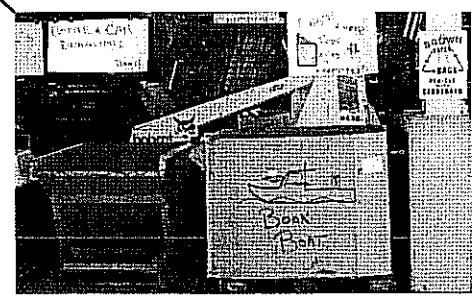
Recycling saves $$ and the environment!

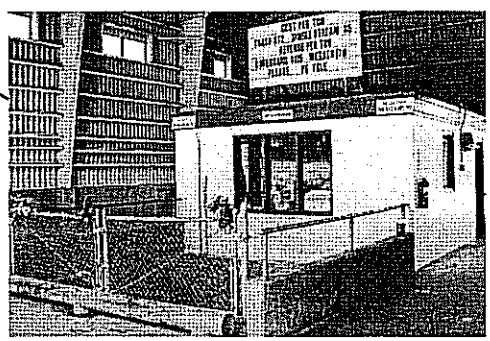
REUSE
REDUCE
RECYCLE

The Town of Wiscasset wants you to help do your part to lower transfer station operating costs. In 2010 we recycled 250 tons. Did you know for every ton of material that is recycled we save about $65? For this reason the Town passed a mandatory recycling ordinance. Starting October 1, 2011 any individual or business that does not recycle will pay a penalty of $2.00 per bag. Luckily recycling is easy, please do your part and recycle.









RESOLUTION

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

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

And whereas, this multi-jurisdictional county of 18 towns, one plantation and a portion of Maine's Unorganized Territory is committed to the mitigation goals and measures as presented in this plan;

Therefore the Boards of Selectmen of 18 Incorporated Towns and one plantation hereby adopt the 2011 Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

Therefore, Lincoln County, acting on behalf of its one unorganized gore hereby adopts the 2011 Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Authorizing Signatures

Town of _____

Name	Position	Date
Name	Position	Date
Name	Position	Date
Name	Position	Date

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
FOR
LINCOLN COUNTY, MAINE

Pemaquid Point, August, 2009. Photo by Larry Omland, EMA Director, Edgecomb

Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency
30 Bath Road
Wiscasset, Maine 04578

June, 2011

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan
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APPENDIX

1. INTRODUCTION

Understanding that the Local Mitigation Plan requirements in §201.6 of the Interim Final Rule applies to local jurisdictions, the County of Lincoln, State of Maine decided to complete a multi-jurisdictional mitigation plan to include and incorporate each of its member towns. This is due to the fact that the majority of these communities are too small to complete such an undertaking on their own. This county-wide mitigation planning effort encouraged agencies at all levels, local residents, businesses, and the non-profit sector to participate in the mitigation planning and implementation process. This broader public participation enabled the development of mitigation measures that are supported by these various stakeholders and reflects the need of the county-wide community.

The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan includes the following sections:

- Prerequisites
- Planning Process
- Risk Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Maintenance Procedures

Setting

Lincoln County in the State of Maine, displays the scenic beauty of the Maine coast as well as the lush Maine forests and farmlands of the inland hills, yielding harvests both cultivated and wild.

Size

The County contains 699.81 square miles, 65% land surface (455.99 square miles) and 35% water. This results in a population density of 73.7 people per square mile. There are no U.S. Census designated Metropolitan areas in the County.

County Government

The County government contains the County Sheriff's Department and County Jail, County Clerk's Office, County Treasurer's Office, Registrar of Deeds, Probate Judge, Assistant District Attorney, and the Emergency Management Office. The municipalities are responsible for Tax Collection, Clerk's Office, Road Maintenance and Snow Removal, Refuse Collection, Land Use Planning, Code Enforcement, Animal Control, Fire Protection, and Cemetery Maintenance.

Local Government

There are several different kinds of government in Lincoln County. The following summary is based in part on the Maine Municipal Association's report "Local Government in Maine."

Cities. There are no cities in Lincoln County. All cities in Maine have local charters granted by the Maine Legislature that provide for a representative form of government - meaning they have a city council that serves as the legislative body. The city council is elected by and answerable to the citizens. The office of mayor varies considerably from city to city, with only a few acting as chief executive officer. Some mayors are elected by the vote of the people, while others are elected by a vote of their fellow councilors.

Towns. There are eighteen incorporated towns in Lincoln County. Towns remain the cornerstone of local government. A Maine community becomes a town when it is incorporated by a special act of the legislature. At that time, it is given certain privileges and responsibilities. Under Home Rule, towns may take any action or change their form of government in any way not denied or precluded by state or federal law. The voters of the town constitute its legislative body. Day-to-day governance of towns has expanded from the original board of selectmen to include town managers, town councils, budget committees, municipal departments and various professional managers. In a small number of mostly larger towns, the council exerts legislative control without a town meeting. In others, a ballot vote is used to approve the budget rather than the open town meeting.

Plantations. There is one organized plantation in Lincoln County – Monhegan Island. Plantations are a type of local government unique to Maine. They originated with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and were at first intended to be a temporary government to help guide a community in changing from an unincorporated township to an incorporated town. In Maine, they have continued as a basic governmental unit in small rural areas. Plantations are typically rural, heavily forested, and sparsely populated. There is little demand in them for the full menu of public services provided in larger communities. Plantations are similar to towns in that voters at the annual meeting are the legislative body. During the meeting, assessors are elected to carry on the daily operation of government and function much as the selectmen in towns. Taxes are raised and appropriated and voters are registered. **Plantations do not have the powers granted to municipalities under Home Rule, and do not have the authority to enact ordinances.**

Townships/Unorganized territory. Maine is unique among eastern states in having half its land mass, or more than 10 million acres, in an Unorganized Territory. Most of it is in the northern and easternmost counties. There is no local, incorporated municipal government. Collectively, the unorganized territory has a population of 9,000 residents, which is 0.68 percent of the State's population.

Provision of services and property tax administration for the Unorganized Territory is shared among various State, County and local agencies. Law enforcement and public road maintenance is the County's responsibility. Taxes are paid to the State Property Tax division. The State's Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) establishes basic rules. Hibberts Gore is the only township in Lincoln County's portion of the Unorganized Territory. In the year 2000, only one person was living in Hibberts Gore.

Major Employers

The largest employers in the County are Lincoln County Health Care (Damariscotta & Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County Government (Wiscasset), and Master's Machine (Bremen).

Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Lincoln County had a population of 33,316 people in the year 2000. This is about the size of a small city (the City of Lewiston, Maine, had a population of 39,902). The inland portion of the County (north of Route 1) is very rural in nature, but there is a great deal of residential development south of Route 1 and along the immediate coast.

Population growth. For the past 40 years, Lincoln County has been growing approximately twice as fast as the State as whole. As shown in the table below, the County grew by about 25% between 1970 and 1980 (v. 13% for the State), 18% between 1980 and 1990 (v. 9% for the State), and 10% between 1990 and 2000 (v. 4% for the State).

Population of Lincoln County and Maine 1930-2000		
Year	**Lincoln County**	**Maine**
1930	15,498	797,423
1940	16,294	847,226
1950	18,004	914,950
1960	18,497	970,689
1970	20,537	992,048
1980	25,691	1,124,660
1990	30,357	1,227,928
2000	33,616	1,274,923
2009 (estimate)	34,576	1,316,456
1970-80 change	25%	13%
1980-90 change	18%	9%
1990-00 change	10%	4%

Source: U.S. Census

Population by town. The following table shows that Lincoln County is composed of 19 very small communities, the largest of which (Waldoboro) contains only 4,916 people.

Population of Lincoln County Municipalities						
Town/City	Year Round Population	Median Age	Density	Total Homes	Year Rd Homes	House hold Density
Alna	675	41	32.3	315	266	2.54
Boothbay	2,960	44.2	134.0	2,046	1,261	2.35
Boothbay Harbor	2,334	48.3	404.3	1,993	1,097	2.05
Bremen	782	46.4	47.4	598	327	2.39
Bristol	2,644	46.9	74.6	2,290	1,203	2.18
Damariscotta	2,041	48.0	164.4	1,151	942	2.06
Dresden	1,625	37.4	53.0	739	642	2.53
Edgecomb	1,090	43.9	60.3	572	466	2.34
Jefferson	2,388	40.1	45.3	1,427	945	2.52
Monhegan Plantation	75	48.5	87.5	177	46	1.63
Newcastle	1,748	44.8	60.3	880	724	2.37
Nobleboro	1,626	41.6	85.4	1,092	678	2.39
Somerville	509	40.6	23.3	286	202	2.52
South Bristol	897	51.5	68.0	932	410	2.19
Southport	684	52.8	127.0	912	331	2.07
Waldoboro	4,916	39.9	69.1	2,360	1,983	2.45
Westport Island	745	44.8	85.2	510	318	2.33
Whitefield	2,273	37.8	48.5	954	844	2.62
Wiscasset	3,603	39.2	146.5	1,612	1,472	2.43
Lincoln County	**33,616**	**42.6**	**73.7**	**20,849**	**14,157**	**2.35**

Source: U.S. Census

Seasonal Population. Lincoln County has a sizeable seasonal population. There are about 6,000 seasonal dwelling units, most of which are located south of Route 1. Assuming an average occupancy rate of four persons per household during the peak season (July and August), there would be an additional 24,000 people. Most of this population would be south of Route 1, thus more than doubling the population of some coastal communities and adding to the traffic congestion of Route 1.

Demographics. The following table shows key demographic characteristics for Lincoln County, the State of Maine and the U.S.

COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE - Lincoln County, State of Maine				
Measure	**2000 Lincoln**	**1990 Lincoln**	**2000 Maine**	**2000 USA**
Population				
Total Population	33,616	30,357	1,274,923	281,421,906
% White	98.5	99.1	96.9	62.6
% Black	0.2	0.0	0.5	12.3
% American Indian	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9
% Asian	0.4	0.0	0.7	3.6
% Hispanic Origin	0.5	0.5	0.7	12.5
Households				
Total Households	20,849	17,538	518,200	105,480,101
Household Units	14,158	11,968	651,901	115,904,641
Avg. Household Size	2.35	2.52	2.39	2.6
Income				
Median Household Income ($)	38,686	28,373	37,240	41,994
Persons below poverty, % 1997	10.1	9.6	10.9	12.4
Children below poverty, % 1997	12.8	10.2	13.0	16.1
Sex and Age				
Median Age, Total Population	42.6	—	38.6	35.3
% Female	51.2	51.3	51.3	50.9
% Male	48.8	48.7	48.7	49.1
% Under 5 Years	4.8	6.6	5.5	6.8
% 18 Years and over	77.3	74.9	76.4	74.3
% 65 Years and over	18.2	16.5	14.4	12.4
Population Density (sq. mi.)	73.7	66.6	41.3	79.6

Source: U.S. Census

2. PREREQUISITES

1. Adoption by the Local Governing Body	
Requirement §201.6(c)(5): (The local hazard mitigation plan shall include) documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g. City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council).	
Elements	A. Has the local governing body adopted (the) new or updated plan?
	B. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included for each participating jurisdiction?

Not Applicable. This Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan.

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.	
Elements	A. Does the new or updated plan indicate the specific jurisdictions represented in the plan?
	B. For each jurisdiction, has the local governing body adopted (the) new or updated plan?
	C. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included for each participating jurisdiction?

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

Alna
Boothbay
Boothbay Harbor
Bremen
Bristol
Damariscotta
Jefferson
Monhegan Island
Newcastle
South Bristol
Southport
Unorganized Territory (Hibberts Gore)
Waldoboro
Westport Island
Whitefield
Wiscasset

A copy of the resolution that will be adopted by each participating jurisdiction is shown on the next page. Lincoln County will adopt the resolution on behalf of the Unorganized Territory (Hibberts Gore).

RESOLUTION

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

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

And whereas, this multi-jurisdictional county of 18 towns, one plantation and a portion of Maine's Unorganized Territory is committed to the mitigation goals and measures as presented in this plan;

Therefore the Boards of Selectmen of 18 Incorporated Towns and one plantation hereby adopt the 2011 Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

Therefore, Lincoln County, acting on behalf of its one unorganized gore hereby adopts the 2011 Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Authorizing Signatures

Town of _____

Name	Position	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?

A. Documentation of local participation

Participation is documented in the Appendix. Each community's participation is summarized in the table below. Please note that for Monhegan Plantation, an island ten miles offshore, attendance at meetings would have required the extra time, cost, and coordination with ferry schedules and weather issues. Therefore, they relied heavily on "virtual participation" through email or phone conversations.

Summary of Local 2011 Participation

Jurisdictions	Meeting Attendance	Telephone Conversations	Response to Email Correspondence	Response to Surveys and Mailings	Projects
Lincoln County (and UT)	x	x	x		
Alna, Town of	x	x	x	x	x
Boothbay, Town of			x	x	x
Boothbay Harbor, Town of	x		x	x	x
Bremen, Town of			x	x	x
Bristol, Town of	x	x	x	x	x
Damariscotta, Town of	x	x	x	x	x
Dresden, Town of					x
Edgecomb, Town of		x			x
Jefferson, Town of			x	x	x
Monhegan Island, Plantation			x	x	x
Newcastle, Town of		x	x	x	x
Nobleboro, Town of					x
Somerville, Town of					x
South Bristol, Town of		x	x	x	x
Southport, Town of	x		x	x	x
Waldoboro, Town of	x		x	x	x
Westport, Town of	x	x	x	x	x
Whitefield, Town of	x		x	x	x
Wiscasset, Town of	x	x	x	x	x

B. Status of local participation.

Comparing past and present participation		
Jurisdictions	2005 Participation	2011 Participation
Lincoln County (and UT)	X	X
Alna, Town of	X	X
Boothbay, Town of	X	X
Boothbay Harbor, Town of	X	X
Bremen, Town of	X	X
Bristol, Town of	X	X
Damariscotta, Town of	X	X
Dresden, Town of	X	X
Edgecomb, Town of	X	X
Jefferson, Town of	X	X
Monhegan Island, Plantation	X	X
Newcastle, Town of	X	X
Nobleboro, Town of	X	X
Somerville, Town of	X	X
South Bristol, Town of	X	X
Southport, Town of	X	X
Waldoboro, Town of	X	X
Westport, Town of	X	X
Whitefield, Town of	X	X
Wiscasset, 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

The planning process included a series of meetings for local officials and mailings to all municipalities in the county. The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team meetings, reviews, and comments are described in the forms below. Additional meeting information can be found in the Appendix.

B. People who were involved in the planning process.

Staff level and consultant service: The Deputy EMA Director led the development of the plan at the staff levele, followed by careful review of the EMA Director. The Deputy Director was assisted by a consultant from the Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission in the drafting of the plan revision. Additional technical assistance was provided to the towns on updating and revising projects as needed by Jim Bruni of FEMA.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning team consisted of representatives from state, county, health, local businesses, and municipal governments. Technical assistance was provided by structural engineers, directors of public works, fire chiefs, local

contractors, public health consultants, cultural and historical organizations, and interested citizens. A table follows detailing participation and discipline.

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team		
Name	**Representing**	**Discipline**
Lynn Gilley Orne	County Commissioner	County Government
Tim Pellerin	Lincoln County EMA Director	County Government
Kimberley White-Kaiser	Lincoln County EMA Deputy Director	County Government
Robert Westrich	Lincoln County LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Commission Chair
Clayton Huntley	Lincoln Fire Chief's Association Chair	Fire Chief
Jessica Stevens	Monhegan Island	Public Works Director/EMA Deputy Director
Chief Deputy Ken Mason	Lincoln County Sherriff's	Law Enforcement
Roland Abbott	Wiscasset Ambulance	Emergency Medical Services
Andrew Eckman	Town of Bremen	Concerned Citizen
Becca Morin	Mobius Inc.	Functional Needs Advocate
Chris Cosette	Wiscasset Water & Sewer	Water/Sewer District
Dick McLean	Damariscotta Chair of Selectmen	Town Government
Roger Higgins	Westport Island	Local EMA Director/Engineer
Heidi Leinonen	Lincoln County EMA Planner	Cultural and Historical
Megan Melville	Lincoln County Health Care	E Preparedness Director
Norma Dreyfus, MD	Lincoln County Health Emergency Committee Chair	Retired Medical Doctor
Mike Leavitt	Maine Yankee	Environmental Officer
Bob Williams	Maine DEP	Control Officer
Jake Kaiser	LC ARES (pending)	HAM Radio

Each municipality participated in one of several areas to participate in the plans revision. Information on this plan was collected from surveys (Please see Appendix). Most of the municipalities filled out the information, which consisted of Planning and Development Information, Critical Infrastructure Inventories, and a listing of reoccurring disaster damage areas. Municipalities that could not complete the surveys were interviewed individually. Finally, every community had the opportunity to comment on the plan revision draft by public meetings after the Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan Committee completed their work.

C. How the public was given an opportunity to be heard.

The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee used press releases, newspaper notices, town mailings, vendor's website, and the County EMA website to provide the public opportunity to comment on the plan prior to final draft revision. Press releases, meeting notices, and website links may be found in the Appendix.

D. Opportunities for additional comments.

Additional comments could be made to the County EMA in person, by telephone, email, mail, completing the survey provided to communities, or on the County EMA website comments option. Opportunities for neighboring jurisdictions, agencies, businesses, academia, non profits, and other

interested parties were given notices in the form of press releases, and the County EMA website that detailed public meeting information.

E. Review and incorporation of existing plans and studies.

The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team reviewed the 2005 mitigation plan, the 2010 Draft State of Maine Hazard Mitigation Plan, and other county and community plans and incorporated information as appropriate. This plan revision may be incorporated into other plans, municipal and county budgets, and emergency operation plans once the plan revision is approved by FEMA and adopted by the communities of Lincoln County.

F. How the planning team reviewed and analyzed each section of the plan whether each section was revised.

Cover/Table of Contents: This section was revised with updated photos and repagination

1. Overview: This section reviewed for accuracy, Additions as indicated

2. Prerequisites: This section simplified and revised to reflect changes in Lincoln County EMA Office personnel.

3. Planning Process: This section revised to reflect new hazard mitigation planning team members, team meetings and public involvement opportunities were described.

4. Risk Assessment: Major revisions as indicated; new text in red; deletions shown by strike-outs

5. Mitigation Strategies: Major revisions as indicated; new text in red; deletions shown by strike-outs

6. Plan Maintenance Process: This section updated with access to newer forms of media for review and maintenance of the plan in the future.

Appendix: Documentation of the planning process.

This plan update was developed with input from:

- Information obtained from municipal comprehensive plans, municipal land use ordinances, and municipal capital improvement plans completed since the 2005 plan.
- Disasters declarations since the completion of the 2005 plan
- Discussions in the planning meetings
- Local Surveys returned by 75% of towns.
- The Lincoln County 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Discussions with surrounding counties
- The Draft State of Maine 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan Sections

All Sections:

For consistency within the required sections and for the ease of review against the Crosswalk, Maine Emergency Management required that all county plans use the same format. As a result, the sections of this update are reformatted. All new text is shown in the color red. Text from the 2005 plan remains in black ink. For a description of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team review of the draft sections, please see meeting notes in 4.A. Narrative Description of this section.

To facilitate FEMA approval of the plan, MEMA emailed suggested revisions and explained those suggestions in phone conversations and/or meetings with the County. This process was repeated until both the County and MEMA were satisfied with the draft sections met the FEMA requirements.

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

The Code of Federal Regulations, §201.6(c)(2) of the Rule outlines specific information that Lincoln County must consider when completing the risk assessment portion of this mitigation plan. Our local risk assessments provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction 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 the jurisdiction along with an analysis of the jurisdiction'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 the jurisdiction 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 includes the following eight subsections (the numbering system begins with 5 to correspond to numbered sections of the Code of Federal Regulations):

5. Identifying Hazards (#5 below)
6. Profiling Hazards (#6 below)
7. Assessing Vulnerability: (#7 below)
8. Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing repetitive loss properties (#8 below)
9. Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures (#9 below)
10. Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses (#10 below)
11. Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends (#11 below)
12. Multi-jurisdictional Risk Assessment (#12 below)

5. Identifying Hazards	
Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): (The risk assessment shall include a) description of the type, location and extent 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?

A. Description of All Natural Hazards potentially affecting Lincoln County

The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team identified several natural hazards that are addressed in the Lincoln County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. These hazards were identified through an extensive process that utilized input from the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team members (comprised of representatives from county, industry, infrastructure and municipal governments), public input via our website, public comments during Select Board meetings, researching past disaster declarations in Lincoln County, a review of current maps, and a risk assessment completed by the Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency in conjunction with the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team.

The following table identifies the natural hazards to be profiled as well as 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. However, although these disaster events were not profiled in the hazard mitigation plan, it does not certify that any of these events will not or could not occur and cause great damage. It was decided by the Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to keep our plan simple by only profiling the top four hazards.

Summary of All Natural Hazards Potentially Affecting Lincoln County		
Natural Hazard	**Determination of Applicability to Lincoln County**	**Comment**
Hazards Profiled in this Plan		
Flooding	Review of FIRM Maps Review of SLOSH Maps Input from residents Review of past disaster declarations Identification of repetitive losses Risk Assessment	Associated with the effects of spring runoff and coastal storms. Several repetitive loss properties and roadways are located in the County. The County contains two minor rivers and a number of streams and lakes.
Severe Summer Storms	Review of State Plan Review of County Plans Review of past County damages Discussion of changes in risks	In the last five years, the intensity of high wind and rain events appears to be increasing in the County.
Severe Winter Storms	Review of past disaster declarations Inputs from residents Risk assessment	Lincoln County is frequently hit with blizzards and "Northeaster" storms. Its coastal communities are often subject to ice storms.
Wildfire	Maine Forest Service records Inputs from residents Risk assessment	Much of the County is covered with forests. Wildfires have been numerous, though small, in the past.
Hazards not Profiled in this Plan		
Avalanche	Review of USGS Maps	There are no mountains in the County that hold large amounts of snow which could create avalanches.
Blight/ Infestation	Review of State Entomological Office historical records Inputs from residents Risk Assessments	Though the County is heavily dependent on its agricultural production, to include forestry, farming and fishing, there are no historical records of major damage to these products that have caused serious economic conditions.
Coastal Erosion	Input from State Planning Office Input from NRCS Input from Maine DEP Input from residents	The County is undergoing development pressure along the coast. Coastline stabilization measures have been implemented in the past year.
Dam Failure	Review of Historical Records Risk Assessment on page 17	There have been no dam failures in the history of the county that have caused major flooding or damages.
Drought	Review of State EMA records Review of NOAA records	Rainfall data doesn't show a serious problem. The drought effects have never been sufficient enough to create disaster conditions.
Earthquake	Review of Maine Geological Survey records	Although Earthquakes are common in Maine, no significant damaging movement has occurred in 20,000 years.

Natural Hazard	Determination of Applicability to Lincoln County	Comment
Epidemic	Review of Maine Dept of Human Services records	There have been no major outbreaks of disease that have caused serious harm in Lincoln County in many years.
Hurricanes	Review of past disaster declarations Input from residents Risk Assessment on page 17	The County is hit about every decade by a Category 1 hurricane. The primary damage is caused by high winds and flooding and these effects will be discussed under the severe summer storm Hazard.
Landslide	Review of Maine Geological Survey records	Landslides are not common in Lincoln County, though there was one in Rockland a few years ago.
Subsidence	Review of Maine Geological Survey records	There have been no known cases of subsidence in Lincoln County.
Tornado & Severe Wind Storms	Review of NWS records	On average, 1-2 tornadoes occur in the State of Maine each year, yet there have been no loss of life or major damages in many years. Neither have there been any recorded damages from microbursts or wind storms in Lincoln County.

The following table rates the natural hazards to be profiled.

Key to Rating

Severity of hazard

3	Severe:	Multiple deaths, mass casualties, or millions of dollars in damages
2.5	High:	Deaths or injuries; or $100,000s in damages
2	Moderate:	Single death or several injuries; or $10,000s in damages
1.5	Low:	Injuries; or $1,000s in damages
1	Slight:	No deaths, single injury; or $100s in damages

Likelihood of Hazard

A. Very Likely
B. Possible
C. Very unlikely

Rating of Hazards by Hazard Mitigation Planning Team				
Type of Hazard	**Potential Damages**	**Source of Information**	**Rating**	**Priority**
Flooding	Damages to structures in flood zones, bridges, culverts and roads	FEMA, MEMA Sources	3A	1
Severe Summer Storm	Damages to structures in flood zones, bridges, culverts and roads; downed power lines	FEMA, MEMA Sources	2.5A	2
Severe Winter Storm	Downed power lines, blocked roadways and heavy snow damage	FEMA, MEMA Sources	2A	3
Wildfire	Timber lost, homes lost, businesses lost	Maine Forest Service/ MEMA	2B	4

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?

FLOODING

Lincoln County is subject to coastal storm surge and flooding. There are three rivers located within the borders of Lincoln County. The Damariscotta River is bordered by the towns of Boothbay, Boothbay Harbor, Damariscotta, Edgecomb, Jefferson, Newcastle, Nobleboro and South Bristol. The Sheepscot River is bordered by the towns of Alna, Boothbay, Boothbay Harbor, Edgecomb, Newcastle, Southport, Westport Island, Whitefield and Wiscasset. The Medomak River is bordered ~~on~~ by the towns of Bremen and Waldoboro. There are no large dams on any of these rivers. The Damariscotta River has one small dam located in the town of Damariscotta. Flooding from the Damariscotta and Sheepscot rivers has occurred on several occasions in Lincoln County communities.

General Definition of Flooding. A temporary inundation of normally dry land as a result of: 1) the overflow of inland waters; and/or 2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source. Note: the nature of Lincoln County's geology and hydrology is such that flooding is usually fast rising but of short duration.

Types of Flooding in Lincoln County. There are several different types of potential flooding in Kennebec County:

- **Coastal Flooding.** The temporary inundation of beaches and other land areas by the sea, usually as a result of coastal storms. 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.
- **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.

A. Location of Flooding Hazard

The County EMA has reviewed the County's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and Flood Insurance Studies to compile a profile of the flooding hazard in the County. The EMA staff completed research on flooding history in the County and indicated this data on the GIS municipal base maps. The municipal base maps show the areas susceptible to potential flooding from coastal storms. This research indicated a clear picture of areas and structures most vulnerable to flooding.

The most susceptible communities to coastal flooding are the downtown district areas of Boothbay Harbor and the C1 commercial district of Boothbay. Furthermore, Westport Island and Southport could be cut off from the mainland when their bridges to the mainland become flooded.

B. Extent (Severity) of the Hazard

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, molds and mildew within structural components, and loss and interruption of business.

Flood damages to roads, bridges and ditches continue to be a common occurrence throughout Lincoln 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.

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 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 Lincoln 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.

Wave action generated by winter storms, particularly northeasters, is the most threatening cause of coastal flooding. The Patriot's Day storm that occurred on April 16, 2007, was a northeaster that caused significant damage throughout Lincoln County.

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 including the preparation of Hurricane Surge Inundation Maps by the US Army Corps of Engineers, and LIDAR mapping being undertaken the Maine Geological Survey for Lincoln County which will allow more detailed topographic maps to be prepared.

Dam failure risk. 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. There have been two dam failures in Lincoln County in recent years. In 2004, the Meadow Cove Dam in Boothbay breached, causing about $30,000 in damages. In 2005, during the April flooding events, the Sherman Lake Dam in Newcastle washed out, but no lives or buildings were lost.

Maine law, consistent with federal law, classifies the hazard potential of dams as High, Significant or Low. If they fail, 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.

Most Lincoln County dams are located at the outlets of lakes and ponds and are small in size. The State of Maine maintains an inventory and condition rating for all dams in the State. Based on a review of this inventory, there are 39 dams in Lincoln County, including five No Hazard dams, 25 Low Hazard Dams, and nine Significant Hazard Dams (there are no High Hazard Dams). The following table provides a summary of the Significant Hazard dams in Lincoln County.

Lincoln County Significant Hazard Dams

MEMA ID/H/S	Dam Name	City/Town	Dam Owner
00455	Appalachee Pond	Boothbay Harbor	Appalachee Village Assoc.
00454	Southport Water Supply	Southport	Southport
96163	Lower Great Brook	Damariscotta	Great Salt Bay Sanitary District
96162	Heart Pond	Damariscotta	Great Salt Bay Sanitary District
96164	East Branch	Damariscotta	Great Salt Bay Sanitary District
96165	Great Brook	Damariscotta	Great Salt Bay Sanitary District
00746	New Pond	Damariscotta	Great Salt Bay Sanitary District
?	Lobster Cove Meadow	Boothbay Harbor	?
00791	Merserve	Jefferson	Josiah Winchenbach

With respect to the significant hazard dams shown in the table, Boothbay Harbor, Damariscotta, Jefferson and Southport would be most at risk from a dam breach since release of impoundments of those dams could cause infrastructure damages, especially to downstream roads and bridges.

C. Previous Occurrences

The following table contains a summary of floods that have occurred in Lincoln County, as reflected primarily in Presidential Disaster Declarations.

Historical Summary of Major Flood Events in Lincoln County Since 1987			
Year	**Month**	**General Description**	**Presidential Disaster Declaration #**
1987	Apr 1	Major damage to homes, businesses, public buildings, sanitation facilities, erosion	FEMA 788
1993	Apr	Heavy rains, snow melt, road & culvert damage	FEMA 988
2005	Mar 29-May 3	Severe storms, flooding, snow melt & ice jams	FEMA 1591
2006	May 13	Flooding	FEMA 1691
2007	Apr 15-23	Severe storms and inland and coastal flooding	FEMA 1693
2008	Apr 28-May 4	Severe storms and flooding	FEMA 1755
2008	Dec 11-29	Severe winter storm and flooding	FEMA 1815
2009	June 18-Jul 9	Severe storms, flooding, landslides	FEMA 1852
2010	Feb 23-Mar 2	Severe winter storms and flooding	FEMA 1891

Source: FEMA website and MEMA records

Patriot's Day Storm, April 16, 2007. The Patriot's Day Storm of 2007 was the most damaging storm to hit Lincoln County in recent years. 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) 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 the tremendous amounts of damage seen during the storm (Gulf of Maine Ocean Observing System web site).

Flood Losses in Dollars by Municipality. The following table contains a summary of flood losses by Town for various Federal Disaster Declarations since 1987. The table includes only public assistance losses and does not include individual and business losses which can be substantial.

Historical Summary of Major Flood Events in Lincoln County Since 1987

	Flood Disaster #, Year, and Damages								
	#788 1987	#988 1993	#1591 2005	#1691 2007	#1693 2007	#1755 2008	#1815 2008	#1852 2009	#1891 2010
Alna	0	0	$30,149	0	$24,871	0	0	0	0
Boothbay	0	0	0	0	151,713	0	0	0	0
Boothbay Harbor	0	0	8,281	0	73,620	0	$61,045	0	$16,839
Bremen	0	0	5,455	$1,404	32,971	$10,255	10,942	0	15,882
Bristol	0	0	17,439	7,783	148,137	51,260	20,618	0	15,616
Damariscotta	0	0	0	0	38,394	12,399	4,149	0	2,327
Dresden	$4,325	0	18,893	0	34,355	0	6,270	$22,614	23,854
Edgecomb	0	0	0	0	98,908	37,839	20,476	65,882	35,379
Jefferson	0	$344,108	14,217	5,856	12,105	14,071	14,729	32,773	0
Monhegan Plantation	0	0	13,050	0	28,741	0	0	0	0
Newcastle	0	0	49,416	0	178,185	33,850	14,961	134,709	13,870
Nobleboro	0	0	10,878	0	4,472	0	18,892	0	8,455
Somerville	12,341	0	99,868	0	48,086	0	0	0	0
South Bristol	0	0	0	1,461	54,290	0	0	0	15,818
Southport	0	0	0	0	13,385	0	0	0	11,026
Waldoboro	17,305	0	0	24,466	78,128	96,706	135,558	22,151	31,472
Westport Island	0	0	32,970	0	18,682	0	9,842	0	36,389
Whitefield	0	0	50,853	0	55,144	17,820	0	0	0
Wiscasset	0	0	0	0	11,448	0	59,929	34,649	10,409
Lincoln County	**$33,971**	**$344,108**	**$351,467**	**$40,969**	**$1,105,635**	**$274,200**	**$377,411**	**$312,778**	**$250,880**

Source: Maine Emergency Management Agency

D. Probability of Occurrence

There are no probability studies available. However, it is expected that a major flood event will cause mostly road damage in Lincoln County at least once every ten years. Between 2005 and 2010, Lincoln County has sustained $2.7 million worth of flood damages as reflected in Presidential Disaster Declarations.

Severe Summer Storm Events

Severe summer storm damages typically involve downed overhead utility lines, flooding from heavy rains, debris in the roads, and often erosion, particularly along the immediate coast.

General Definition. Severe summer storm events are violent weather phenomenon producing winds, heavy rains, lightning and hail that can cause injuries and destruction of property, crops and livestock. Severe summer storms generally occur between June and early October.

Types of Severe Summer Storm Events. There are several different types of severe summer storms in Lincoln County:

- **Hurricane:** An intense tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center called the "eye." Lincoln County has not suffered a direct hit with a Category 1 or greater hurricane since 1954.
- **Tropical Storm:** An intense, tropical cyclone with wind speeds of less than 74 miles an hour. Tropical storms are very common in Lincoln County and sometimes are the result of hurricanes that lose strength by the time they get to the Maine coast.
- **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°F 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.
- **Microburst.** A small, extremely intense downdraft which descends to the ground creating strong wind divergence. Microburst's are typically limited to areas less than 2.5 miles across. This weather phenomenon is capable of producing damaging surface winds in excess of 100 mph. Generally, a microburst event will last no longer than 15 minutes.

A. Location of Severe Summer Storm Events

Lincoln County is subject to severe summer storm events. The entire County is very susceptible to severe coastal summer storms, especially from the very high winds that are involved in such a storm. The entire County is vulnerable to one or more severe summer storms each year, usually in the form of thunderstorms. Within Lincoln County, severe summer storms have the most impact on coastal shoreline areas including harbor areas. Erosion evidenced in Liincoln County has been principally the result of severe storms. The location of coastal erosion and landslides (though rare) is found in low-lying shoreline areas, where flooding can also often occur.

B. Extent (severity) of the Hazard

In the summer, southwest to southerly winds may become quite prevalent across Lincoln County. Southerly winds prevail along the coast during the summer months due to the frequent formation of sea breezes. Severe summer storms bring high winds that can fell trees and branches onto power lines, causing power and/or communication outages. Heavy rains often accompany thunderstorms

and can result in flash flooding or erosion. Hail can cause crop damage for farmers and backyard gardeners. Lightning strikes can start fires. Any of these weather events can cause personal injury or property damage.

The impact of summer storms in Lincoln County is usually restricted to flooding caused by the significant amounts of moisture these storms can carry, as well as high-wind damages to individual properties.

C. Previous Occurrences

The following table contains a summary of severe summer storms that have occurred in Lincoln County. Note: Flooding during the spring is often a result of snowmelt, which may be from winter storms.

Historical Summary of Severe Summer Storm Events in Lincoln County

Year	Incident Period	Description	FEMA Disaster Declaration #
1954	Sept 2 -15	Hurricane Edna	None
1954	Aug 25 - Sept 1	Hurricane Carol	None
1985	Sept 16 - Oct 2	Hurricane Gloria[1]	None
1991	Aug 16 - 20	Hurricane Bob[1]	None
1999	Sept 7 - 19	Hurricane Floyd[1]	None
2008	Apr 28-May 14	Severe Storms, Flooding	# 1755-DR[2]
2009	June 18–July 8	Severe Storms, Flooding, and Landslides	# 1852-DR[2]

[1] Tropical storm by the time it passed through Lincoln County. Of the hurricanes listed in this table, only Hurricane Edna hit Lincoln County directly. For the other hurricanes listed, heavy rain, winds and flooding occurred, but not at hurricane-strength levels.
[2] Flooding
Source: FEMA/MEMA

D. Probability of Occurrence

There are no probability studies available of summer storms. However, based on past experiences, the County can expect thunder and lightning every year.

It is expected that a severe summer storm will create damage in Lincoln County at least once every three years.

There have been no F2-5 tornados documented in Lincoln County since 1950. Historically, the probability of an F2-5 tornado is low and will not be considered further in the Plan.

Severe Winter Storm Events

Lincoln County is subject to severe winter storm events including "Northeaster" winter storms that include very high winds. The entire county is subject to major snowfall events, but the northern half of the county typically will receive greater snowfall amounts. The entire County can experience a major ice storm, as it did in January 1998.

The Gulf Stream follows a path up the eastern seaboard bringing major storms with it to the Gulf of Maine. Air streams containing much colder air flows down from Canada and collides with the Gulf Stream over the New England region. Three Federally-declared winter storm disaster have occurred since 1998.

General Definition. Severe winter weather conditions are distinguished by low temperatures, strong winds, and often large quantities of snow.

Types of Winter Storms in Lincoln County

- **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.
- **Heavy Snow Storm.** A snowfall of fifteen inches or more within 12 to 24 hours with sustained winds of less that 40 miles per hour which disrupts or slows transportation systems and public safety departments' response capability.
- **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 extra-tropical 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.

A. Location of Hazard

The entire County is subject to severe storms every winter.

B. Extent (Severity) of the Hazard

Winter storms in Lincoln County are now primarily ice storms that cause major power outages because of downed trees, and low land flooding of roads and buildings. It is not uncommon to see hurricane force winds that cause major damage to the forests and complicate efforts to restore electricity with debris in the roadways. Add driving rain in the months January and February to the high winds, and that will melt the snow pack quickly and precipitate the flooding of buildings and roads. The worst storm in the past decade occurred in January 1998 and caused over $291,000 in damage throughout the entire County. This storm, which nearly destroyed the electrical transmission system in the State of Maine, caused major damage to the forests, covered many roadways with debris and ice, and caused some exterior building damages.

C. Previous Occurrences

The following is a summary of some of the most severe winter storms in Lincoln County during the past 32 years.

Historical summary of Major Winter Storm Events in Lincoln County Since 1978			
Year	**Month**	**General Description**	**Presidential Declaration #**
1978	Jan 10	Rain/snow/ice	n.a.
1978	Mar 15	Ice jams and heavy rains	State Aid
1993	Mar 13, 14	Blizzard	FEMA 3099-EM
1998	Jan 5-25	"Great Ice Storm of "98"	FEMA 1198-DR
2001	Mar 5-31	Severe winter storm	FEMA 3164-EM
2003	12/17/02 to 6/1/03	Extreme winter weather; severe cold and frost	FEMA 1468-DR
2008	Dec 11	Severe winter storm and extreme cold	FEMA 3298-EM
2010	Feb 23-Mar 2	Severe winter storms and flooding	FEMA 1891-DR

The most severe winter storm was the ice storm of January, 1998, which caused over $291,000 in damages throughout the County. This was far less than in counties farther inland, but it was still significant. Below freezing temperatures, combined with record rainfall, contributed to a blanket of solid ice throughout central Maine. Most State government offices were closed, and innumerable businesses were forced to close and remain closed because of blocked roadways and power outages.

The following table provides a town-by-town summary of damages resulting from the ice storm of 1998. The table includes only public assistance losses and does not include individual and business losses which can be substantial.

Ice Storm of January, 1998 Town-by-Town Summary of Damages			
Alna	$3,135	Newcastle	$1,370
Boothbay	24,610	Nobleboro	5,948
Boothbay Harbor	10,473	Somerville	29,579
Bremen	1,942	South Bristol	0
Bristol	5,593	Southport	0
Damariscotta	8,969	Waldoboro	48,113
Dresden	30,449	Westport Island	4,933
Edgecomb	26,858	Whitefield	61,607
Jefferson	14,286	Wiscasset	13,990
Monhegan Plantation	$0	**Lincoln County**	**$291,855**

D. Probability of Occurrence

It is expected that a severe winter storm will create damage in Lincoln County at least once every three years.

WILDFIRE

Lincoln County is subject to wildfires. Nearly 80% of the County is forest land and the accessibility by vehicle to many areas is limited. A wildfire in October 1825 burned 3,000,000 acres in Maine and New Brunswick. The most severe wildfire in the State's recent history occurred in October of 1947. This fire burned 205,678 acres and caused 16 deaths. However, most of the damages were confined to Cumberland, Hancock, Oxford and York Counties.

All parts of the County could be subject to wildfires. However, the most northern portion of the county has the least accessibility to the productive forestland due to the lack of roads and development and the central and southern portion of the County has a larger number of homes and businesses within the Urban-Wildland Interface.

General Definition. A wildfire is a fire that burns vegetative cover such as grass, timber or slash. Wildfire is a natural phenomenon initially finding its origin in lightning. However, humans have become the greatest cause of wildfires in Lincoln County. There are two types of wildfires:

- Wildland fires are defined as those fires that burn vegetative cover: grass, brush, timber, or slash ;
- Wildland urban interface fires are created where homes meet with highly volatile forest fuels.

A. Location of Hazard

The Department of Conservation, Maine Forest Service Forest Protection Division tracks all reported fire occurrences in the State on an annual basis. These are coded by cause: campfire, children, debris burning – which can include backyard burning as well as the agricultural practice of "burning over" blueberry fields, incendiary (includes arson), lightning, machinery, miscellaneous, railroad and smoking. The number of fires by cause is shown on the next page, followed a town-by-town summary of fires.

B. Extent (Severity) of the Hazard

Well-distributed rainfall normally reduces forest fire risks, but seasonal variations, rapidly draining soils and unusually dry periods can induce major blazes. In addition, insect damage (such as the hemlock woolly adelgid and spruce budworm) diseases, severe weather, and residential and commercial developments in wooded areas greatly increase the potential for catastrophic fires. Over time, a considerable fuel supply can accumulate from the ignitable slash of some logging operations and/or from dead trees left standing on the forest floor after insect infestations.

Wildfire risk may have increased with the amount of winter high wind storms that Lincoln County has been experiencing in the last 10 years. Debris from these storms accumulates in forests and acts as kindling, further adding to the expected risk of a devastating fire for Lincoln County.

C. Previous Occurrences

Based on information obtained from the Maine Forest Service, there have been no major fires in Lincoln County in recent years. All of the wildfires known to have occurred were confined to relatively small land areas. The County has been hit with 61 wildfires from 2004 to 2009.

Lincoln County
Number of Fires by Cause, 2004 – 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Campfire	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Children	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
Debris	7	3	5	3	1	1	20
Incendiary	0	1	2	0	4	2	9
Lightning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery	7	1	0	1	2	0	11
Misc	3	0	2	0	2	1	8
Railroad	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Smoking	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**21**	**10**	**9**	**5**	**12**	**4**	**61**

Source: Maine Forest Service

(See also table on the next page for a town-by-town summary of wildfires that have occurred in Lincoln County since 2004. Note that all of the fires have been confined to relatively small acreages).

D. Probability of Occurrence

While probability studies have not been done, based on the historical record of fires, the Department of Conservation, Maine Forest Service Forest Protection Division anticipates that, on a state-wide basis, there will be between 600-700 low acreage fires (from all causes) each year (a low acreage fire is less than 500 acres).

It is expected that a major wildfire may cause major destruction in Lincoln County at least once every ten years. To date, no such destructive fire has occurred in Lincoln County.

Fires in Lincoln County 2004 – 2009 by Town by Year

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		TOTAL	
	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres
Alna	-	-0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Boothbay	1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.9
Boothbay Harbor	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	2	0.7
Bremen	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Bristol	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damariscotta	0	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	-	3	3.61	-	-	5	3.81
Dresden	1	0.2	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	3	1.45	-	-	6	2.85
Edgecomb	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	1	0.24	-	-	2	0.74
Jefferson	2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	3	3.5
Monhegan Plantation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle	4	0.18	1	16.3	1	0.25	2	3.15	-	-	-	-	8	19.88
Nobleboro	10	2.28	-	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2.28
Somerville	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.9	1	0.5	-	-	4	1.8
South Bristol	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	2	1.7
Southport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waldoboro	2	0.61	1	0	7	5.1	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	0.43	14	8.14
Westport Island	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	1	0.25	0	-	1	0.25
Whitefield	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Wiscasset	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	1	0.8	1	0.8
Lincoln County	21	9.07	10	18.4	9	5.75	5	5.05	12	8.35	4	1.93	61	48.55

Source: Maine Forest Service

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?

A. Vulnerability of Lincoln County to each Hazard

Flooding. Some of the County's most serious flooding has been has been in areas where there are residential and/or commercial structures including downtown district areas of Boothbay Harbor and the C1 commercial district of Boothbay. With the exception of the aforementioned areas, most of the developed areas in Lincoln County are located outside of designated flood plains, and are thus not very vulnerable to flooding. On the other hand, many parts of the County are very rural in nature, and are 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, even though these roads may not be in an identified flood plain. See also discussion of dam breach flooding on 4-10 and 4-11.

Severe Summer Storms. The entire County is vulnerable to thunderstorms, microbursts and high winds, especially from the very high winds that often accompany severe coastal summer storms. Heavy rains that often accompany such storms can erode vulnerable shoreland areas.

Severe Winter storms. Lincoln County's location in Northern New England places it in a high-risk area for winter storms. While the majority of winter storms in Lincoln County occur during the winter season of December through March, there are occasional winters storms in the late fall (November and early December) and in the spring (March – April). However, the severity of storms is typically most serious in January and February, with storms in the earlier and later parts of the seasons usually being of lesser magnitudes.

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 past experience, storms are most likely to occur overnight or during the morning, but afternoon storms are still somewhat likely.

A major ice storm of the severity that occurred in 1998 would impact nearly all of Lincoln County and threaten the overhead electric and telephone lines. Roads may be closed due to wash outs and debris in roads from trees and utility lines.

As noted earlier in this Assessment, Lincoln County has been included in several Presidential Disaster Declarations for winter storms. Lincoln County contains at-risk populations that could be impacted by a major winter storm. Lincoln County maintains a list of people who are at risk, and contacts them by phone during winter storms to see if they need any assistance.

Wildfires. Lincoln County is heavily forested, and is vulnerable to wildfires. However, all of the organized municipalities in Lincoln County are served by capable fire departments. The

Maine Forest Service has been very active in forest fire prevention activities, and, through meetings convened by the Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency, meets periodically with municipal fire chiefs on matters related to wildfire prevention and response activities.

B. Impacts of each hazard on Lincoln County

Flooding. In addition to damages to residential and commercial structures in some locations, the typical damages resulting from flooding in Lincoln County include damages to roads and their respective drainage systems. Historically, flood damages have included partial or complete road washouts, as well as severe erosion of roadside ditches, resulting in hazards to motorists if their vehicles go off the road. See also discussion of dam breach flooding on 4-10 and 4-11.

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

Severe Winter storms. The impacts of severe winter storms include road closures (and the subsequent inability of emergency vehicles to provide help), the loss of power for extended periods of time, high costs to local governments for snow removal/ice treatment efforts, and loss of income to businesses and individuals due to business closures.

Wildfires. The primary impacts include damages to homes located in the wildland-urban interface and loss of valuable timberland. A larger percentage of homes in rural towns are located in the wildland-urban interface than homes in village areas.

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?

Based on information obtained from the Maine State Planning Office, there are a number of repetitive loss properties in Lincoln County, as shown in the table below. In accordance with the Federal Privacy Act, the Maine State Planning Office will not disclose the addresses, owner names or claim information of these repetitive loss properties.

Lincoln County Repetitive Loss Properties				
Town/City	**Residential Structures**		**Non-Residential Structures**	
	# Properties	**# Losses**	**# Properties**	**# Losses**
Boothbay Harbor	-	-	1	6
Boothbay	1	2	1	2
Bristol	1	2	-	-
South Bristol	-	-	1	2

Source: Maine State Planning Office

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 existing 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 future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?

The Hazard Mitigation Plan identified existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located within the County and the hazards to which these facilities are susceptible. A critical facility is defined as a facility in either the public or private sector that provides essential products and services to the general public, is otherwise necessary to preserve the welfare and quality of life in the County, or fulfills important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

The critical facilities identified in Lincoln County are municipal offices, fire and police stations, post offices, town garages and sand/salt sheds, hospitals and clinics; electric and communication utilities; water and wastewater treatment facilities; hazardous material sites; and schools that have been identified as shelters.

The Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency used existing Maine GIS map data and a handheld GPS data collector to map and locate the county's critical facilities and determine which are most likely to be affected by hazards. The four hazards most likely to impact the County are flooding, severe summer storms, severe winter storm events, and wildfires. The analysis revealed the following:

A. Vulnerability of existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities

Flooding

One hospital and five bridges were identified as being located in the 100-year flood areas. The most likely flooding will come from coastal flooding occurring during a severe coastal storm or a Category 1 Hurricane.

- **Buildings.** Some of the County's most serious flooding has been has been in areas where there are residential and/or commercial structures including the downtown areas of Boothbay Harbor and the C-1 district of Boothbay.
- **Infrastructure.** Roads and their associated storm drainage systems are the most vulnerable category of infrastructure. Many parts of the County are rural in nature, and are served by a network of rural roads that do not have proper storm drainage systems. These roads are very vulnerable to flooding cause by heavy downpours and/or the blockage of drainage systems by ice or debris. A major coastal storm could impact the downtown roadways in Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor, plus five major bridges.
- **Critical facilities.** A major coastal storm could impact a hospital.

Severe Summer Storms

- **Buildings.** All buildings in Lincoln County are vulnerable to severe summer storms. Damages can result from debris like tree limbs, and from high winds and interior water damages due to wind-driven rain.
- **Infrastructure.** Roads and their associated storm drainage systems are the most vulnerable category of infrastructure. They can become temporarily blocked due to heavy rain and debris over a short period. A Category 1 hurricane could have an impact on all roads in the County and on all overhead electrical power and telephone lines. Roads may be blocked with tree and utility line debris. Utility lines and poles may be felled.
- **Critical facilities.** All critical facilities in Lincoln County are vulnerable to summer 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 building systems to continue operating during a power outage. The municipal base maps that are included in this Plan update identify the location of critical facilities. The purpose of these maps is to identify those facilities that overlap with flood hazard areas in order to determine what assets are potentially impacted.

Severe Winter Storms

- **Buildings.** All buildings in Lincoln 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.** A "Northeaster", blizzard or ice storm of the severity that occurs at least once every 3-5 years would have an impact on all roads in the County and on all overhead electrical power and telephone lines. Roads may be covered in snow, washed out, or blocked with tree debris. Utility lines and poles will be felled.
- **Critical facilities.** No critical structures were identified as being in danger from a severe winter storm.

Wildfires

- **Buildings.** Forest fires would have a tremendous impact on the large number of homes located in the wildland-urban interface. We estimated that nearly 7,000 homes or 33% of the homes in Lincoln County are located in the wildland-urban interface.
- **Infrastructure.** Power, phone and cable lines can be damaged during a wildfire. Roads and their storm drainage systems are much less vulnerable, although road access to certain areas can be blocked by fires and by emergency fire-fighting vehicles.
- **Critical facilities.** Wildfires in Lincoln County have tended to be relatively small, and have not been a threat to critical facilities. In the event of a very large wildfire, some critical facilities could be damaged by fire and smoke.

The following chart identifies the type and number of critical facilities in each town in Lincoln County. The location of each of these facilities was identified and located on the GIS maps included in this section.

County Asset Inventory by Municipality

Town	Municipal Office	Fire Station	Police Station	Post Offices	Public Works	Water Trmt & Storage	Waste Water Treatment	Library	Schools	Comm Tower	Hospital /Clinic	Airport
ALNA	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
BOOTHBAY	1	2	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
BOOTHBAY HARBOR	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0
BREMEN	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
BRISTOL	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
DAMARISCOTTA	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	0
DRESDEN	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	0	0
EDGECOMB	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
MONHEGAN PL	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
NEWCASTLE	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
NOBLEBORO	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
SOMERVILLE	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SOUTH BRISTOL	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
SOUTHPORT	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
WALDOBORO	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	4	2	2	0
WESTPORT ISLAND	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITEFIELD	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
WISCASSET	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	1
TOTAL	23	29	4	24	20	15	4	11	23	12	4	0

In addition to critical facilities, Lincoln County contains at risk populations that should be factored into the vulnerability assessment. These include a relatively large population of elderly residents who live alone in very rural areas and who have limited mobility.

The Maine State Planning Office has projected that Lincoln County will grow by just a little over 1% over the next 10 years.

The majority of the residential development and population increase for Lincoln County in the last 10 years has occurred in the coastal communities. Commercial growth in the past 10 years has been primarily located on the US Route 1 transportation corridor in the towns of Damariscotta, Newcastle, Waldoboro, and Wiscasset. This trend is expected to continue.

B. Vulnerability of Future Buildings, Infrastructure and Critical Facilities

Assessing where future development will occur in the towns in Lincoln County is difficult due to a lack of municipal data, policies and programs. Most of the Lincoln County towns are very small and rural and do not have planning departments, building codes or even a full time code enforcement officer. As documented more fully in Section 6, pages 6-2 and 6-3, there are a number of local ordinances that will significantly reduce the vulnerability of future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities to the hazards profiled in this Plan. All but two of the municipalities have a comprehensive plan, all but two have a floodplain management ordinance, and all have shoreland zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and zoning ordinances. Beginning in December of 2010, a new, statewide building code goes into effect. It is too early to predict whether or nor this will have an impact on the vulnerability of future buildings and critical facilities, but it will regulate methods of construction.

The Maine State Planning Office has projected that Lincoln County's growth will lag that of the State as a whole. The County is expected to grow from about 34,576 people in 2009, to about 35,000 people by 2018 (a gain of just 424 people, or 1.2%). Given this very modest growth rate, there will be very few if any future buildings, infrastructure or critical facilities that will be vulnerable to the identified hazards.

Flooding:

- **Buildings.** With the notable exception of the coastal communities of Boothbay, Boothbay Harbor and Bristol, the majority of damages from flooding in Lincoln County are to roads, not structures. All but two towns have floodplain management ordinances that provide some control over development in flood zones.
- **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 Lincoln 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 Summer Storm Events:

- **Buildings.** New buildings in Lincoln County will be less vulnerable to severe summer storms because they are built to meet modern code requirements. State-mandated shoreland zoning ordinance regulations for areas within 250 feet of the shoreline of the coast, lakes and ponds, and within 75 feet of streams, limit the location of new buildings in areas prone to coastal erosion and storm surges that often result from Severe Summer Storm Events. Damages may include roof damage from falling trees and debris. There will be less Interior water damage due to wind-driven heavy rains because the roofs of newer buildings generally are properly designed and roofing materials are more resistant to water infiltration. It is unlikely that a Category 1 Hurricane (which is all that has hit Lincoln) or high winds will have any impact on future structures. This hazard primarily creates road debris and downed overhead utility lines.
- **Infrastructure.** Roads will continue to be the most vulnerable category of infrastructure. New roads can be blocked on a temporary basis due to heavy rainfall, and debris such as tree limbs accumulating on the road surface during a storm event.

- **Critical facilities.** Future critical facilities in Lincoln County will be vulnerable to summer storms in the same manner that individual buildings will be vulnerable. However, some of them will have back-up generator systems which will allow building systems to continue operating during a power outage. The municipal base maps that are included in this Plan update identify the location of critical facilities.

Severe Winter storms

- **Buildings.** New buildings in Lincoln County should 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. It is unlikely that a severe winter ~~or summer~~ storm will have any impact on future structures. This hazard primarily impacts local roads and overhead utility lines.
- **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. However, in the present economy, it is unlikely that Lincoln County will experience much new road construction, with the possible exception of small road segments serving subdivisions.
- **Critical facilities.** Future critical facilities in Lincoln 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.

Wildfires

- **Buildings.** Wildfires in Lincoln County towns primarily threaten residential structures in the wildland-urban interface. In all Lincoln County communities, homes are allowed to be built in most land use zones. Some communities may decided to provide wildfire protection information to new residents who wish to built new homes at the time they are issued a land use permit.
- **Infrastructure.** Future power, phone and cable lines can be damaged during a wildfire, although the level of future development is expected to be minimal, primarily because of the low growth rate projected for the County.
- **Critical facilities.** Future critical facilities may be vulnerable to a very large wildfire. However, the expectation is that there will be very few new critical facilities constructed during the life of this plan.

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?

The Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency and Hazard Mitigation Planning Team used historical data to estimate the potential dollar losses if the County were to experience flooding, severe summer storms, severe winter storms and wildfires, the most likely hazards to occur in the County. The vulnerable structures and facilities were identified earlier in the planning process. See the Municipal Base Maps to locate the facilities impacted by flood zones.

The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team estimated the potential losses from Flooding, Severe Summer Storms, Severe Winter Storms, and wildfires. The results are listed on the following pages.

Overview. This section of the Plan relies on historical damages as the basis for estimating future losses, subject to the following:

- Historical damage estimates have been updated, using the Consumer Price Index shown below;
- Presidential Disaster Declarations have been used where possible, updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index below;
- Where statewide or county damages are used to determine damages for a specific jurisdiction, the damages are pro-rated using the 2000 Census.

The average annual Consumer Price Index for various years is shown below, based on a value of 100 for the years 1982-1984.

Consumer Price Index 1982-1984 = 100		
1947 = 22.3	1989 = 124.0	
1954 = 26.9	1990 = 130.7	2000 = 172.2
1980 = 82.4	1991 = 136.2	2001 = 177.1
1981 = 90.9	1992 = 140.3	2002 = 179.9
1982 = 96.5	1993 = 144.5	2003 = 184.0
1983 = 99.6	1994 = 148.2	2004 = 188.9
1984 = 103.9	1995 = 152.4	2005 = 195.3
1985 = 107.6	1996 = 156.9	2006 = 201.6
1986 = 109.6	1997 = 160.5	2007 = 207.3
1987 = 113.6	1998 = 163.0	2008 = 215.3
1988 = 118.3	1999 = 166.6	2009 = 214.5

Flooding. This plan uses worst-case, real-life damages to calculate potential flood losses, and assumes that historic patterns will hold for the future. The worst case flood is the Patriot's Day storm of 2007, which resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration of about $22 million in damages to 13

counties. Using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the damages in 2009 dollars would be about $22,764,000 (multiply $22 million by 214.5 – the CPI for 2009, and divide by 207.3 – the CPI for 2007). Damages in Lincoln County from the Patriot's Day storm amounted to $1.105 million, which would be $1.144 million in 2009 dollars.

The methodology for calculating potential losses in Lincoln County is to assume the greater of:

1) Actual damages from the Patriot's Day storm updated using the Consumer Price Index (column B in the table on the next page),
2) Actual damages from flooding other than the Patriot's Day Storm, updated using the Consumer Price Index, when they are greater than the updated damages from the Patriot's Day storm (column C),
3) Flood losses based on $22 per capita (column D). The $22 is calculated by taking the population of the counties that suffered damages in the Patriot's Day Storm (1,038,831 – the population of the State exclusive of Aroostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties which were not included in the declaration) and dividing it into total Patriot's Day storm damages in 2009 dollars ($22,764,000) to get a per capita cost of $22. Each town's population is multiplied by $22 to get potential damages.

The maximum flood loss (column E) is the greater of columns B, C or D. In most cases, column B results in the highest loss estimate.

Potential Flood Losses in Lincoln County

	A. Actual Patriot's Day 2007 Flood Losses	B. Updated 2007 Flood Losses Using CPI	C. Other Flood Losses Updated with CPI when Higher than 2007	D. Flood Losses Based on $22/Capita	E. Maximum Potential Flood Loss
Alna	$24,871	$25,735	$33,113[05]	$14,850	$33,113
Boothbay	151,713	156,982		65,120	156,982
Boothbay Harbor	73,620	76,177		51,348	76,177
Bremen	32,971	34,116		17,204	34,116
Bristol	148,137	153,282		58,168	153,282
Damariscotta	38,394	39,728		44,902	44,902
Dresden	34,355	35,548		35,750	35,750
Edgecomb	98,908	102,343		23,980	102,343
Jefferson	12,105	12,525	$510,894[93]	52,536	$510,894
Monhegan Plantation	28,741	29,739		1,650	29,739
Newcastle	178,185	184,373		38,456	184,373
Nobleboro	4,472	4,627	$18,822[08]	35,772	35,772
Somerville	48,086	49,756	$109,686[05]	11,198	$109,686
South Bristol	54,290	56,176		19,734	56,176
Southport	13,385	13,850		15,048	15,048
Waldoboro	78,128	80,842	$135,054[08]	108,152	$135,054
Westport Island	18,682	19,331	$36,389[10]	16,390	$36,389
Whitefield	55,144	57,059		50,006	57,059
Wiscasset	11,448	11,846	$59,706[08]	79,266	79,266
Total	**$1,105,635**	**$1,144,035**		**$739,530**	**$1,886,121**

[93] 1993 flood damages, updated using CPI
[05] 2005 flood damages, updated using CPI
[08] 2008 flood damages, updated using CPI
[10] 2010 flood damages, updated using CPI

Severe Summer Storms. Hurricane damages are included in the Severe Summer Storm Events category profiled in this Plan, and not as a separate category due to the low occurrence of hurricanes in Lincoln County, as noted earlier in this Plan. Worst case, real life damages were used to calculate potential damages from hurricanes. The most recent, devastating hurricane to hit Lincoln County was Hurricane Carol in 1954.

Carol produced $5,000,000 in damages to a swath of coastal Maine that included the following counties: Lincoln, Cumberland, Knox, Sagadahoc, Waldo and York. The population of these six counties totaled 351,465 people (1950 Census), resulting in a per capita damage of $14/person. In 2009 dollars, this would be $112 (multiply $14 by the 2009 CPI of 214.5 and divide by the 1954 CPI of 26.9). There has been a substantial amount of primary and secondary home and commercial development in these six counties since 1954, and the population of these six counties increased to 630,490 people by the year 2009 (U.S. Census estimate). The per capita damages should therefore be increased to $200 (multiply $112 by 630,490 and divide by 351,465).

The following table includes a town-by-town estimate of potential hurricane damages based on the 2000 Census (2010 Census figures are not yet available) and a per capita damages figure of $200.

Potential Hurricane Damages in Lincoln County

Town/City	Year-Round Population 2000	Potential Hurricane Damages (Population x $200)
Alna	675	$135,000
Boothbay	2,960	592,000
Boothbay Harbor	2,334	466,800
Bremen	782	156,400
Bristol	2,644	528,800
Damariscotta	2,041	408,200
Dresden	1,625	325,000
Edgecomb	1,090	218,000
Jefferson	2,388	477,600
Monhegan Plantation	75	15,000
Newcastle	1,748	349,600
Nobleboro	1,626	325,200
Somerville	509	101,800
South Bristol	897	179,400
Southport	684	136,800
Waldoboro	4,916	983,200
Westport Island	745	149,000
Whitefield	2,273	454,600
Wiscasset	3,603	720,600
Total	**33,616**	**$6,723,200**

Severe Winter storms. This plan uses worst-case, real-life damages to calculate potential winter storm damages, and assumes that historic patterns will hold for the future. For Lincoln County, the worst storm is the ice storm of 1998, which resulted in a statewide Presidential Disaster Declaration of $47,748,466. The actual damages were closer to $100,000,000 because the Disaster Declaration did not cover damages to power lines and private structures. Using the Consumer Price Index, the $47.7 million in damages would be $62,770,000 in 2009 dollars (multiply $47.7 million by 214.5 – the CPI for

2009, and divide by 163.0 – the CPI for 1998). The 1998 damages in Lincoln County totaled $292,000 (far less than some interior counties), which would be $384,000 in 2009 dollars.

The methodology for calculating potential losses in Lincoln County is to assume the greater of:

1) Actual damages updated using the Consumer Price Index (column B in the table below), or

2) Winter storm losses based on $49 per capita (column C in the table below). The $49 is calculated by taking the population of the State (1,274,923) and dividing it into total 1998 ice storm damages in 2009 dollars ($62,770,000) to get a per capita cost of $49. Each town's population is multiplied by $49 to get potential damages.

The maximum winter storm loss (column D) is the greater of column B or C.

Potential Winter Storm Losses in Lincoln County

	A. Actual 1998 Ice Storm Damages	B. Updated Ice Storm Losses Using CPI	C. Winter Storm Losses Based on $49 Per Capita	D. Maximum Potential Winter Storm Loss
Alna	$3,135	$4,126	$33,075	$33,075
Boothbay	24,610	32,386	145,040	145,040
Boothbay Harbor	10,473	13,782	114,366	114,366
Bremen	1,942	2,556	38,318	38,318
Bristol	5,593	7,360	129,556	129,556
Damariscotta	8,969	11,803	100,009	100,009
Dresden	30,449	40,069	79,625	79,625
Edgecomb	26,858	35,344	53,410	53,410
Jefferson	14,286	18,800	117,012	117,012
Monhegan Plantation	0	0	3,675	3,675
Newcastle	1,370	1,803	85,652	85,652
Nobleboro	5,948	7,827	79,674	79,674
Somerville	29,579	38,925	24,941	38,925
South Bristol	0	0	43,953	43,953
Southport	0	0	33,516	33,516
Waldoboro	48,113	63,314	240,884	240,884
Westport Island	4,933	6,492	36,505	36,505
Whitefield	61,607	81,072	111,377	111,377
Wiscasset	13,990	18,410	176,547	176,547
Total	**$291,855**	**$384,069**	**$1,647,135**	**$1,661,119**

Wildfires. This plan uses worst-case, real-life damages to calculate potential wildfire losses, and assumes that historic patterns will hold for the future. The 1947 fire was the worst on record, although it was actually a series of wildfires that flared over Eastern and Southern Maine. The 1947 fire caused an estimated $30,000,000 in damages to Cumberland, Hancock, Oxford and York Counties. The

damage in 2009 dollars would be about $289,000,000 (multiply $30 million by 214.5 – the CPI for 2009, and divide by 22.3 – the CPI for 1947). While there is significantly more development in each of these counties today than there was in 1947, fire-fighting capabilities have also increased substantially since that time so there may be no need to further increase the damage estimate. The probability that a wildfire such as the 1947 fire will hit Maine during the five-year period covered by this Plan is low.

The methodology for calculating potential wildfire losses in Lincoln County is based on the damages that occurred in the 1947 fire in Cumberland, Hancock, Oxford and York Counties. The population of these counties is 558,900. Divide $289,000,000 (the 1947 fire in 2009 dollars) by 558,900 to get a per capita cost of $517. Multiply each town's population by $517 to get potential wildfire damages.

Potential Wildfire Damages in Lincoln County

Town/City	Year-Round Population 2000	Potential Wildfire Damages (Population x $517)
Alna	675	$348,975
Boothbay	2,960	1,530,320
Boothbay Harbor	2,334	1,206,678
Bremen	782	404,294
Bristol	2,644	1,366,948
Damariscotta	2,041	1,055,197
Dresden	1,625	840,125
Edgecomb	1,090	563,530
Jefferson	2,388	1,234,596
Monhegan Plantation	75	38,775
Newcastle	1,748	903,716
Nobleboro	1,626	840,642
Somerville	509	263,153
South Bristol	897	463,749
Southport	684	353,628
Waldoboro	4,916	2,541,572
Westport Island	745	385,165
Whitefield	2,273	1,175,141
Wiscasset	3,603	1,862,751
Total	**33,616**[1]	**$17,379,472**

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?

Lincoln County is located along the mid-coastline of Maine and is largely rural. A majority of the County's land use is designated as rural and is primarily forestland or farmland. The largest town, Waldoboro, which has a year-round population of 4,916, is located near the coast on the eastern end of the County. There are no suburbs in Lincoln County. The land uses within the county generally consist of: Residential, Resource Protection, Agricultural, Industrial, Institutional and Commercial areas.

The State of Maine Legislature enacted the Growth Management Act in 1989 (Title 30-A, Chapter 187, subchapter 2) which requires each community to develop a municipal comprehensive plan. The municipal comprehensive plans recommend that development ~~to~~ occur in appropriate areas taking into account the environment, physical constraints, location of utility services, similarity to existing development, and proximity to flood zone areas.

The municipalities must review existing conditions and predict future needs in order to develop their own plans, policies, and ordinances. A local zoning ordinance must be based on and be consistent with the municipal comprehensive plan.

All but two of the municipalities in Lincoln County have enacted floodplain management ordinances, and all have shoreland zoning ordinances, either locally adopted or state-imposed (if the community has not enacted a local ordinance meeting state minimum standards). Many communities also have~~,~~ other land use ordinances such as subdivision review ordinances and site plan review ordinances. As of December, 2010, a state building code regulates the construction of residential and non-residential development.

The chart on the following page lists the zoning districts that are in effect in Lincoln County communities. In general, residential and non-residential structures are not permitted in resource protection and stream protection districts.

Flooding may potentially impact all land use areas and zones within the 19 communities in Lincoln County. This hazard has the primary impact of potentially shutting down transportation, since it is primarily the roads that are subject to flooding in the County. This could impact business, industry, commerce and schools and delay many social and emergency services.

The majority of the municipalities (17 of 19 in Lincoln County have enacted floodplain ordinances to prevent new commercial, industrial, and institutional development within flood zones. Two towns are not members of the NFIP program; these are: Westport Island and Whitefield. There are some existing commercial developments within flood zones in the County. These businesses have been in place for many years and may be upgraded to meet floodplain ordinances as the structures are renovated or replaced. Additionally, there are a number of homes and seasonal camps that are within the flood zones. Likewise, as these properties are mortgaged, they may be required to be upgraded in order to meet the floodplain ordinances.

Severe summer storms may impact all land use areas and zones within the 19 communities in Lincoln County. This hazard has the primary impact of potentially shutting down transportation, since it is primarily the roads that are subject to the effects of high winds and the subsequent toppling of trees

onto roads. This could impact business, industry, commerce and schools and delay many social and emergency services.

Severe winter storms may impact all land use areas and zones within the 19 communities in Lincoln County. This hazard has the primary impact of potentially shutting down transportation and power, which will shut down business, industry, commerce and schools and stop all social and emergency services.

Wildfires may have an impact on the residential properties located within the wildland-urban interface. Because Lincoln County is a very densely forested, sparsely populated area, there are a great number of homes that are at risk to destruction by forest fires. Currently, no municipality in Lincoln County is known to have wildfire restrictions or requirements on residential development.

The communities of Lincoln County understand that flooding, severe summer storms, severe winter storms, and wildfires can have a major impact on their lives and way of life. Nearly all Lincoln County municipalities have land use ordinances which strive to restrict or control development in flood zones, coastal storm surge areas and along major transportation routes.

Boothbay Harbor submitted the following, which is typical of the communities in Lincoln County.

As a coastal community whose economy is based on fishing, tourism, marinas, and boatyards, a severe southeast coastal storm would have a heavy economic impact on Boothbay Harbor. Most shoreline areas would be inundated. In the summertime, the population increases from 2,334 to between 12,000 and 15,000 people. In a category 2 hurricane, the Sewer District Treatment Plant and the Department of Marine Resources facility would be flooded. In both situations, pipelines to six inhabited islands could be disrupted, interfering with potable water supplies and fire protection on those islands. Waterfront support for five of the islands originates in Boothbay Harbor.

The zoning districts that are known to be in effect in Lincoln County are:

Municipality	Land Use Districts
Alna	Resource Protection, Stream Protection, Limited Residential, Head of Tide Village, Alewife Fishery
Boothbay	C1, C2, C3, General Residential, Industrial Park, Village, Maritime Commercial, Shoreland Overlay Zone (Resource Protection and Stream Protection), Special Residential, Water Reservoirs, Wellhead Protection, Bigelow Laboratory Contract Zone, Watershed Overlay
Boothbay Harbor	General Residential, Special Residential, General Business, Downtown Business, Maritime/Water Dependent, Resource Protection, Shoreland, Stream Protection
Bremen	Commercial Fisheries, Residential, Stream Protection, Resource Protection
Bristol	Resource Protection, Stream Protection, Village, Parks and Recreation, residential (all shoreland zoning districts)
Damariscotta	Commercial (C1 Downrtown, C2 Other), General Residential, Rural, Wireless Communication, Municipal, Shoreland (Stream Protection, Resource Protection, Residential, Limited Commercial AA, Limited Commercial AB, Medical Facility)
Dresden	Dresden Mills Village, Water Resource Management Overlay, Rural Living, General Use, Resource Protection, Shoreland
Edgecomb	General Development, Limited Residential, Resource Protection, Stream Protection
Jefferson	Stream Protection, Resource Protection, Limited Residential, Limited Commercial, General Development

Municipality	Land Use Districts
Monhegan Plt	General, Maritime, Residential, Recreation, Aquifer Recharge, Soils & Geology, Shorelands, Unusual Area, Wetlands
Newcastle	Village Center, Village Residential, Village Business, District A, District B, Rural, Light Industrial, Commercial, Maritime Activity, Resource Protection, Wildlife Habitat Overlay
Nobleboro	Resource Protection, Limited Residential, Stream Protection
Somerville	Shoreland Protection, Stream Protection, Development Zone, Conservation Areas
South Bristol	Commercial, Residential, Resource Protection, Fresh Water
Southport	Shoreland Protection, Resource Protection
Waldoboro	Resource Protection, Limited Residential, Limited Commercial, General Development, Water Dependent Commercial Maritime, Stream Protection, Excluded Areas, Water Bodies, Wetland Areas
Westport Island	Pond, Rural Residential, Commercial
Whitefield	Limited Commercial, Limited Residential – Recreational, Resource Protection, Stream Protection, Wetlands
Wiscasset	Shoreland Resource Protection, Shoreland Residential, Shoreland Business, Stream Protection, Residential, Business, Village Waterfront, Commercial, Rural

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 as needed to reflect unique or varied risks?

Lincoln County is a small Maine county of 33,616 people living in 456 square miles located along the mid-coast of Maine. There are 19 municipalities within the County. Most municipalities contributed to the risk assessment analyses performed for the Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Planning Team identified flooding as the most significant risk to the entire County, followed in severity by severe summer storms, severe winter storms and wildfires.

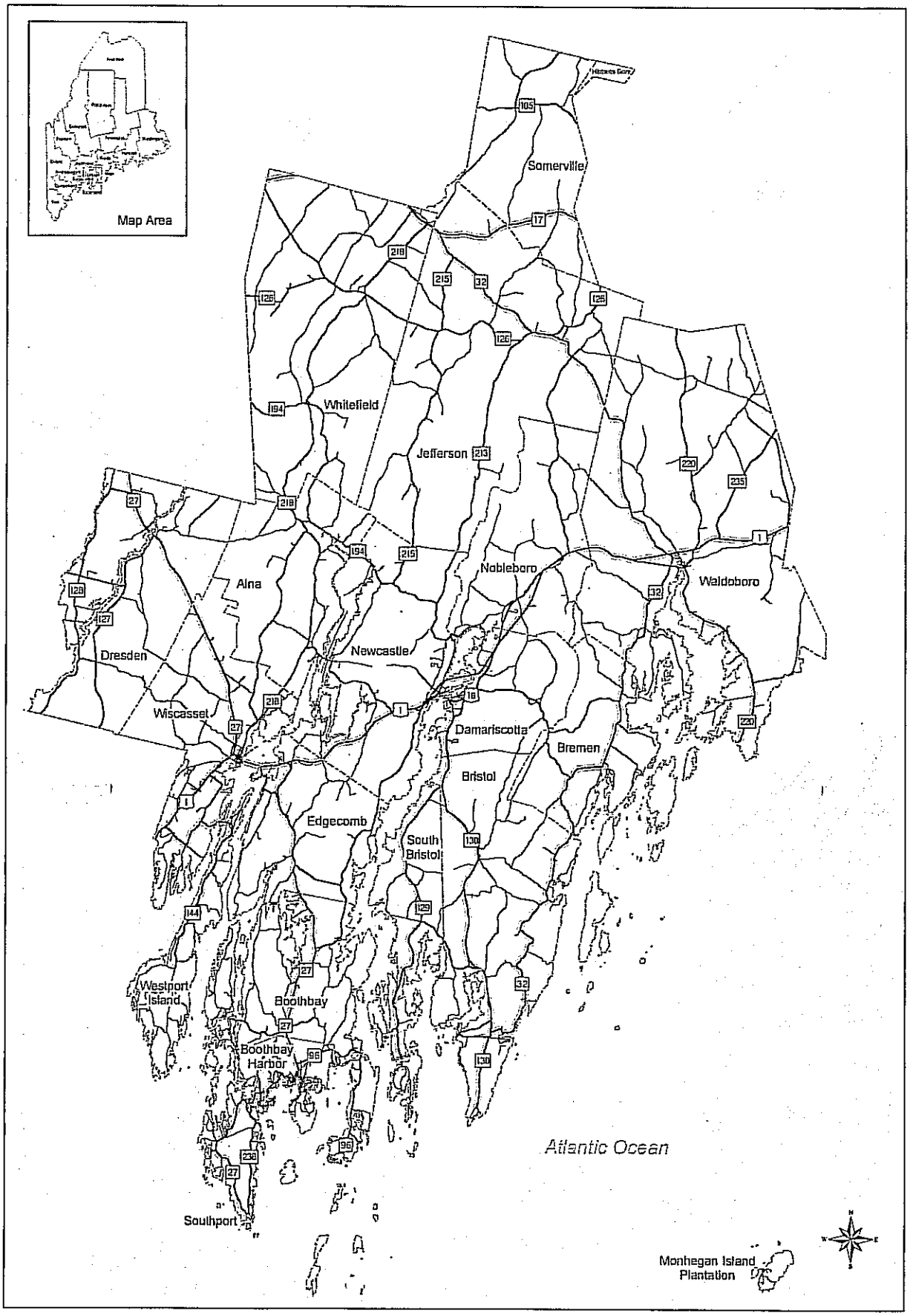
Although all areas are at risk from forest fires, it is the less densely-populated areas of the inland communities that face extensive acreage losses. This is due to the lack of roadways (accessibility) within the forest land. Additionally, the resources for wildland fire fighting from the inland municipal departments are very limited, due to the small population base.

Hurricane Winds and Flooding in Lincoln County will primarily effect the coastal communities which are susceptible to hurricane storm surge.

The coastal communities of Boothbay, Boothbay Harbor, Bremen, Bristol, South Bristol are more susceptible to ice storms and coastal storm surges than the inland communities. The ice storm risk is due to the slightly warmer temperatures that these communities experience from the coastal waters. The storm surges also affect the beach areas of these communities, which are highly developed due to the tourist business and attraction of living on the coast.

MUNICIPAL BASE MAPS

This section contains a county base map and base maps of the 19 communities of Lincoln County.



LINCOLN COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

BASE/EVACUATION ROUTES

0 1 2 4 Miles

Map prepared by LatLong Logic, LLC
Sources: Lincoln County EMA, MEDOT and MEGIS
Map created: August 2, 2010

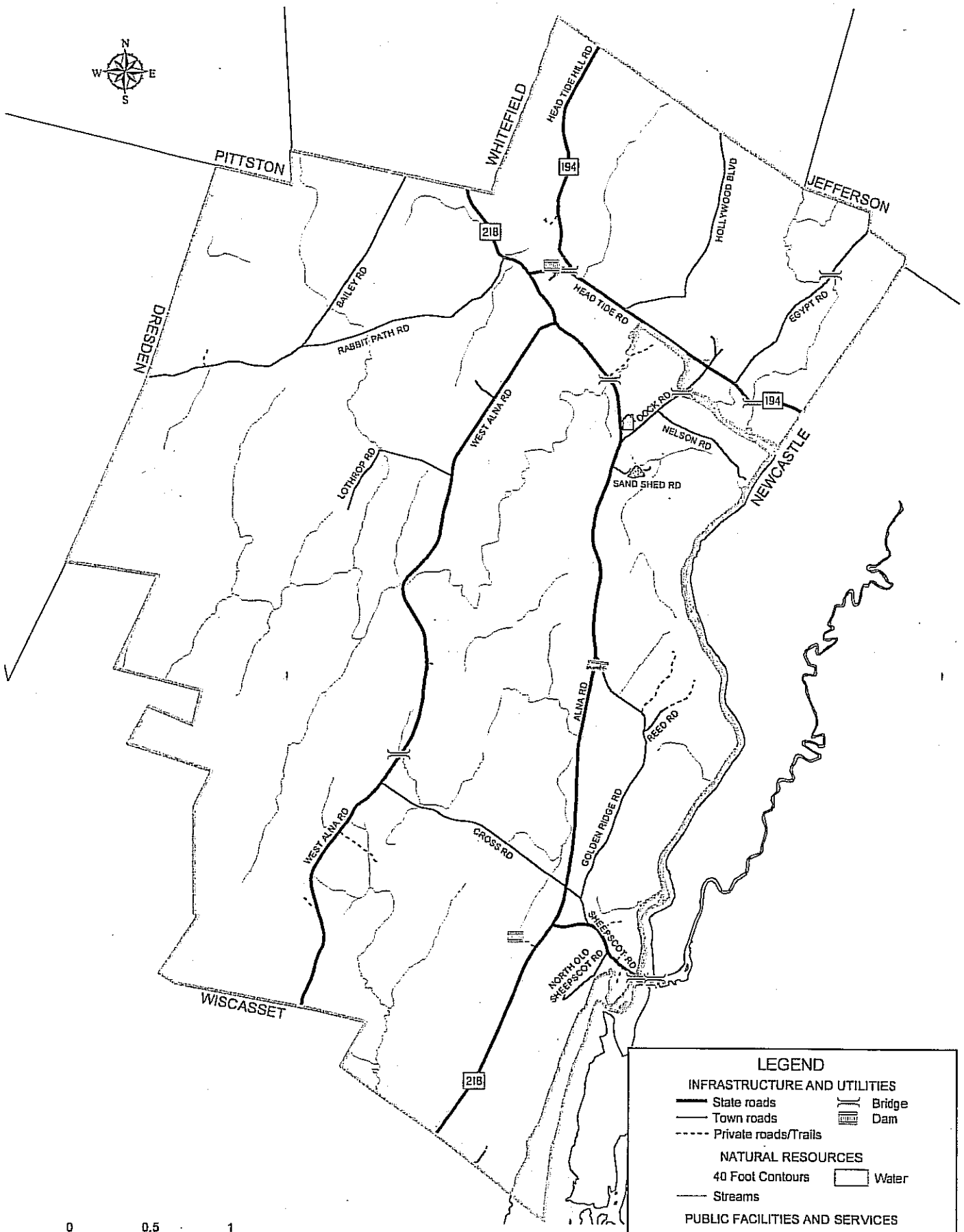
LEGEND

State road
Town road
Evacuation routes
Water body
Municipal boundary

MID - COAST
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Alna

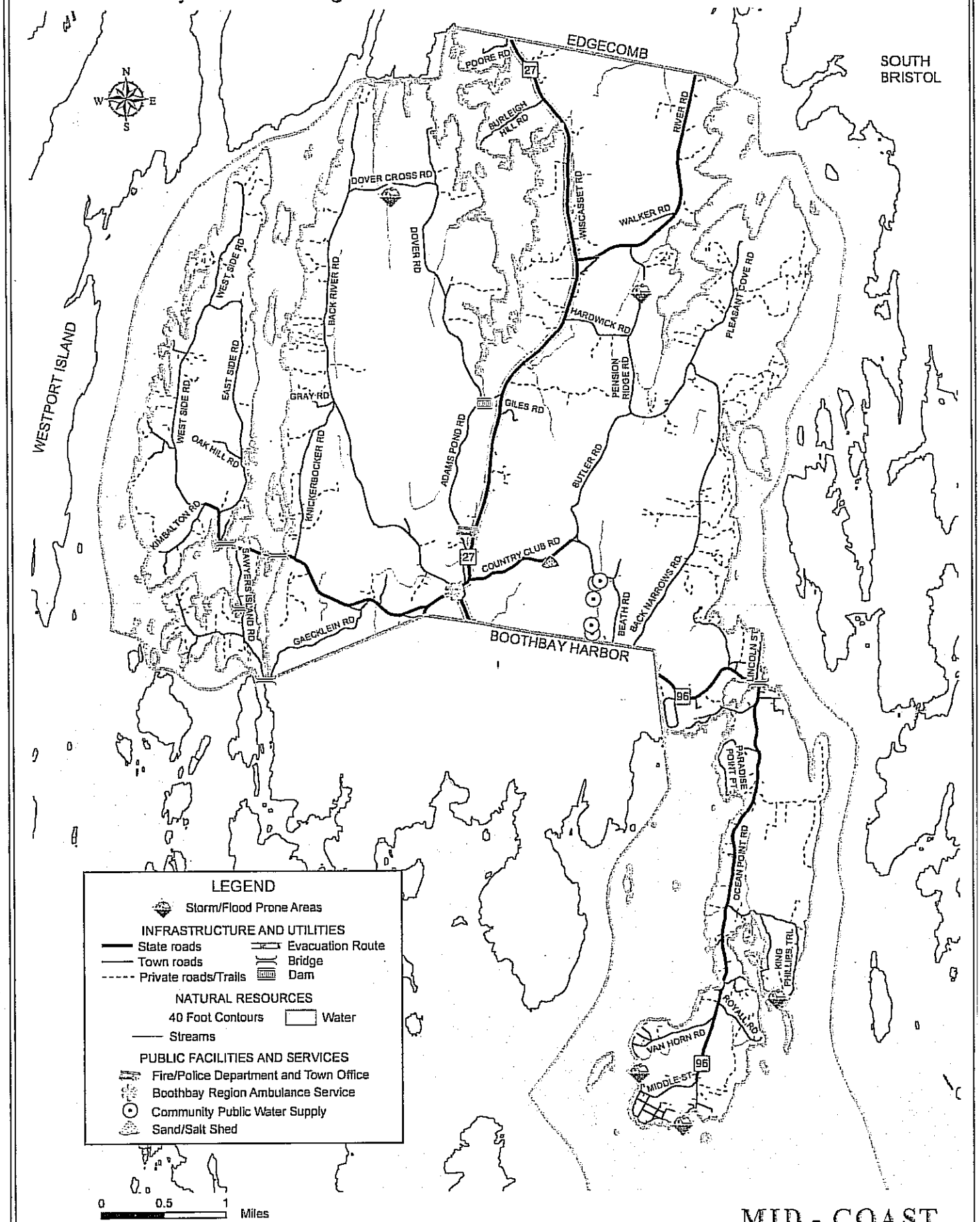


Map prepared by LatLong Logic, LLC
Sources: USGS, MDOT and MEGIS
Map created: August 2, 2010

MID - COAST
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
166 SOUTH MAIN STREET, SUITE 201 – ROCKLAND, ME 04841
(207) 594-2299 – WWW.MIDCOASTPLANNING.ORG

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Boothbay



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Sources: Lincoln County EMA, USGS, MEDHS, MEDWP, MDOT and MEGIS
Map revised: September 21, 2010

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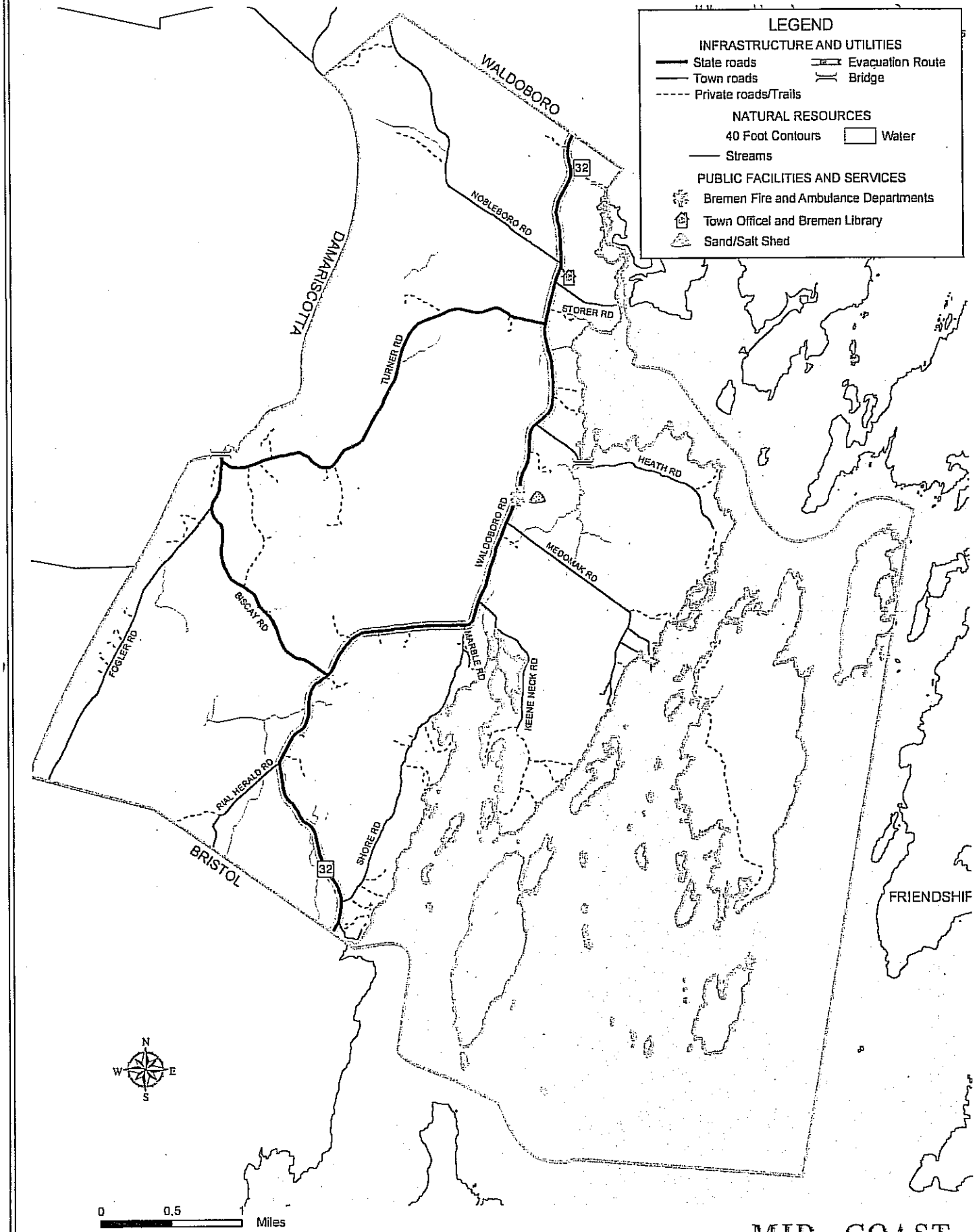
Town of Bremen



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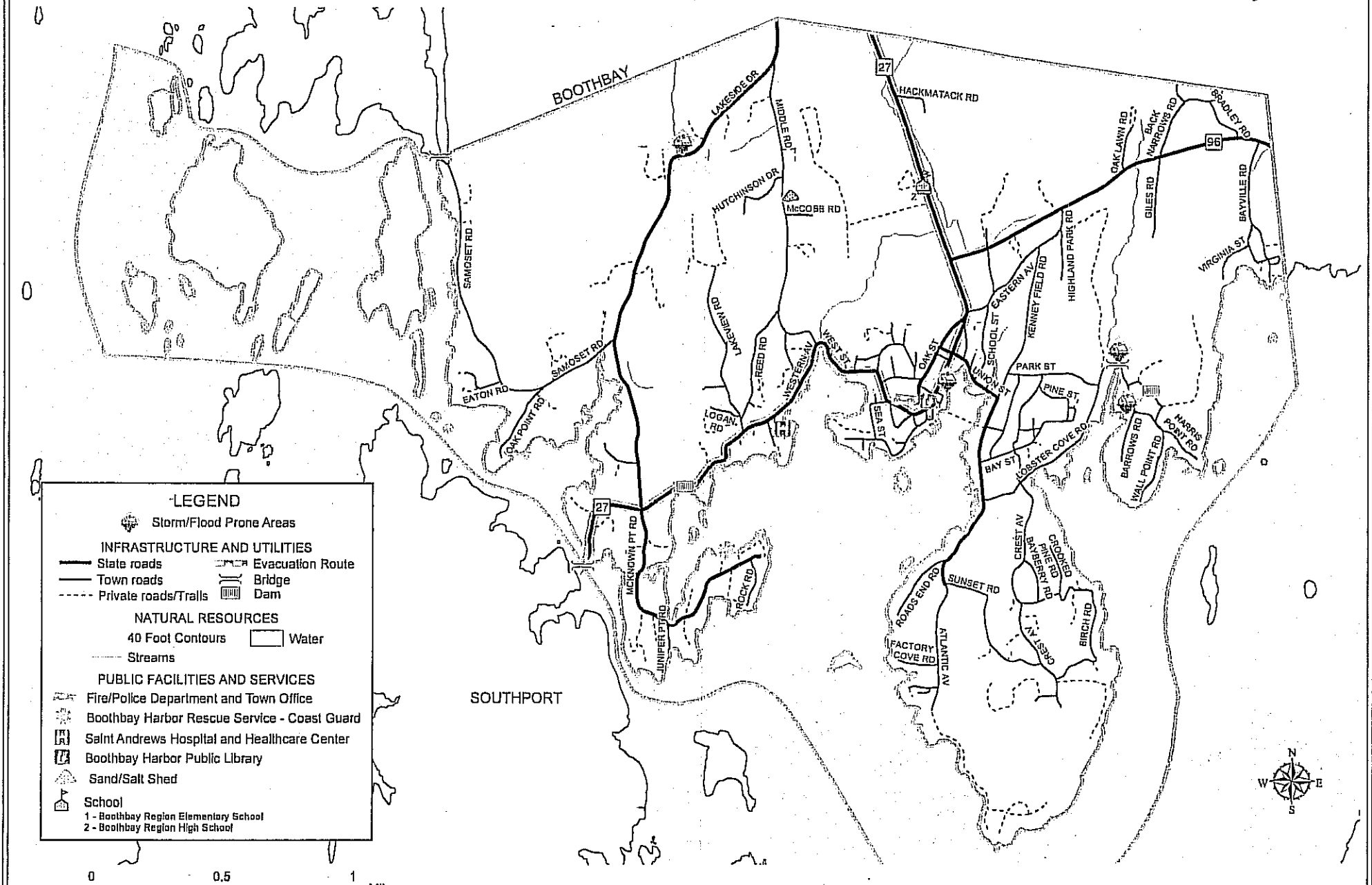
Town of Boothbay Harbor



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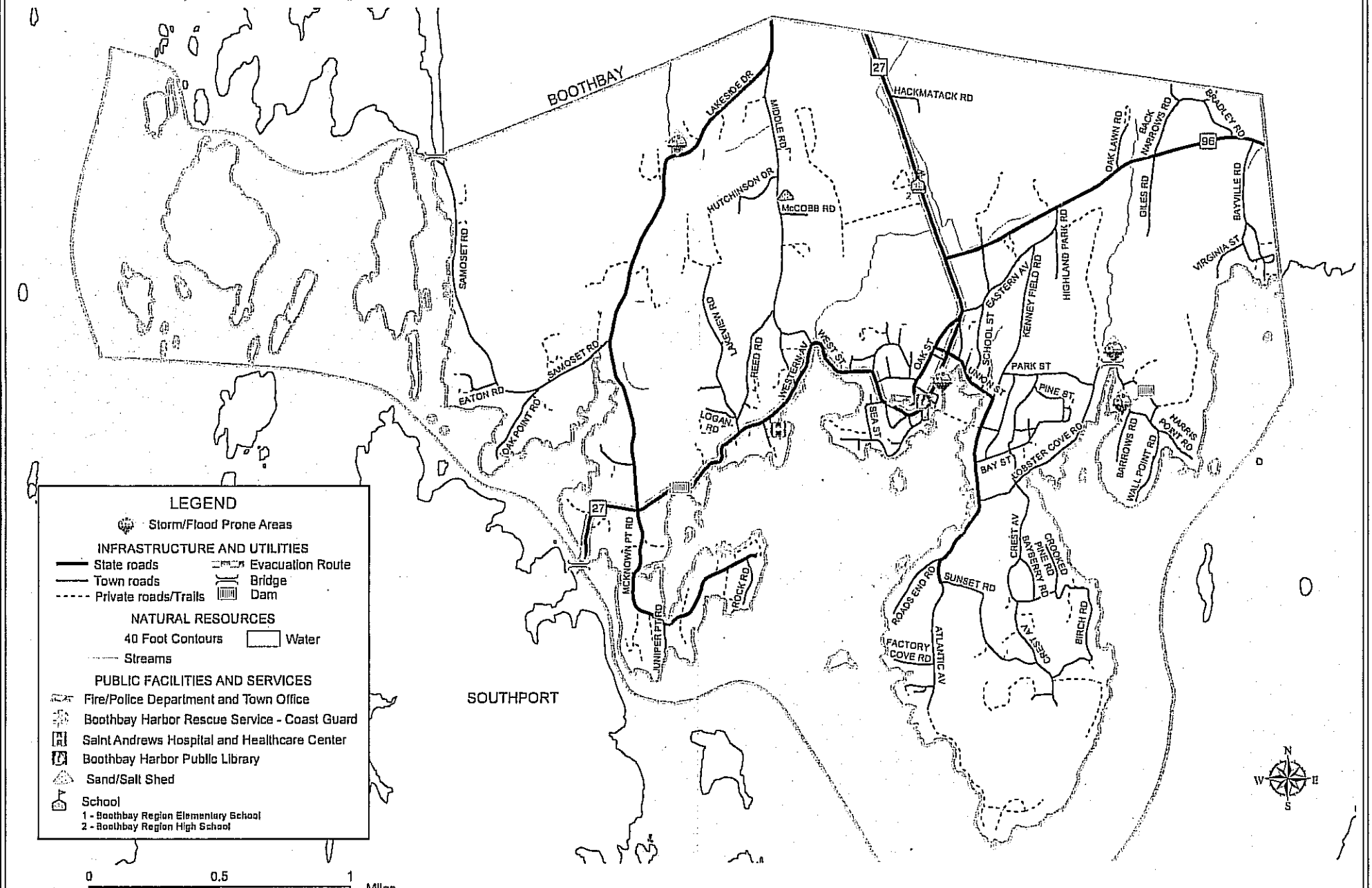

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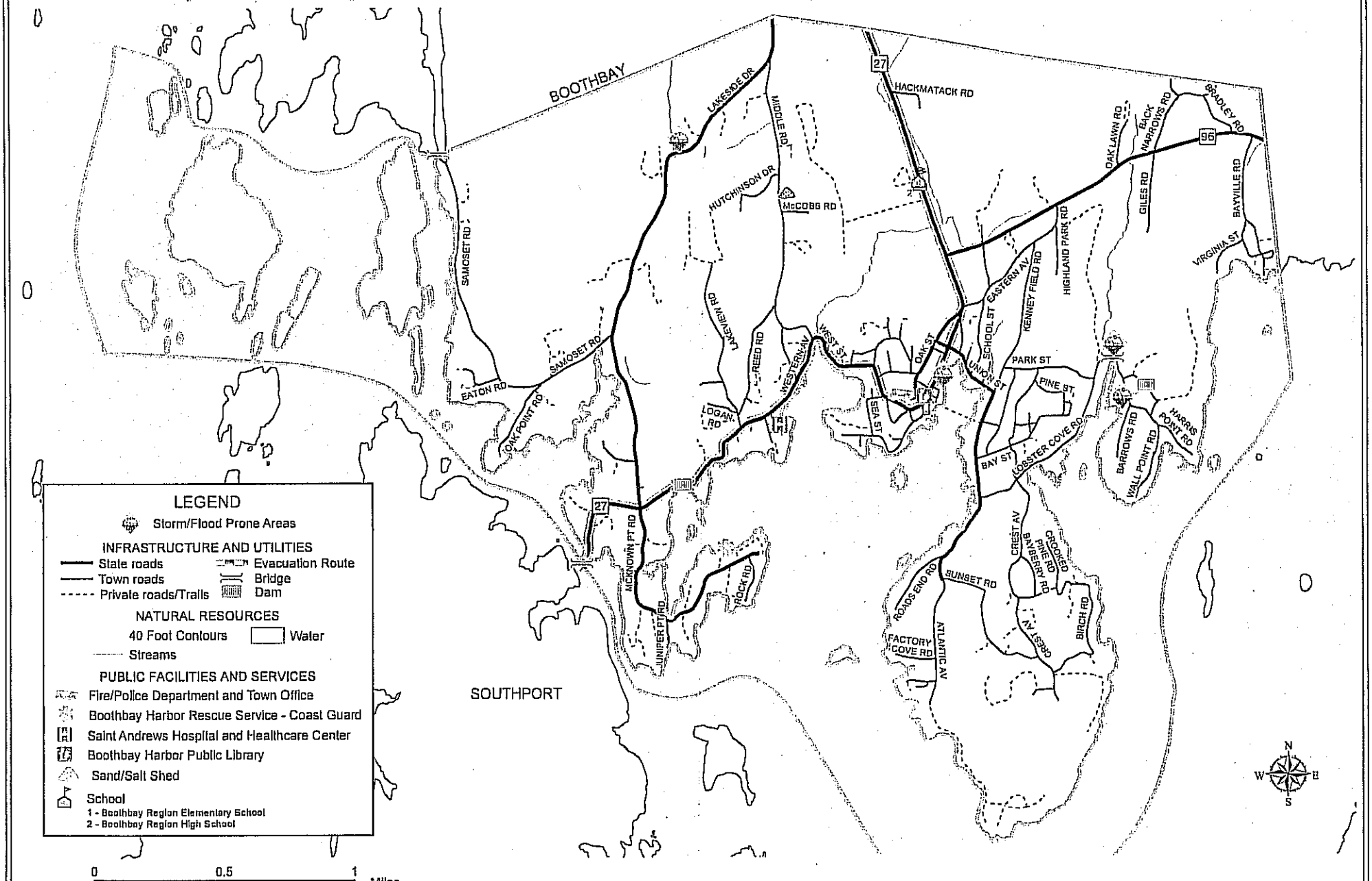

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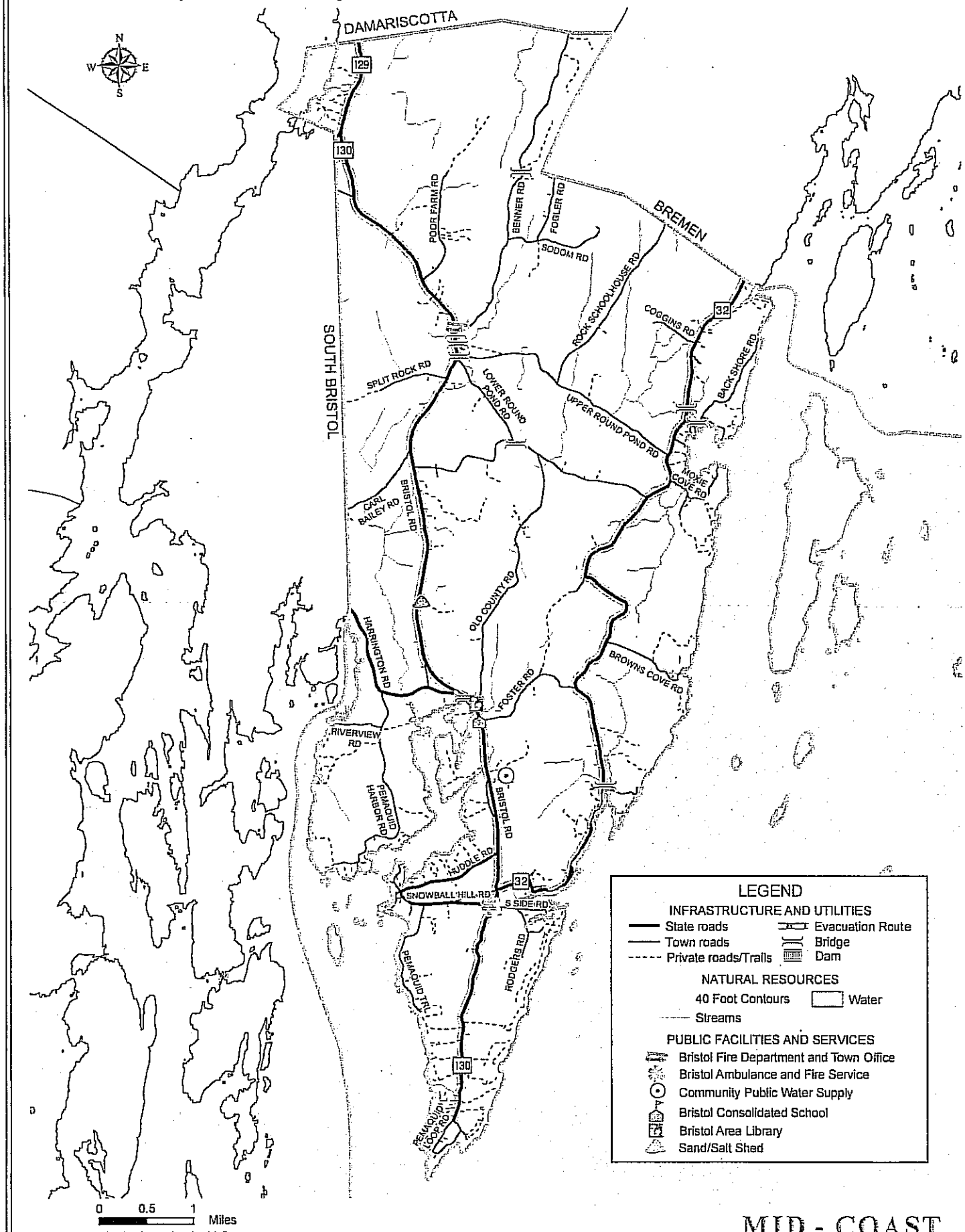
Town of Bristol



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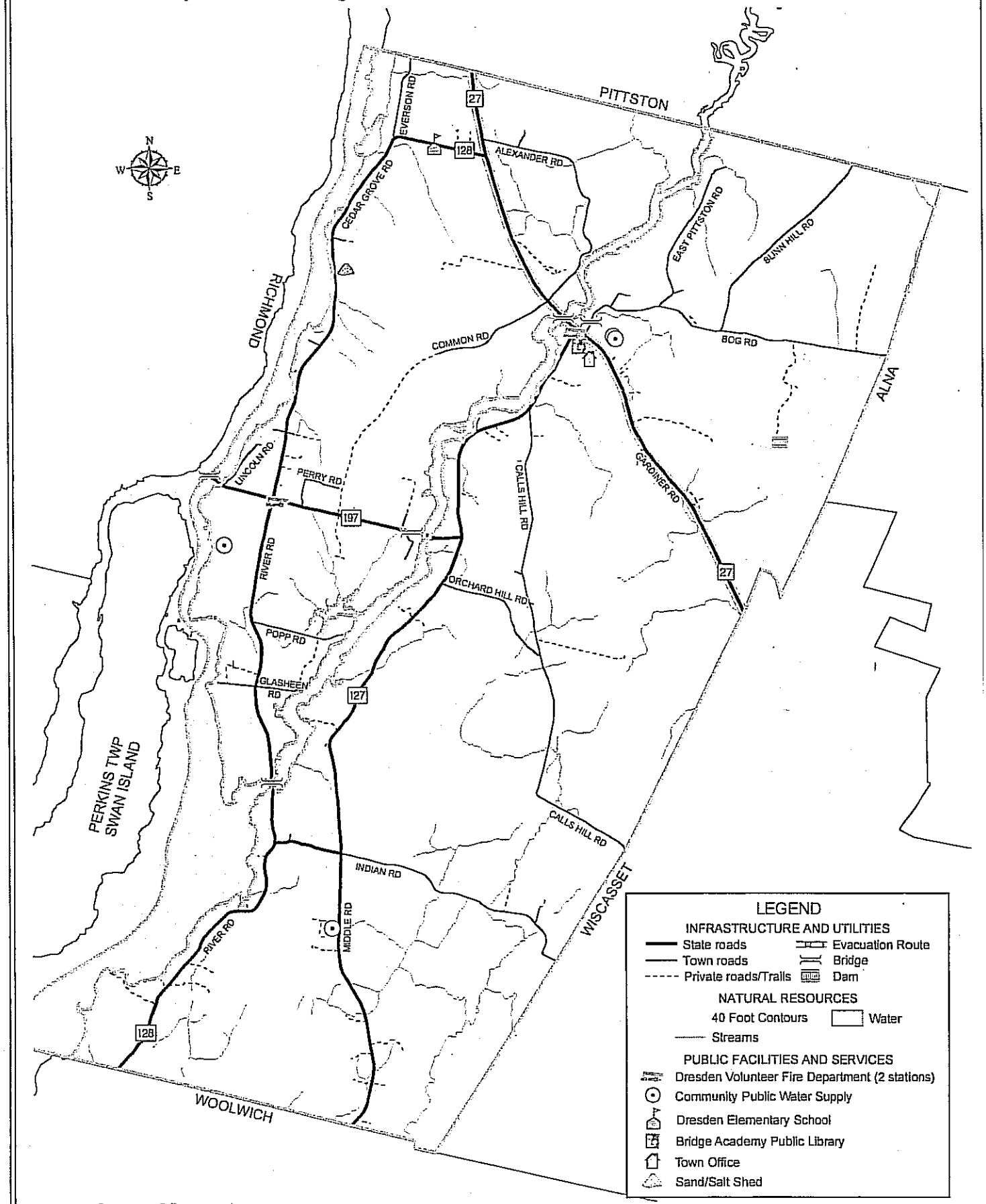
Town of Dresden



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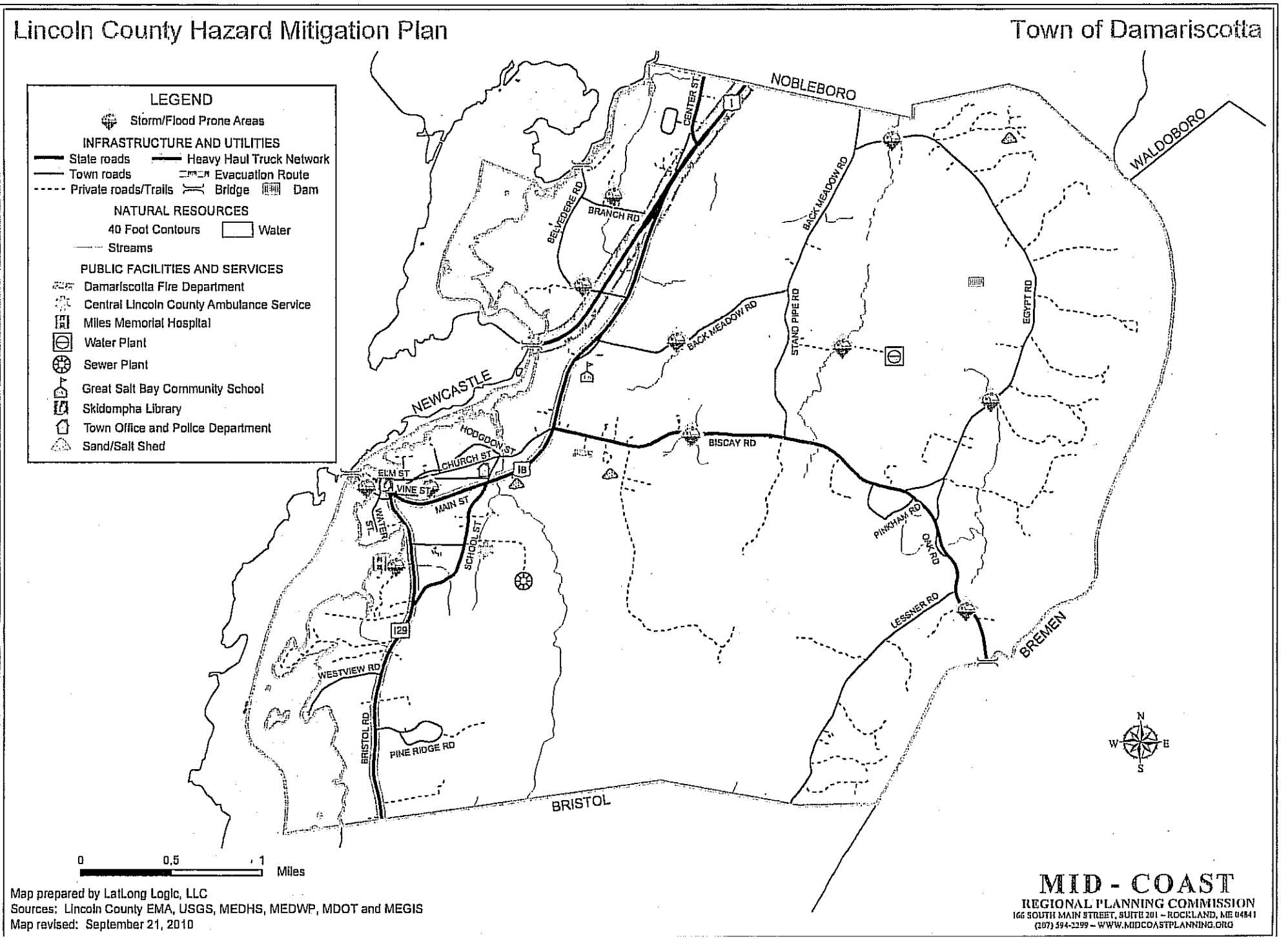
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Damariscotta



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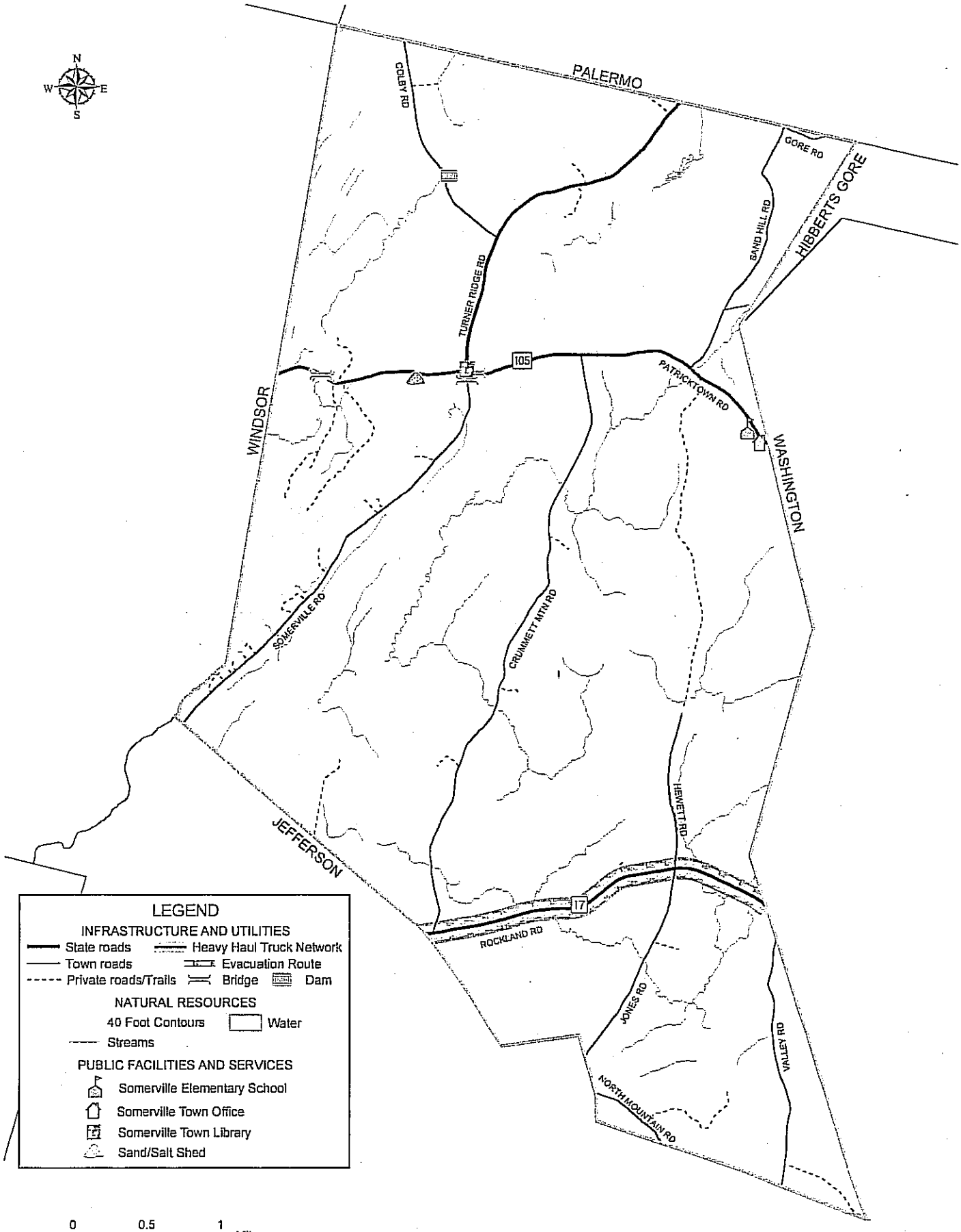
Town of Somerville



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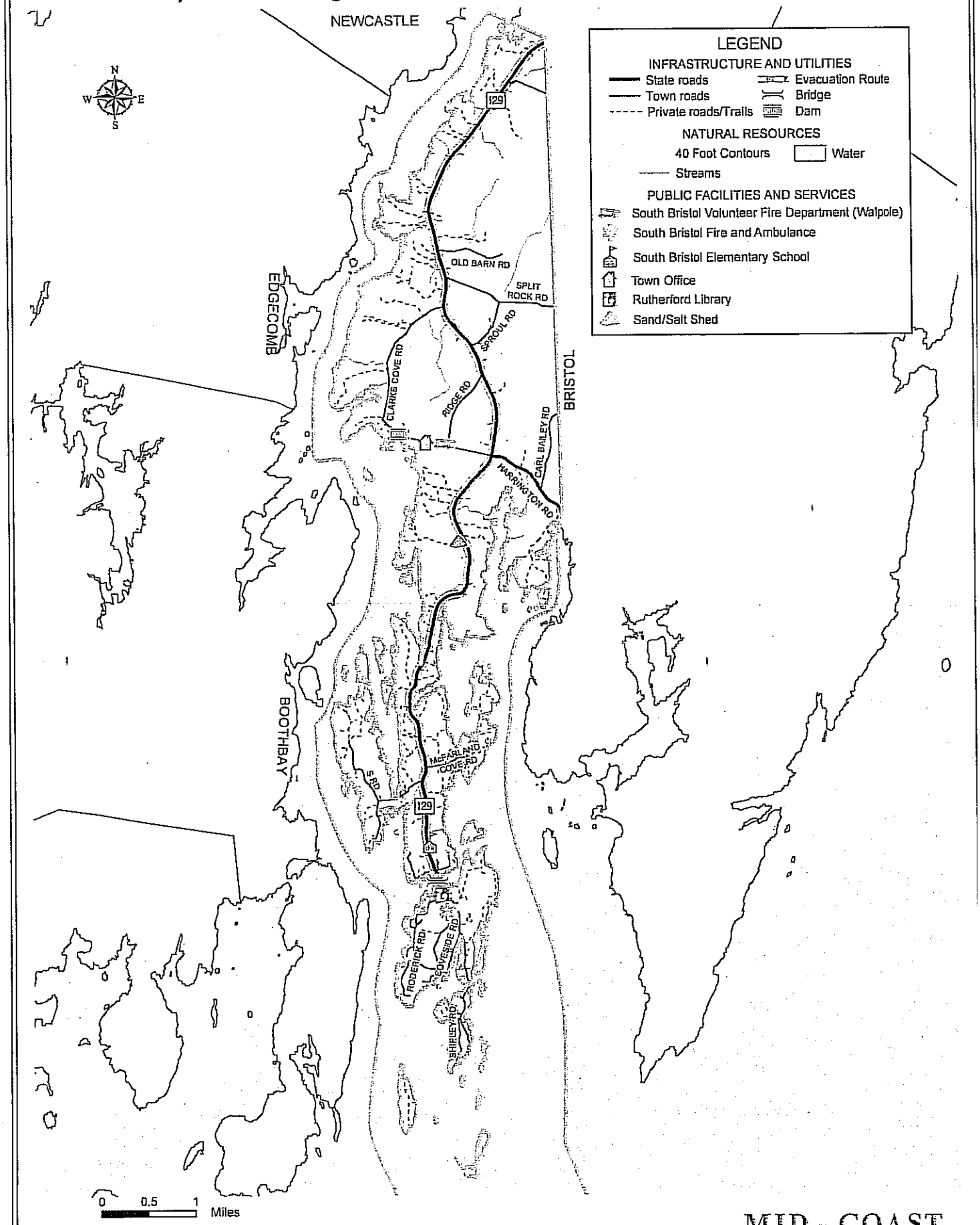
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of South Bristol



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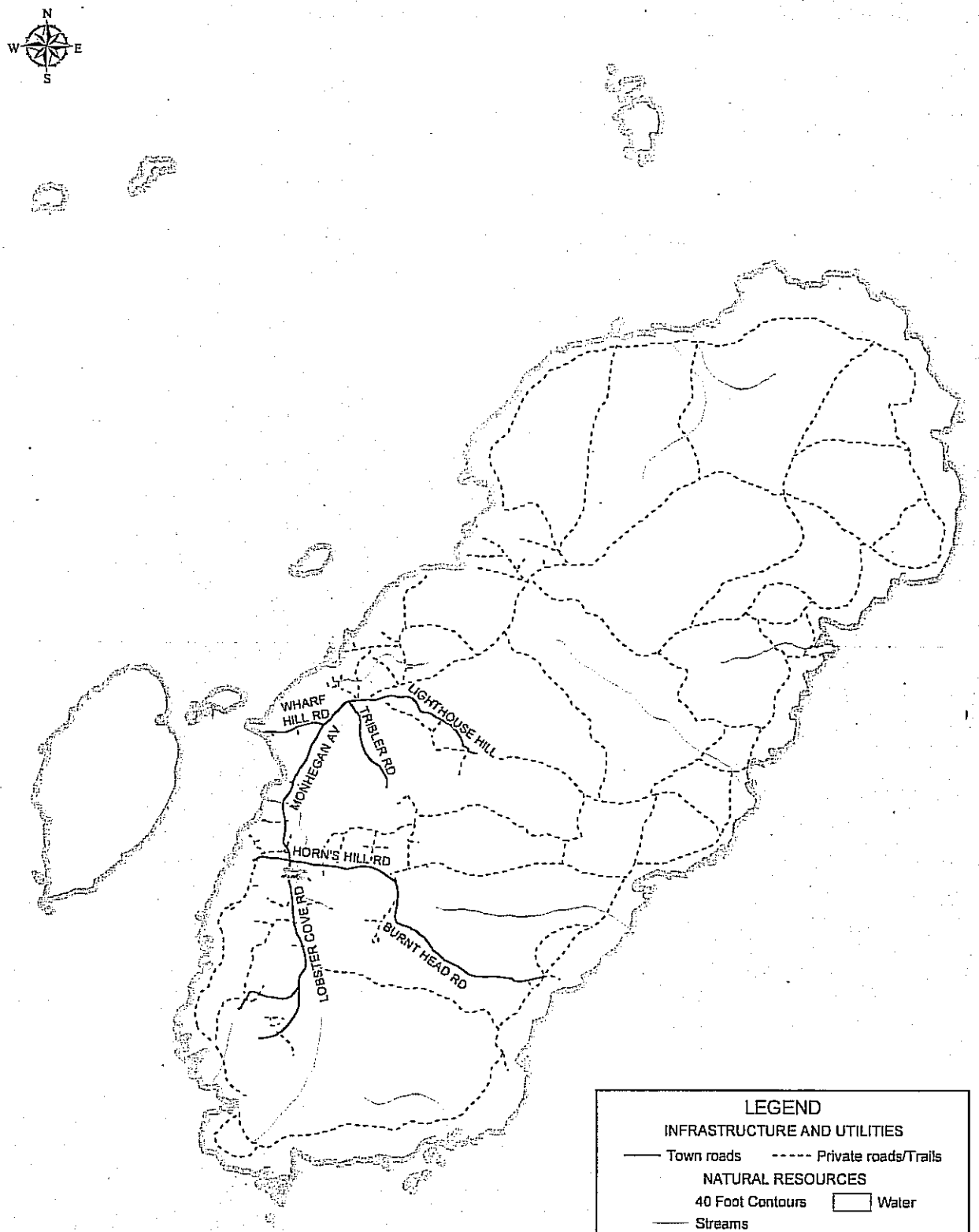

LEGEND

INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

Town roads — Private roads/Trails

NATURAL RESOURCES

40 Foot Contours — Water

Streams

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Monhegan Volunteer Fire Department

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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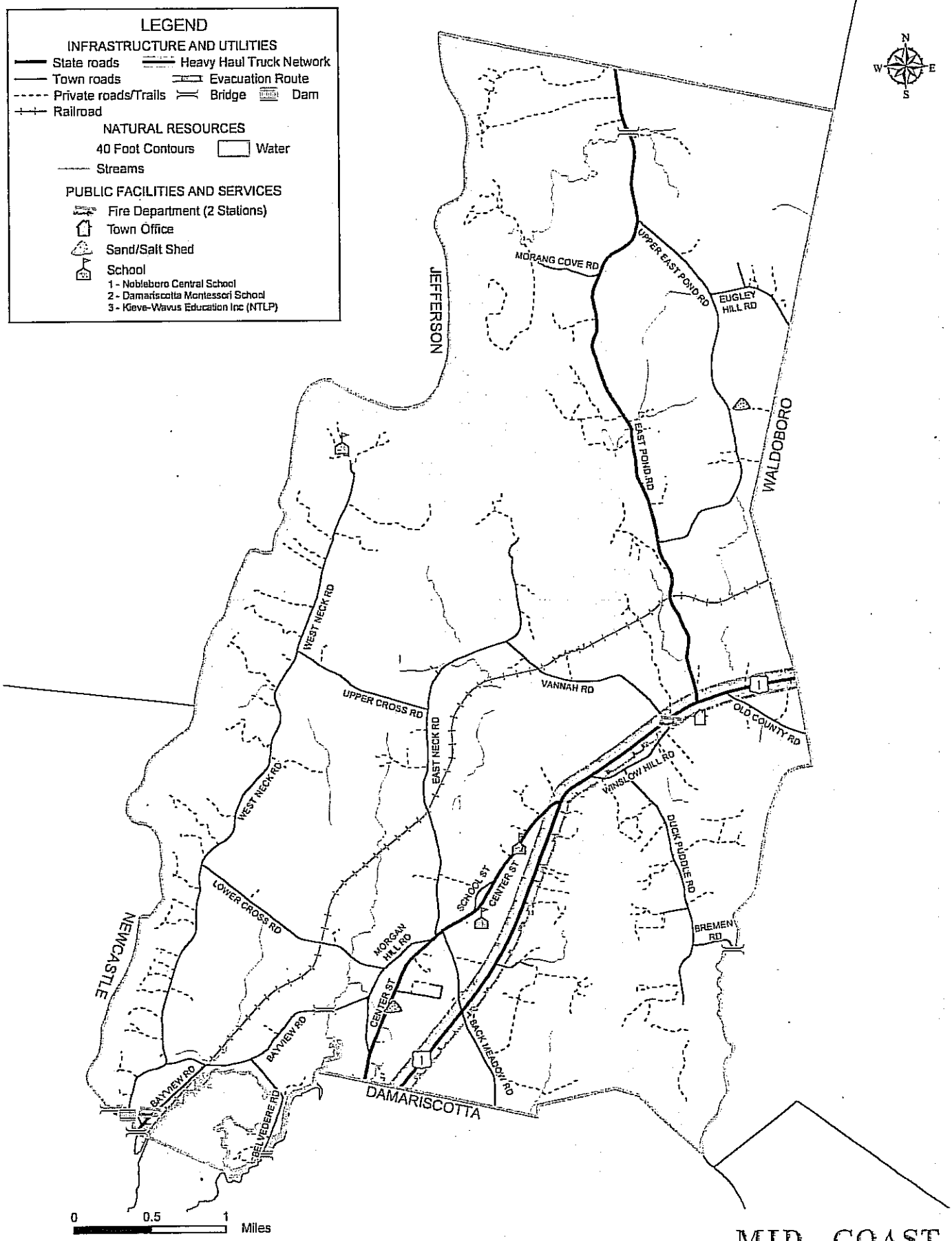
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Nobleboro



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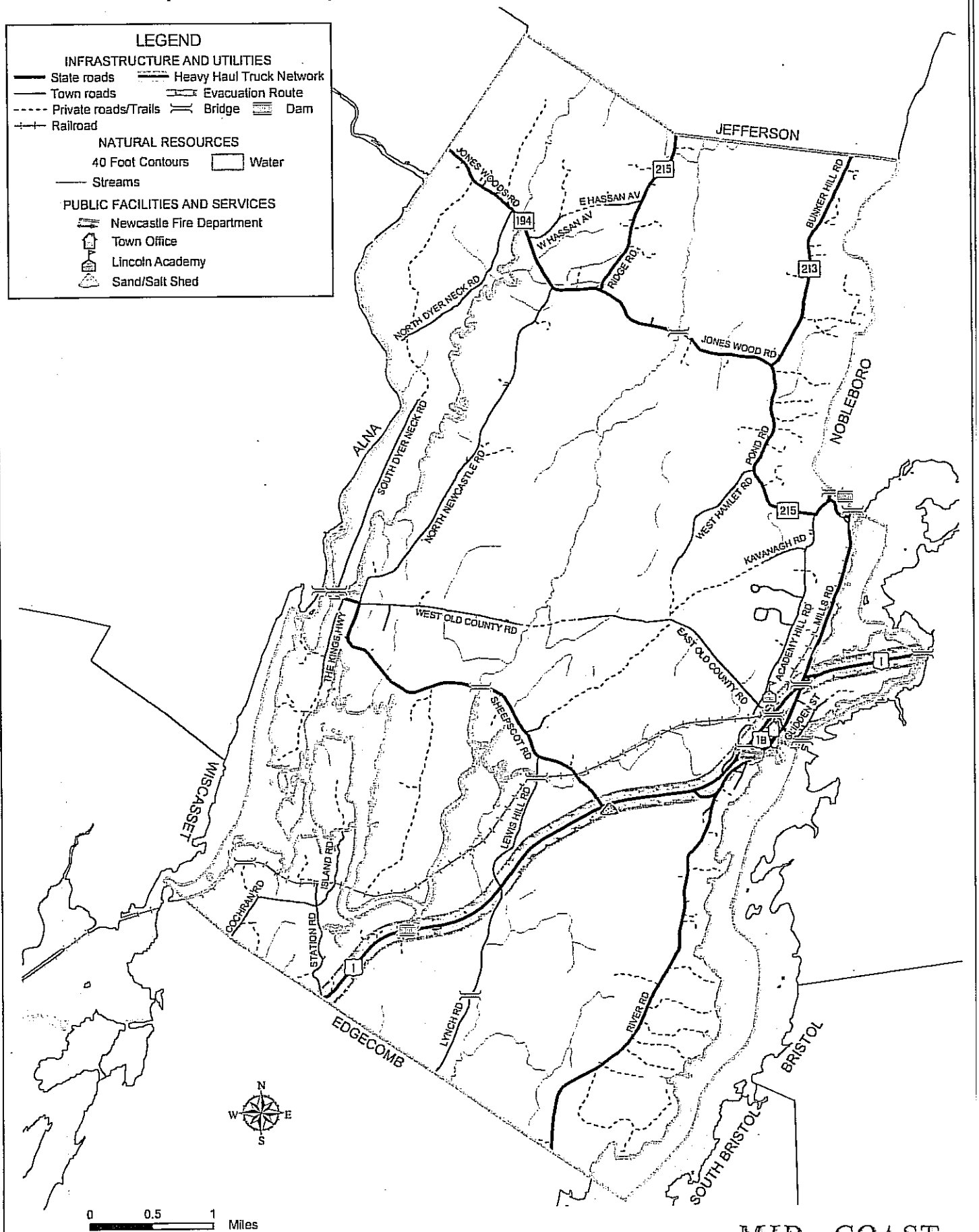
Town of Newcastle



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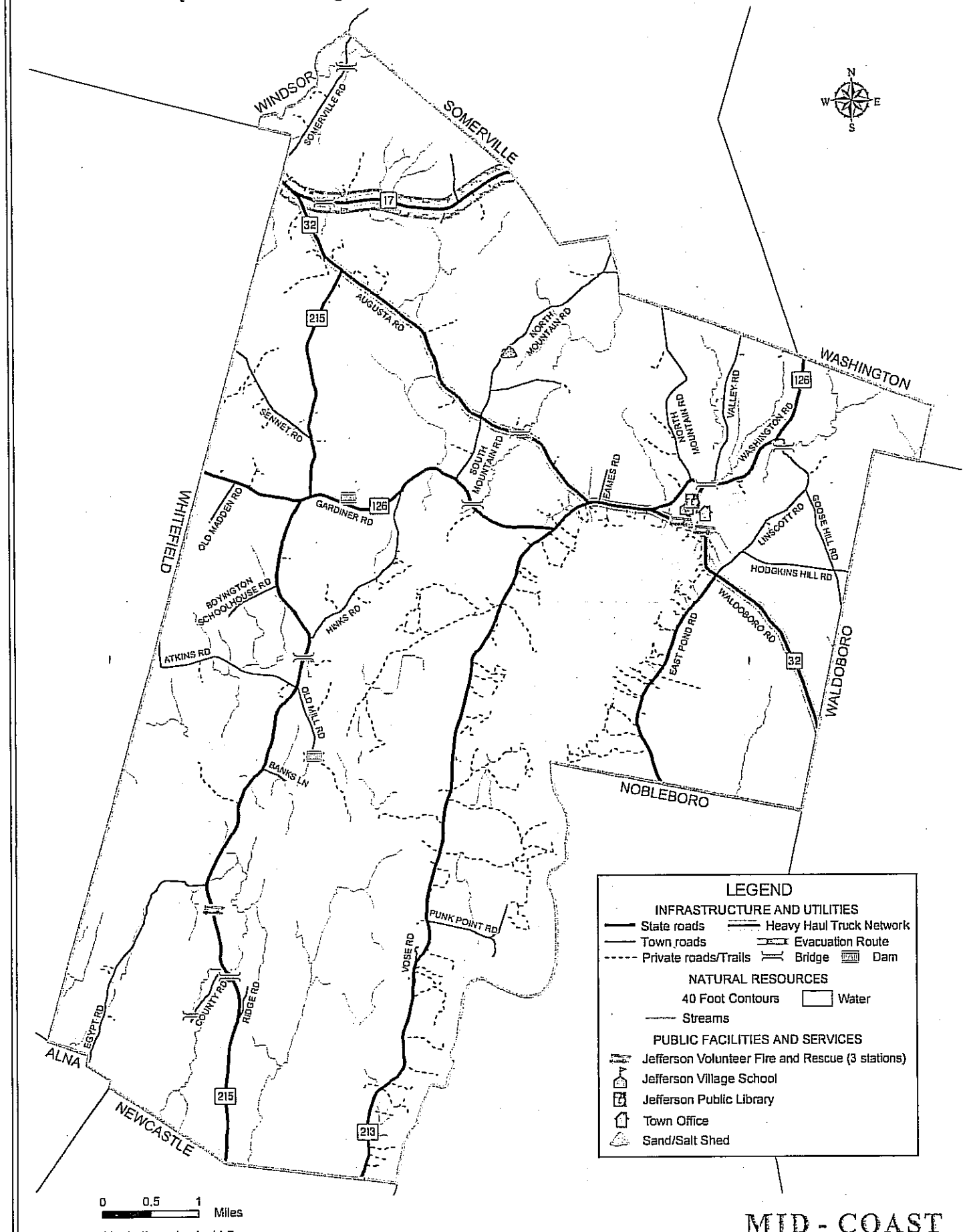
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Jefferson



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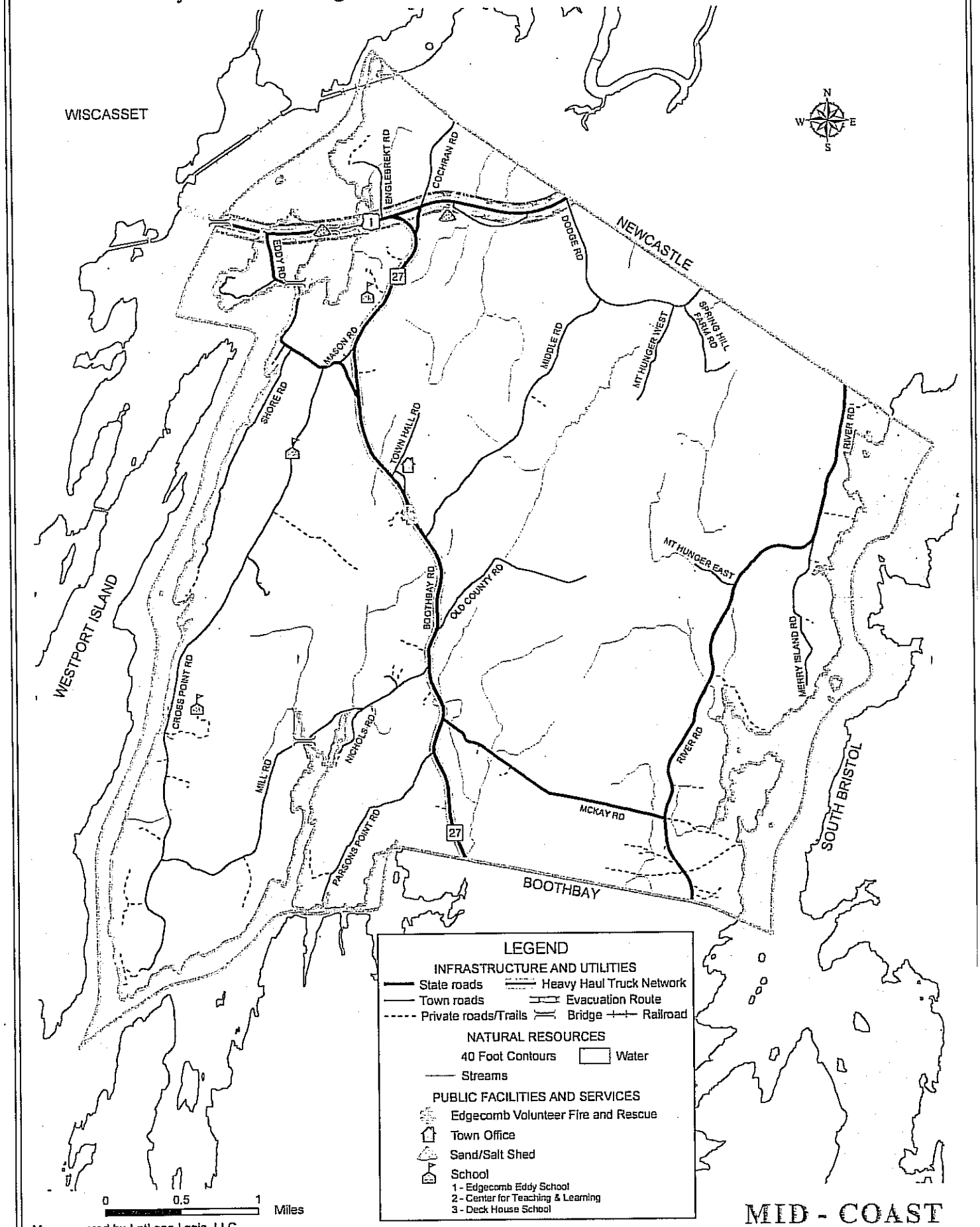
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Edgecomb



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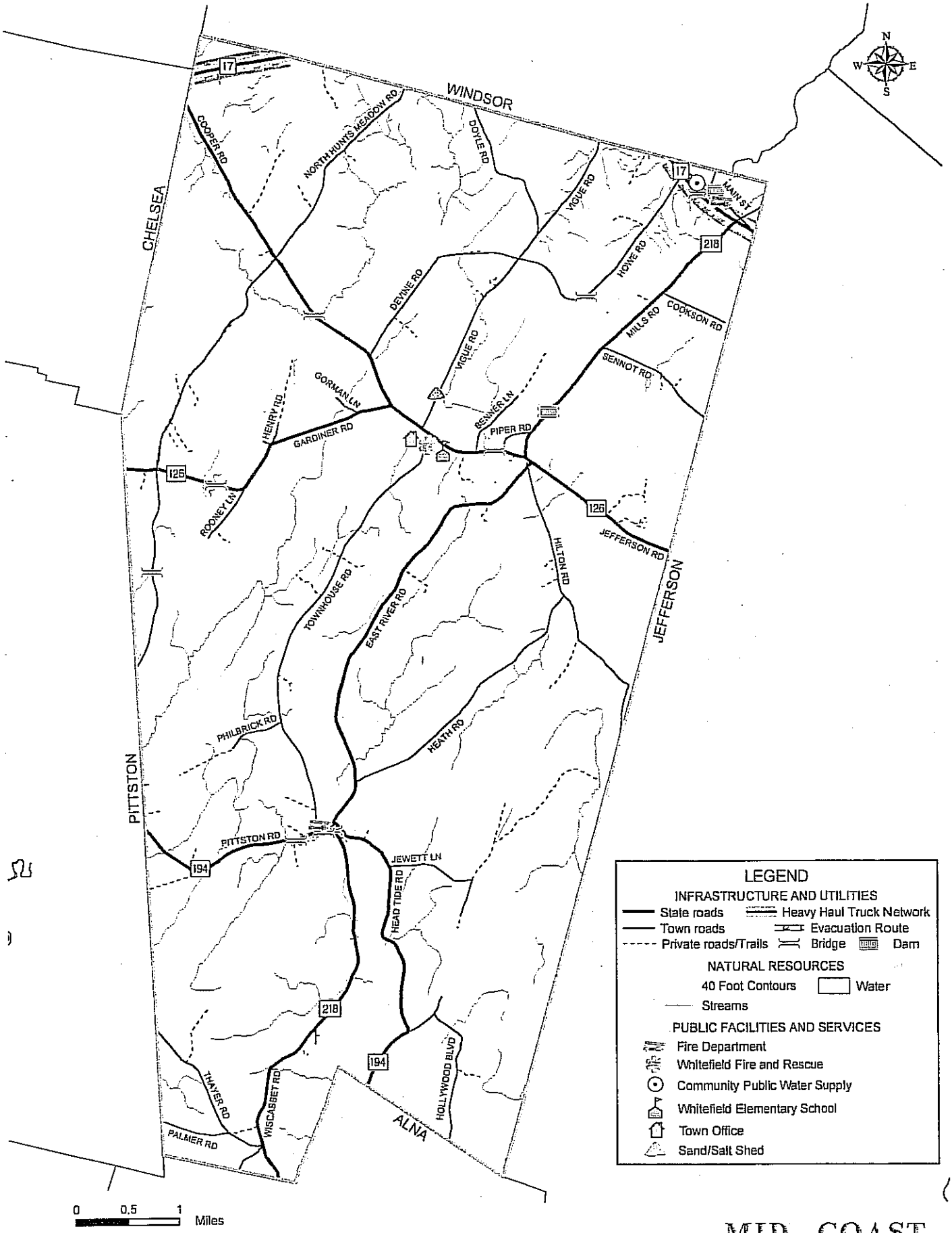
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Whitefield



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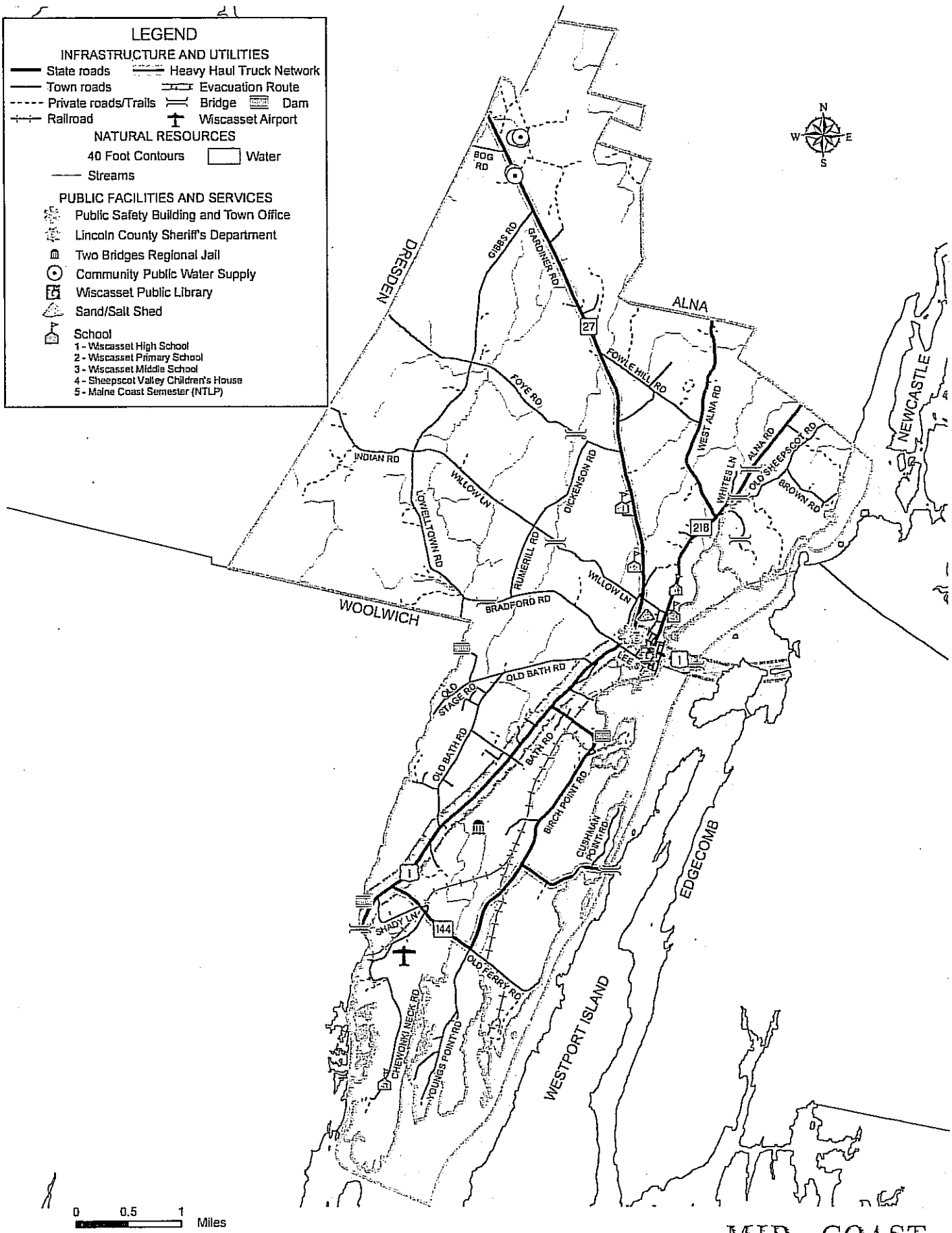
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Wiscasset



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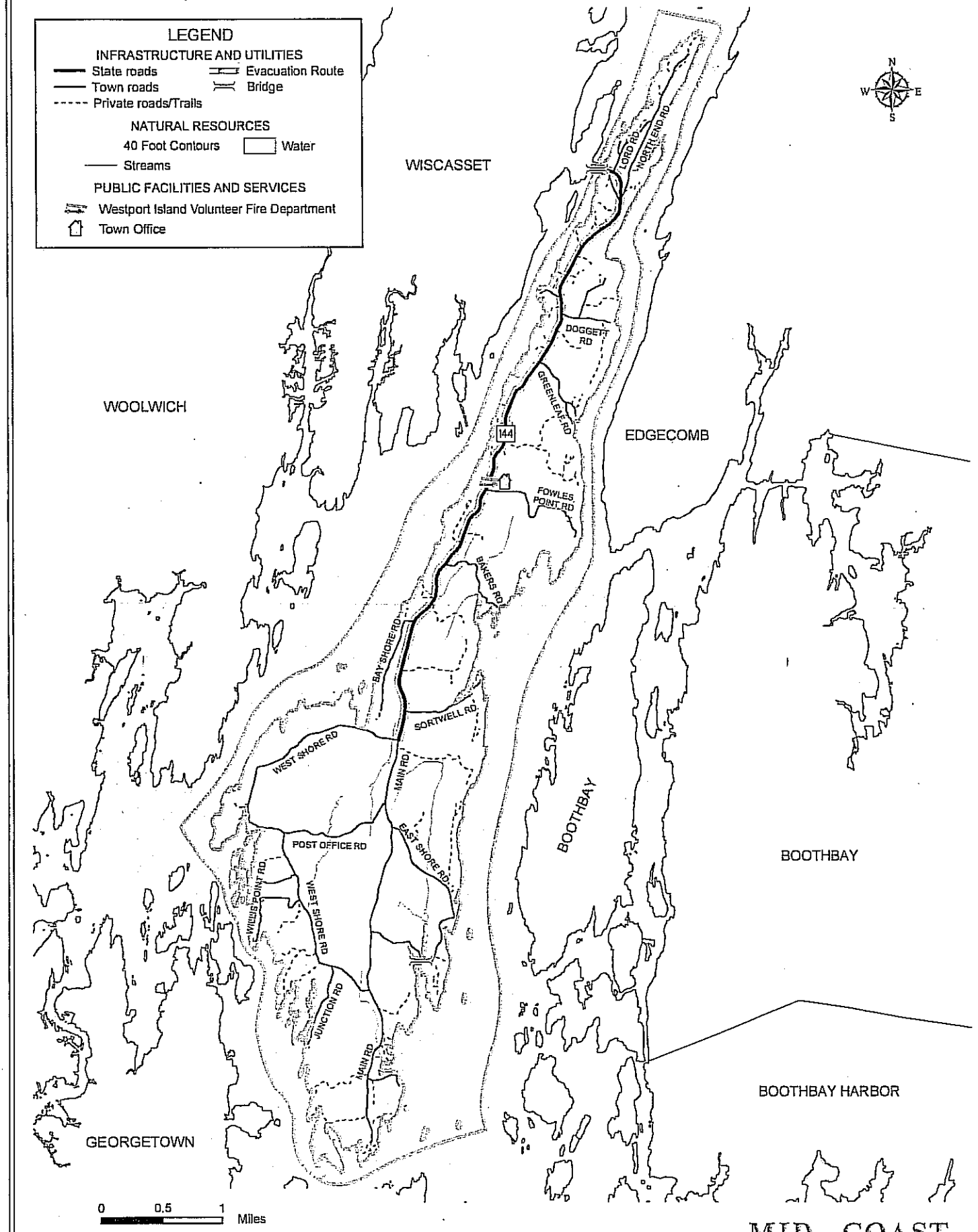
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Westport Island



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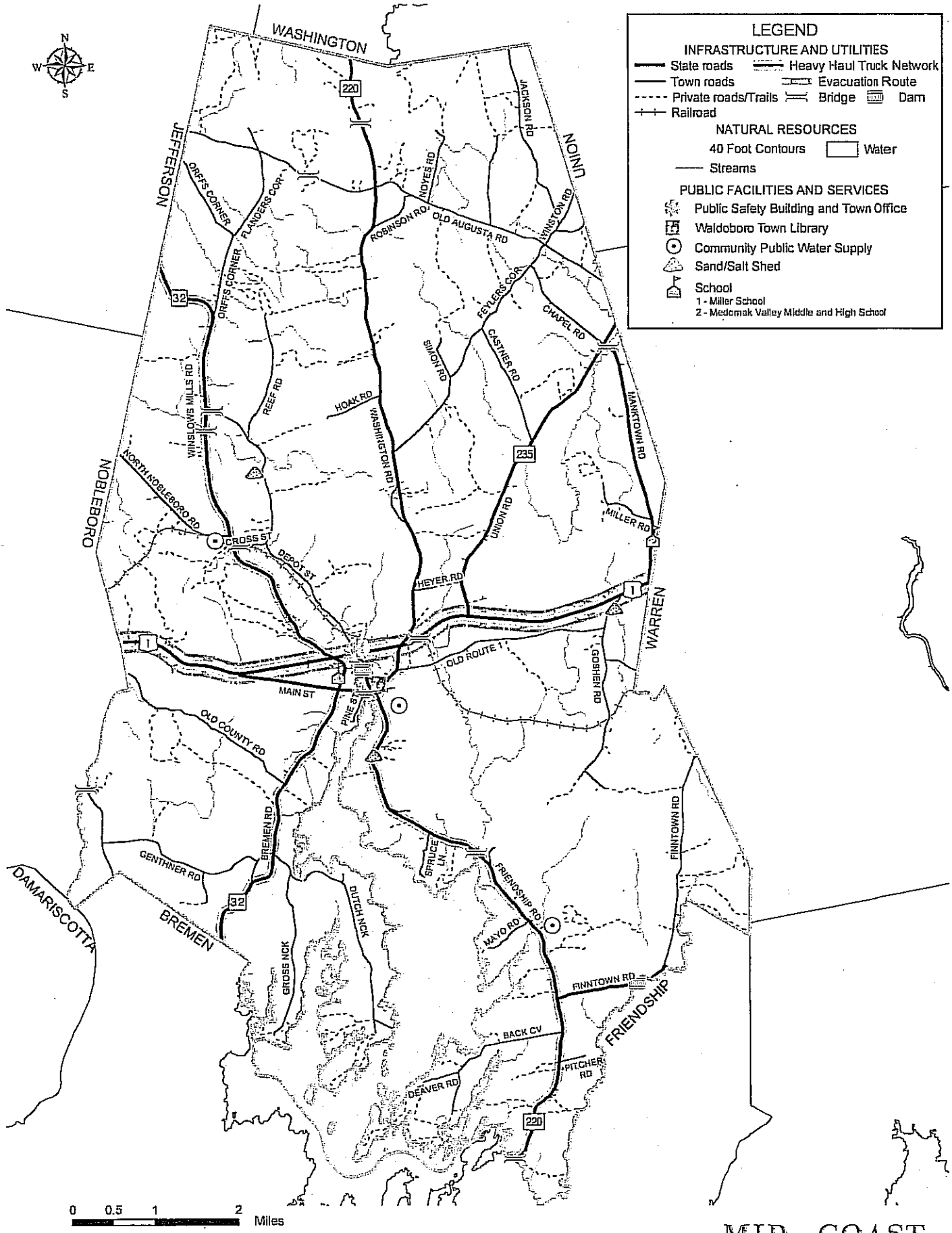
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Waldoboro



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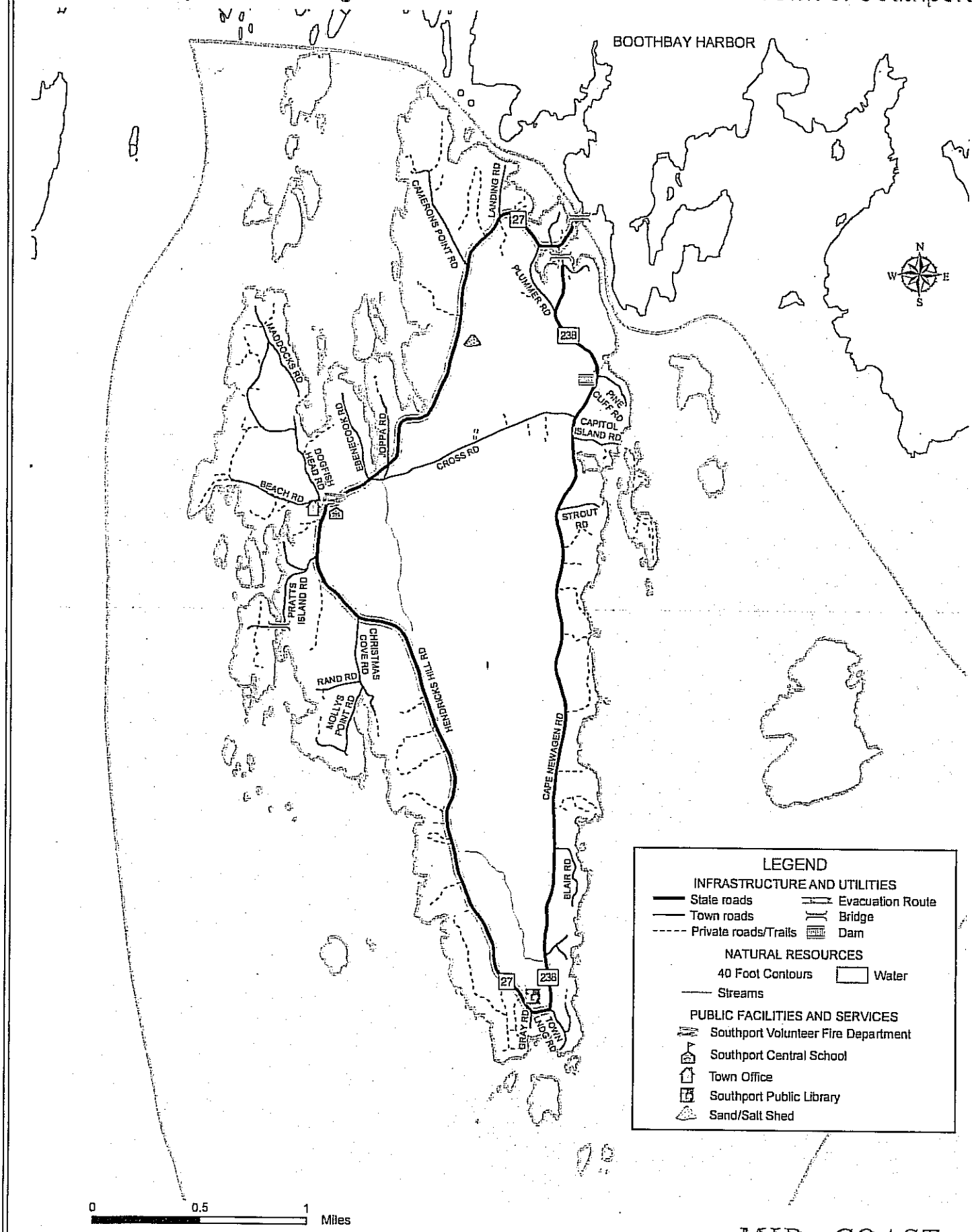
Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town of Southport



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5. MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation Strategy
Requirement §201.6(c)(3): The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.

13. Local Hazard Mitigation Goals	
Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): (The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a) description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.	
Element	**A.** Does the new or updated plan include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards?

14. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions	
Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): (The mitigation strategy shall include a) section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.	
Elements	**A.** Does the new or updated plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?
	B. Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **new** buildings and infrastructure?
	C. Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **existing** buildings and infrastructure?

The following pages contain goals, objectives and strategic actions for each of the hazards identified earlier in this report, followed by a town by town summary of prioritized projects.

The goals, objectives and mitigation actions were modified from the goals, objectives and mitigation actions contained in the 2004 plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team relied heavily on MEMA staff input as well as Lincoln County EMA's contacts with individual municipalities for the development of the prioritized mitigation projects.

General Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Actions

Flooding

In Lincoln County, the most likely damages caused by coastal and river flooding are the destruction of roadways caused by washouts and undercutting. It does not appear that there are any critical facilities in the 100 year flood zone. However there are several facilities that are located in the Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas. Most communities are using the FIRM information to control development in flood zones. There has been no use of the Hurricane Inundation Surge Areas to control development. There could be loss of life caused from drowning during storm surge conditions. Flood waters may also contaminate public and private water supplies and damage personal and real property.

Goal: Reduce damage, injury and loss of life in Lincoln County caused by flooding.

Objectives	Mitigation Actions	Responsibility	Status/Rationale if no Action
1. Lessen the future loss of life and personal injuries from flooding.	**A. Warning systems.** Continue efforts to get people to sign up for public warning systems such as Nixel and Page Gate.	Lincoln EMA, Local EMAs, local public safety officials	New
	B. Contact lists. Continue to maintain and update lists of property owners and renters who could be adversely impacted by flooding including people with disabilities (people with functional and sensory needs).	Lincoln EMA, Local EMAs	New
2. Reduce real and personal property damages caused by flooding.	**A. NFIP participation.** Encourage continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, as well as actions needed to ensure municipal compliance with flood insurance requirements including adoption of upgraded ordinances. Encourage towns not in the NFIP to join.	Lincoln EMA, Local EMA Directors, State Planning Office (SPO), MEMA, Town Officials	New
	B. Repetitive loss properties. Encourage municipalities to apply for funds to address repetitive loss properties, as long as it is cost beneficial.	Lincoln EMA, Local EMA Directors, SPO, MEMA	New

Objectives	Mitigation Actions	Responsibility	Status/Rationale if no Action
	C. Homeowner education. Encourage homeowners to relocate, elevate or retrofit homes in flood zones, and to join the flood insurance program.	Lincoln EMA, Local EMA Directors, SPO, MEMA, Town Officials	2011-2012 Continue to educate homeowners through the website and brochures
	D. Public facilities. Encourage municipalities to relocate, elevate or retrofit public facilities in flood zones.	Lincoln EMA, Local EMA Directors, SPO, MEMA, Town Officials	New
	E. Improved maps. Encourage FEMA to improve the accuracy of flood insurance rate maps as new data such as LIDAR becomes available.	Lincoln EMA, Local EMA Directors, SPO, MEMA, Town Officials	New
3. Ensure critical transportation links by making roads safe from flooding	**A. Problem documentation.** Encourage municipalities to document the costs of repairing recurring flood damages to ditches, culverts, roadway drainage systems and roads.	MEMA, Lincoln EMA, Local EMAs	New
	B. Best practices. Where recurring problems can be documented, using tools such as the Road Tracker, encourage towns to participate in MaineDOT and other road building and maintenance best practices	Town Officials with help from Lincoln EMA, MEMA	New
	C. Grant applications. Where recurring problems can be documented, apply for grant to: • Upgrade culverts, ditches and roadway drainage systems • Elevate, upgrade or relocate road surfaces	Town Officials with help from Lincoln EMA, MEMA	Deferred. Lack of problem documentation has been an obstacle. More towns are beginning to use the Road Tracker to keep track of local expenditures.

Severe Summer and Winter Storms

Severe summer storms. In Lincoln County, the most likely damages caused by the high winds from a severe summer storm or hurricane event are the loss of electrical power, from downed power transmission lines, and the blockage of roadways, from tree debris. There could be loss of life caused by debris falling on an individual, or from storm-related vehicle accidents. Other types of general damage to personal and real property may be caused by severe storm or hurricane winds.

Severe winter storms. The most likely damages caused by a severe winter storm event are the loss of electrical power, from downed power transmission lines, and the blockage of roadways, from tree debris or winter snow or ice. There could be loss of life caused by delayed responses from emergency services, the improper use of backup heat sources, freezing conditions, debris falling on an individual, or from storm-related vehicle accidents. Other types of general damage to personal and real property may be caused by high blizzard winds.

Goal: Reduce damage, injury and loss of life in Lincoln County after a severe winter storm, summer storm or hurricane event.

Objectives	Mitigation Actions	Responsibility	Status/Rationale if no Action
1. Lessen the future loss of life and personal injuries resulting from severe summer and winter storms.	**A. Public education.** Develop an on-line brochure to educate the public about the dangers of severe storms. Include a link to the MEMA website.	Broadcast media, County EMA Director, municipal officials	New
	B. Functional and sensory needs population. Continue to maintain and update a list of functional and sensory needs people who would be vulnerable during a power outage.	County EMA Director, Local EMA Directors, Municipal Officials	New
	C. Warning systems. Continue efforts to get people to sign up for public warning systems such as Nixel and Page Gate.	Broadcast media, County EMA Director, Local EMA Directors	New
2. Reduce real and personal property damages caused by severe summer and winter storms.	**A. Public education.** Educate homeowners about severe summer and winter storm preparations through website brochures and links to MEMA's website.	Broadcast media, County EMA Director, municipal officials	New

Objectives	Mitigation Actions	Responsibility	Status/Rationale if no Action
3. Assure emergency facilities and public facilities have backup power capabilities.	**A. Critical facility generators.** Provide generators at critical facilities and utilities such as Fire/Police Stations, EMS garages, public works, water & sewer treatment plants, schools and shelters.	Municipalities	Minimal implementation. No funding source; municipalities face severe cost constraints.

Note: there are no actions related to new structures because winter-related hazards such as roof collapses are adequately covered by the State's new building code which became effective on December 15, 2010 (the building code addresses snow loads). While small towns are not required to enforce the code, the code still applies in these communities and builders are required to retain third party inspectors to certify compliance with the new code.

Wildfires

In Lincoln County, the most likely damages caused by a wildfire are the loss of life, loss of prime timberland, and the destruction of personal and real property, especially homes. The loss of electrical power is possible, since the majority of high voltage transmission lines pass through heavily wooded areas. The very presence of a wildfire may close commerce, resulting in major losses of income for local businesses.

Goal: Reduce damage, injury and loss of life in Lincoln County caused by Wildfires.

Objectives	Mitigation Actions	Responsibility	Status/Rationale if no Action
1. Lessen the future loss of life and personal injuries resulting from wildfires.	**A. Warning systems.** Continue efforts to get people to sign up for public warning systems such as Nixel and Page Gate.	Broadcast media, County EMA Director, Local EMA Directors	New
2. Reduce real and personal property destruction from wildfires.	**A. Homeowner education.** Educate homeowners through links on the County EMA website to the Maine Forest Service website on tactics to protect their homes from wildfires to include performing landscaping and lawn cutting around homes.	Maine Forest Service, County EMA Director	New
	B. Fire ponds for subdivisions. Require that developers construct fire ponds and/or install dry hydrants in new subdivisions located in remote wooded areas, or other high risk areas.	Planning Boards, Municipalities	Deferred; lack of significant development activity

Rating of Actions and Establishment of Priorities

The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team established priorities by hazard for the general mitigation actions set forth on the previous pages. The Team used the following criteria to rank each of the actions:

1. Life safety
2. Population benefited
3. Probability of community acceptance
4. Probability of funding
5. Feasibility of implementation

Each strategy was rated high (3 points), medium (2 points) or low (1 point) for each of the criteria, with the result that priorities were established by total score (the higher the points, the higher the priority).

Rating of Flood Mitigation Actions						
	Life Safety	Population Benefited	Probability Community Acceptance	Probability Funding	Feasibility of Implementation	Total Score
1A Warning systems	3	3	3	3	3	15
1B Contact lists	3	1	3	3	3	13
2A NFIP participation	2	2	3	3	3	13
2B Repetitive loss properties	3	1	3	1	1	9
2C Homeowner education	3	1	2	1	1	8
2D Public facilities	2	1	1	1	1	6
2E Improved maps	3	2	3	1	1	10
3A Problem documentation	2	3	3	2	2	12
3B Best practices	3	3	2	1	2	12
3C Grant applications	1	3	2	1	1	8

Rating of Severe Summer and Winter Storm Mitigation Actions						
	Life Safety	Population Benefited	Probability Community Acceptance	Probability Funding	Feasibility of Implementation	Total Score
1A Public Education	3	3	3	3	3	15
1B Functional and Sensory Needs	3	1	3	3	3	13
1C Warning systems	3	3	2	1	2	11
2A Public Education	3	3	2	2	3	13
3A Critical Facility Generators	2	2	1	1	1	7

Rating of Wildfire Mitigation Actions						
	Life Safety	Population Benefited	Probability Community Acceptance	Probability Funding	Feasibility of Implementation	Total Score
1A Warning systems	3	2	2	1	1	9
2A Homeowner Education	3	1	1	3	3	11
2B Fire ponds for subdivisions	1	1	2	3	3	10

PRIORITIZED MITIGATION PROJECTS

Projects listed in priority order. Most of the municipalities in Lincoln 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 priority order in the following table. The time frames shown are based upon 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.

How the actions will be implemented. The table on the next page identifies a timeframe for each project; and identifies one or more parties who will be responsible for implementation. If the towns apply for grant funds, a benefit/cost analysis will be undertaken.

Status of completed, deleted or deferred projects. The table on the next page contains a status column. All of the projects contained in the table are newly listed. Therefore, there are no completed, deleted or deferred mitigation projects.

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Hazard Mitigation Projects

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
Alna	1) Egypt Rd; Install cast in place headwalls on intake and outlet.	$12,000	3 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Baily, Lothrop, and Sheepscot Rd; Stone line plunge pool 40' x 8' x 3'.	$2,000	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	3) Baily Rd; Add 48" x 40' HDPE culvert and elevate road 18' x 60' x 2' and stabilize shoulders.	$20,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	4) Lothrop Rd; Add (4) 24" x 40' HDPE cross culverts and rip rap intake and outlets.	$12,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Boothbay	1) Dover Rd; Upsize (4) 8" x 40' culverts with 15" x 40' HDPE culverts and rip rap intake and outlets.	$14,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) East & West Side Rd. on Barters Island; Ditch 8,000' and add check dams as needed, upsize (8) culverts with 18" x 40' HDPE culverts and remove ledge as needed.	$52,000	3 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	3) Ocean Point Rd (shore Rd.) Stabilize banks 7,500' x 20' on average.	$90,000	4 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
	4) Back River Cross Rd; Upsize existing 36" x 40' culvert with 8' x 4' x 40' bottomless box and riprap intake and outlet.	$45,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	5) Pension Ridge Rd; Upsize 12" x40' culvert with 24" x 40' HDPE culvert and rip rap intake and outlet.	$3,000	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	6) King Philips Trail; Stabilize shoulders 2,500' x 20' and upsize existing Culvert with 24" x 40' HDPE and rip rap intake and outlet.	$35,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Boothbay Harbor	1) Townsend Ave, Atlantic Ave, and Union St; Upsize underground drainage 5,000' x 12" with 5,000' x 28" and add (30) catch basins.	$275,000	2 months	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	2) Spruce world Beach Rd; Upsize 24" x 40' cmp with 36" x 40' HDPE culvert and rip rap intake and outlet.	$5,000	2 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
Bremen	1) Rial herald Rd; Ditch 5,000', upsize and realign existing cmp with 24" x 40' squash pipe.	$25,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Town Hall; Install French drains 100' and reseed.	$4,000	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
Bristol	1) Back Shore Rd; Stabilize Road shoulder 95' x 20' x3' with geo textile and large fractured stone.	$13,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Moxie Cove/ Morrison St; Remove ledge as needed and add (1) 30" x 40' and (1) 24" x 40' HDPE cross culverts and rip rap intake and outlets.	$8,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	3) Browns Cove Rd; Remove ledge as needed and add (1) 15" x 40' and (2) 24" x 40' HDPE cross culverts and rip rap intake and outlets.	$10,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Damariscotta	1) Miles St; Stabilize road shoulder with fracture stone 500' x 10'.	$40,000	2 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	2) Egypt Rd; Elevate road 300' x 21' x 2', add 36" x 40' HDPE culvert and repave.	$32,000	2 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	3) Back Meadow Rd; Elevate 100' x 5' x 21' stabilize shoulders and repave.	$18,000	2 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	4) Chapman St; Divert water away from homes behind shopping center.	$45,000	12 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
Dresden	1) Bog Rd; Upsize existing multiple culverts with 10' bottomless HDPE culvert with precast footing and rip rap intake and outlets	$35,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) calls Hill Rd; Upsize existing 48" x 40' cmp with 60" x 50' HDPE culvert and rip rap intake and outlet.	$12,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Edgecomb	1) Mount Hunger Rd Site 1; Ditch 1,200' and remove ledge in ditch line as needed Aprox. 150 cyd.	$8,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Spring Hill Farms Rd; Ditch 1,500' and remove ledge in ditch line as needed aprox 150 cyd.	$9,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	3) Mount Hunger Rd Site 2; Elevate 1,000' x 21' x 12" and upsize (4) existing culverts with 24" x 40 HDPE culverts..	$40,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	4) Parsons Point Rd; Ditch 1,500' and remove ledge in ditch line as needed aprox 300 cyd.	$12,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	5) Old County Rd; Ditch 1,200' and remove ledge in ditch line as needed aprox 100 cyd. And upsize 36" x 40' cmp with 48" x 40 HDPE culvert.	$16,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
Great Salt Bay Water District	Pumping Station Rd; Ditch and line 1,000'.	$9,000	2 weeks	Water District	Newly Listed
Jefferson	1) Goose Hill Rd; Ditch and line 600' and add 18" x 40' HDPE cross culvert.	$8,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Hodgkin's Hill Rd; Upsize existing twin 15" x 40' cmps with 36" x 40' HDPE culvert. and burm upstream side of road 100' x 12" x 12".	$6,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	3) Hinks Rd; Upsize existing 18" x 40' cmp with 24" x 40' HDPE culvert.	$3,500	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	4) 256 Hinks Rd; Elevate furnace and circuit breaker box in basement.	$2,000	1 week	Town Selectmen	Newly Listed
	5) Sennett Rd; Ditch 500' and remove ledge as needed.	$3,000	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Miles General Hospital	1) Schooner Rd; Upsize existing 36" x 150' rcp with 48" x 150' HDPE culvert.	$38,000	2 weeks	Hospital Administrator	Newly Listed
Monhegan Lighthouse Museum	1) Elevate road bed 200' x 12' x 18" and add 15" x 20' HDPE cross culvert.	$20,000	2 weeks	Museum Director	Newly Listed

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
Monhegan	1) Lighthouse Hill Rd; Elevate 2,000' x 10' x 2' shape and add 15" x 20' cross culvert.	$104,000	4 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Fire Station/ Emergency shelter; Replace existing 30' x 24' building with two story building of same detentions and add back up generator.	$120,000	2 months	Town Selectmen	Newly Listed
	3) Monhegan Cemetery; Stabilize wall 800' x 4'with geotextile, stone and indigenous plantings.	$42,000	3 weeks	Town Selectmen	Newly Listed
	4) Horn's Hill / Burnt Head Rd; Elevate 200' x 10' x 2' upsize existing 12" 20' cmp with 15" x 20' HDPE culvert, add 15" x 20' HDPe cross culvert and rip rap 50' x 1' x 1'	$16,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Newcastle	1) East Old County Rd; Ditch and line 2,400' upsize (2) 12" x 40' cmps with 18" x 40' HDPE culverts and add (2) 18" x 40' HDPE cross culverts.	$36,000	3 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) North Dyer Neck Rd; Ditch and line 2,200' and add (5) 18" x 40' HDPE cross culverts.	$40,000	3 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	3) Station Rd; Ditch and line 2,600' and add (2) 18" x 40' HDPE cross culverts.	$38,000	3 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
	4) Indian Trail Rd; Ditch 1,600' and add (4) 18" x 40' HDPE culverts and rip rap intake and outlets.	$16,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Nobleboro	1) Bremen / Duck Puddle Rd; Elevate 300' x 21' x 5' upsize existing culvert with 10' x 8' x 50' box culvert and rip rap intake and outlet' and repave.	$65,000	3 weeks	Joint project with Nobleboro Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Upper Cross Rd; Ditch 7,000' add (2) 24" x 40' HDPE cross culverts and (7) 15" x 20' HDPE driveway culverts.	$21,000	3 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Somerville	1) Crummett Mountain Rd; Elevate 250' x 21' x 2' and add 24" x 40' HDPE overflow culvert.	$25,000	3 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Colby Rd; Relocate roadway 250' x 5' and add driveway culvert 15" x 20', ditch 1,000' and add check dams as needed.	$26,000	3 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
South Bristol	1) Sprit Rock Rd; Upsize existing 24" x 40' cmp with 36" x 40' HDPE culvert, rip rap intake and outlet and repave.	$5,000	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Clark cove Rd; Upsize existing 24" x 40' cmp with 36" x 40' HDPE culvert, rip rap intake and outlet and repave.	$6,000	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
	3) Cow Baily Rd; Upsize existing 24" x 40' cmp with 36" x 40' HDPE culvert, rip rap intake and outlet and repave.	$5,000	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	4) Thompson Inn Rd; Upsize existing 18" x 40' cmp with 36" x 40' HDPE culvert, rip rap intake and outlet and repave.	$5,000	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Southport	1) Campbell Rd; Upsize existing 15" x 50' cmp with 24" x 50' HDPE culvert and stabilize road shoulder 150' x 20' on average.	$12,000	3 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Unorganized Territory	Improve ditches and drainage on county roads	$35,000	3 weeks	County Commissioners	Newly Listed
Waldoboro	1) Bremen / Duck Puddle Rd; Elevate 300' x 21' x 5' upsize existing culvert with 10' x 8' x 50' box culvert and rip rap intake and outlet' and repave.	$65,000	3 weeks	Joint project with Nobleboro Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) Files Corner / Old Augusta Rd; Elevate 1,000' x 21' x 2' Upsize (3) 24" x 40'cmps with 36" x 40' HDPE culverts, add (2) 48" x 40' HDPE culverts and repave.	$55,000	3 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
	3) Elm St. Upsize existing culvert with 10' x 6' x 40' box culvert and rip rap intake and outlet.	$45,000	2 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	4) Store Mountain Rd; Ditch and line 1,000' and add check dams as needed.	$12,000	2 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	5) Jackson Rd; Improve ditches 1,000' and add check dams as needed.	$4,000	1 week	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
Westport	1) West Shore Rd; Ditch and line 2,000', remove ledge as needed and add 15" x 30' HDPE cross culvert.	$25,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	2) East shore Rd; Ditch and line 2,000', remove ledge as needed.	$20,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
	3) Main (town) Rd; Ditch 1,000'.	$5,000	1 week	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Whitefield	1) Devine Rd; Ditch and line 2,000, add check dams as needed and add 30" x 40' HDPE cross culvert.	$12,000	2 weeks	Road Commissioner	Newly Listed
Wiscasset	1) Foley Rd; Add 24" x 40' overflow HDPE culvert.	$3,000	1 week	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed

Town	Project (in Order of Priority)	Cost	Time line	Responsible Agency	Status
	2) Loweltown Rd; Upsize existing twin 30" x 40' HDPE culverts with 8' x 4' x 40' bottomless box culvert.	$35,000	2 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	3) Pottles Cove rd; Ditch 200' and add 15" x 40' HDPE cross culvert.	$4,000	1 week	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	4) Old Dresden Rd; Add (1) 15" x 40' HDPE cross culvert.	$3,500	1 week	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	5) Pinewood Dr; Upsize and realign with 15" x 40' HDPE cross culvert.	$3,500	1 week	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed
	6) Public Works Garage; Upsize 400' x 24" culvert with 30" x 400' HDPE culvert.	$30,000	2 weeks	Pubic Works.	Newly Listed

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. **Participation in the NFIP.** All but two of the towns in Lincoln County are in the Flood Insurance Program, as shown the table below. The Effective Date is based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community Status Book.

Lincoln County Communities Participating in the National Flood Insurance Program

Town	Effective Date	Town	Effective Date
Alna	3/1/2005	Newcastle	4/1/2003
Boothbay	6/3/1986	Nobleboro	11/15/1989
Boothbay Harbor	6/17/1986	Somerville	4/3/1987
Bremen	2/4/1987	South Bristol	7/16/1990
Bristol	6/19/1989	Southport	5/17/1988
Damariscotta	9/30/1988	Waldoboro	4/3/1985
Dresden	5/19/1987	Westport Island	Not in program
Edgecomb	10/1/2002	Whitefield	Not in program
Jefferson	10/18/1988	Wiscasset	4/16/1991

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency Community Status Book 1/13/2011

B. **Actions related to continued compliance with the NFIP.** Actions related to continued compliance with the NFIP are on pages 5-2 and 5-3, specifically:

2.A. NFIP Participation – this is the top ranked priority related to the flood insurance program because all but two communities participate in the program and it is likely that this high rate of participation will continue. However, it's important that the two non-participating towns be encouraged to participate (non-participation is likely due to the fact that serious flooding is not perceived to be an issue).
2.B. Repetitive Loss Properties – this is the third-ranked priority related to the NFIP. It is ranked third because the prospects for project application and funding are not assured.
2.C. Homeowner Education – this is the fourth-ranked priority related to the NFIP. It is ranked fourth because homeowners that have not already purchased flood insurance are probably not likely to be persuaded to do so.
2.E. Improved Maps – this is the second-ranked priority related to the NFIP because many maps are obsolete are there is new LIDAR data for much of the coast.

The Maine State Planning Office administers the State's Flood Insurance Program and encourages non-participating municipalities to join. Municipal failure to join is often based on a resistance to adopting ordinances and/or a perceived lack of need (lack of significant flood plain areas and/or lack of structures in identified flood plain areas).

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. **How the actions are prioritized.**

- **County-wide policy actions**. Long-range policies are important in developing a coherent strategy for mitigating hazards. The policy-oriented actions included on pages 5-2 through 5-6 are prioritized on pages 5-8 to 5-9 according to criteria described on page 5-7.

- **Town-specific projects**. Projects shown on pages 5-10 through 5-19, are subject to FEMA requirement #16. However, in a multi-jurisdiction plan involving many municipalities, it is not possible to compare projects across municipal boundaries because very few if any officials will have a detailed understanding of each project and how they compare to those in other communities. The preparation of detailed, cost benefit analyses is a complex, costly process that is beyond the scope and funding that is available to complete this Plan. The preparation of cost benefit analyses is part of the project funding application process and will be undertaken at the time municipalities decide to apply for grants. Instead of a formal process for prioritizing projects, each municipality is asked to prioritize its own projects. See introductory statements to Prioritized Mitigation Projects on page 5-9 for a discussion about how these projects were prioritized.

B. **How the actions will be implemented and administered.** See Prioritized Mitigation Projects beginning on page 5-10 for a project-by-project summary of costs, timeframe and responsible party.

C. **Use of a cost-benefit analysis.** MEMA will utilize the cost benefit analyses prepared by applicants when they apply for mitigation funding.

Many of the jurisdictions included in this Plan are small towns run by 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 local budget review process and subsequent public discussion. 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 cost benefit analysis will have to be prepared in the event they apply to MEMA for mitigation funding.

D. Benchmarks for progress

See the "Status/Rationale if no Action" column in General Goals, Objectives and Mitigation Actions beginning on page 5-2 of this Plan.

See the "Status" column in Summary of Hazard Mitigation Projects by Municipality beginning on page 5-10 of this Plan. All of the projects list on pages 5-10 through 5-19 are newly listed, so there is no need to explain why projects listed in the last plan (none were listed) were not implemented.

17. Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions	
Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv): For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.	
Elements	**A.** Does the new or updated plan include identifiable action items for each jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval of the plan?
	B. Does the updated plan identify the completed, deleted or deferred mitigation actions as a benchmark for progress, and if activities are unchanged (i.e., deferred), does the updated plan describe why no changes occurred?

A. Identifiable action items specific to jurisdictions

(See pages 5-10 to 5-19)

B. Status of mitigation actions

(See Status "Status" column on pages 5-10 to 5-19; all of the projects are newly listed)

6. PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

18. Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan	
Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i): (The plan maintenance process shall include a) section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.	
Elements	A. Does the new or updated plan describe the method and schedule for **monitoring** the plan, including the responsible department?
	B. Does the new or updated plan describe the method and schedule for **evaluating** the plan, including how, when and by whom (i.e. the responsible department)?
	C. Does the new or updated plan describe the method and schedule for **updating** the plan within the five-year cycle?

§201.6(c)(4)(i) requires a formal plan maintenance process to take place to ensure that the Mitigation Plan remains an active and pertinent document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the plan at least every five years, and continued public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

This section also includes an explanation of how the county and municipal governments intend to incorporate their mitigation strategies into any existing planning mechanisms they have.

A. Monitoring

Lincoln County has developed a method to ensure that regular review and update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs. The Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency has formed a Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation Team that consists of members from County EMA Office, the County Commissioners, Selectmen and/or EMA Directors from member towns, and the Local Emergency Planning Committee. The methodology for monitoring the plan will be to review the plan after every disaster in the County and/or annually to determine if changes are needed.

B. Evaluating

The County EMA Office is responsible for contacting the Hazard Mitigation team members and organizing the meeting after every disaster in the county and/or annually. The Team will review each mitigation goal and objective to determine their relevance to changing situations and land developments in the County, as well as changes in State or Federal policy, and to ensure that they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Team will also review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified.

C. Updating

Based on the annual or disaster-related reviews the Lincoln County EMA Office will update and make appropriate changes to the plan and submit it to the State Hazard Mitigation officer in the fourth year of the planning period. If no changes are necessary, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer will be given a justification for this determination. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer will review the plan prior to submittal to FEMA for conditional approval. After the plan has been conditionally approved by both the State and FEMA, the municipalities will have one year to formally adopt the revised plan.

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 limited in scope and authority in the State of Maine and does not have the manpower, authority, or fiscal capabilities to guide and control development within the towns in the County. Within Maine, most government authority is with State statutes and rules and with municipal "Home Rule" ordinances.

Eleven of the 19 municipalities have less then 2,000 people and are not required to have a building inspector, according to State law. However, the State has a new building code which became effective in December of 2010. It contains provisions for third party inspectors in small communities.

The municipalities in Lincoln County have a variety of planning and regulatory mechanisms for managing land use at the local level, thereby minimizing the exposure of future development to natural hazards. As shown in the table below, all but two of the municipalities have a comprehensive plan, all but two have a floodplain management ordinance, and all have shoreland zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations.

Summary of Municipal Planning and Regulatory Activity				
Town/City	Comprehensive Plan	Floodplain Management Ordinance	Shoreland Zoning Ordinance	Local Subdivision Ordinance
Alna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boothbay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boothbay Harbor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bremen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bristol	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Damariscotta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dresden	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edgecomb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jefferson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Newcastle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nobleboro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Somerville	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Bristol	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Southport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waldoboro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Westport Island	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Whitefield	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Wiscasset	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Lincoln County 2010 Survey of Municipal Planning Activity, updated in 2011.

There were very few ordinance-related mitigation measures identified by the Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team and those identified were determined to be low in priority. All of the mitigation measures that were identified and selected by the individual towns are structural projects.

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.

After adoption of the Mitigation Plan, the Lincoln County EMA Office will assist the municipal officers in implementing their selected mitigation measures. The County EMA Office will conduct ~~annual~~ periodic reviews and surveys with the municipal officers and local EMA directors to determine the status of their measures. The County EMA office will assist the municipalities with the completion of FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Hazard Mitigation Grant packages.

C. Explanation of How Local Governments Incorporated Strategies and other Information.

There has been progress in some areas, but no known actions in other areas:

- Comprehensive plans – no State money for new plans or updates

- Road maintenance planning efforts – many towns in Lincoln County are now using MEMA's Road Tracker to document repair costs
- Emergency management and mitigation planning – limited because of volunteer EMA directors and no budgets
- Ordinances –no State money for new plans or updates
- Grant applications – a few of the County's municipalities have been active in applying for grants to address mitigation issues

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 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.

The responsible agency within each municipality that is responsible for the implementation and completion of each mitigation measure will notify the County EMA Office whenever assistance is needed or whenever a measure is completed. Existing programs such as the municipal road maintenance plan, emergency management program and local fire prevention programs will be utilized to their greatest extent to complete the community's mitigation measures.

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	**A.** 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?

Lincoln County is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual reshaping and updating of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation Team members are responsible for the review and update of the plan. Although they represent the public to some extent, the public will be able to directly comment on and provide feedback about the plan. 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 provided to the municipalities Emergency directors and kept on hand at all municipal town offices in the County. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized by public notice in the local papers and/or on our website. Contained in the plan is the address and phone number of Lincoln County EMA Office, which is responsible for keeping track of public comments on the plan.

A public meeting will also be held after each Mitigation Plan Evaluation Team review meeting. This public meeting will provide the public a forum for which they express concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan. The County EMA Office will publicize and host this meeting.

In Lincoln County, hazard mitigation is far more than a written plan. It is an important part of the overall mission of the Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency (EMA), and is fully integrated into the comprehensive nature of the EMA's emergency management responsibilities. Most of the

EMA's activities and communications emphasize the importance of planning, preparation, mitigation, training, and emergency response. A partial list of EMA's public outreach efforts includes:

- Maintaining and updating the EMA's website;
- Including on the website public information materials such as the Winter Awareness brochure;
- Including on the website notice of training opportunities for local public safety personnel;
- Communicating with the public on an on-going basis through Nixel;
- Maintaining emergency communications systems such as Page Gate and Push-to-Talk;
- Holding meetings and training sessions with local EMA officials;
- Maintaining the list of Functional and Sensory Needs Population and ensuring that people on the list are contacted during storms and other emergencies;
- Participating in public outreach efforts such as the annual Maine Preparedness Conference, the most recent of which was attended by over 600 people.

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LINCOLN COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

APPENDIX

Documentation

PRESS RELEASE

Hazard Mitigation Planning 2010

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from hazards. Mitigation activities may be implemented prior to, during or after an incident.

Type of hazards may include: Tsunami, Tornado, Mudslide/Landslide, Technological, Terrorism, Industry Hardship, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Chemical/Biological, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Virus Threat, Drought, Dam Break, Wildfire, Earthquake, Severe Storm, Coastal Storm, Winter Storm, Fire, Nuclear Power Plant

Press Releases

Contact: Kimberley L. Kaiser, Deputy Director, Phone: 207-882-7559, Email: kim902@co.lincoln.me.us

Release Date: May 10, 2010

County Hazards under review at Lincoln County EMA

Kick off Meeting Set

Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency invites County residents, businesses, non-profit groups, organizations that represent special needs citizens in Lincoln County, municipalities with knowledge of past disaster events, repetitive areas of repair after storms and floods, and locations of critical infrastructure that could be impacted by a disaster to our kick off Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting to be held July 14th 2010 at the Lincoln County Communications Center Board Room at 6 p.m.

The purpose in reviewing the Hazard Mitigation Plan is to update the assessments of Lincoln County's risk to disasters, inventory critical infrastructure, address special need populations, and develop goals and strategies to lessen the impacts of a potential disaster. Examples of disaster mitigation include floodplain management, whereby new construction in floodplains are limited, the cutting back of tree limbs from electric power lines to prevent the trees from damaging the lines in a storm, or ensuring the defensible space surrounding homes is sufficient during wild fire events.

//end//

Release Date: May 10, 2010

County Hazards under review at Lincoln County EMA

Seeking members from community to take part in discussions

Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency begun to review the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan using the guidelines as provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or FEMA. And we need your help to be successful in this endeavor.

The purpose in reviewing the Hazard Mitigation Plan is to update the assessments of Lincoln County's risk to disasters, inventory critical infrastructure, address special need populations, and develop goals and strategies to lessen the impacts of a potential disaster. Examples of disaster mitigation include floodplain management, whereby new construction in floodplains are limited, the cutting back of tree limbs from electric power lines to prevent the trees from damaging the lines in a storm, or ensuring the defensible space surrounding homes is sufficient during wild fire events.

County residents, businesses, non-profit groups, organizations that represent special needs citizens in Lincoln County, municipalities with knowledge of past disaster events, repetitive areas of repair after storms and floods, and locations of critical infrastructure that could be impacted by a disaster are *strongly encouraged* to become part of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

//end//

LETTER TO TOWNS, PLAN REVIEW

Tim Pellerin

Director

Lincoln County
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
14 Bath Road, P.O. Box 245
Wiscasset, Maine 04576
Phone: (207) 882-7559 Fax: (207) 882-7550
lincolncountyema.org

Kimberley L. Kaiser

Deputy Director

July 13, 2010

RE: Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan Review

Town Officials,

The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team is working to revise the 2004 Hazard Mitigation Plan for Lincoln County and we need input from your town.

Enclosed, please find the *Municipal Survey* the planning team is using to gather information for the revision. We ask municipal officers to review and update this information and return to the County EMA by August 15th.

Each municipality must have a plan endorsed by FEMA which addresses mitigation strategies for hazards and risks which can impact the jurisdiction. In Maine, county-wide plans are created which represent all municipalities. Your town participated in the 2004 Lincoln County plan.

Adoption of the plan, along with participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), qualifies towns to seek federal funding for projects designed to prevent or reduce the impact from natural and man made disasters under a variety of programs.

The approved 2004 plan can be accessed from the EMA department pages at the county website.

Sincerely,

Kimberley L. White Kaiser

Kimberley L. White-Kaiser, EMT-1 I/C
Deputy Director

Cc: Local EMA Directors

COPY

Ensuring mitigation of, preparation for, response to and recovery from the effects of natural and man-made disasters

SURVEY FORM

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Municipal Survey 2010

In order to complete the Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, certain information is needed from each municipality. It is vital that each municipality participate. Municipalities that do not participate in this plan will not be eligible for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants. For many communities, this can and has amounted to tens of thousands of dollars. The County cannot assess your municipality's requirements and needs, or determine the correct mitigation measures that will work for your community without your assistance. Several municipalities have provided a point of contact to participate in regular planning meetings. At a minimum, your municipality must complete this survey, select mitigation measures, and sign and approve the plan by your Select Board or City Council. The Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update will profile: Flooding, Wildfires, and Severe Winter and Summer Storms.

1. Your municipality:
2. Identify areas in your municipality that are susceptible to damages from flooding:
3. Identify areas in your municipality that are susceptible to summer or winter storms
4. Identify areas in your municipality that are susceptible to wildfire/forest fires/wildland fires:
5. Identify any reoccurring damages in the past, such as flooded roadways in the community, include general information on these damages (road name, length, cost of repairs, etc):
6. Do you have any stormwater drainage systems (culverts, catch basins, drain pipes, etc) that need to be upgraded:
7. Identify areas in your municipality where coastal erosion has occurred and indicate if roadways or structures/buildings were damaged:
8. When does your Select Board or City Council regularly meet (e.g. first Monday of the month):
9. If you would like to serve on the Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team, please provide your name, phone number and email address:

Use the back of this form to provide additional info. Please return this form by August 15th to the Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency, POB 249 Wiscasset, Maine 04578

LOCAL EMA DIRECTORS' MEETING ANNOUCEMENT

Tim Pellerin
Director

Lincoln County
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
[illegible]
Phone: (207) 882-7559 Fax: (207) 882-7550
www.LincolnCountyEMA.net

Kimberley White-Kaiser
Ken Desmond
Deputy Director

Agenda

Local EMA Director's Meeting

September 9, 2010

Beginning at 1800 hours dinner served

Old Business-

- 701, 703, 704 Training Status
- Town Resource Updates
- Town EOP Reviews
- Hazard Mitigation Questionnaires

New Business-

- Local EMPG Grant Availability and Requirements
- Special Needs Population Review
- Co Step Progress in Lincoln County

Updates on County Teams-

- CART – *Heidi Leinonen*
- HAZ-MAT – *Ken Desmond*
- IMAT – *Ken Desmond*
- SAR – *Roger Higgins*

Training and/or Discussion

AAR of Hurricane Earl

Comments for the Good of Order

Next Meeting: November 11, 2010 in the Conference Room of Lincoln County Communications 1800.

LOCAL EMA DIRECTORS' MEETING MINUTES

Lincoln County Local EMA Director Meeting

Meeting minutes for September 9, 2010

Local EMA Directors In Attendance: Alna – Roger Whitney and Mike Trask, Boothbay – Clarence Campbell, Bristol –Paul Leeman and Tony Norman, Damariscotta – Steve O'Bryan, Jefferson – Josiah Winchenbach, Newcastle – Arthur Waltz and Brian Foote, Edgecomb – Larry Omland, Wiscasset – Roland Abbott, Whitefield - Nicki Mathews , LCEMA –Kim Kaiser.

The meeting was called to order at 1815.

Welcome of two new EMA Director's present: Arthur Waltz of Newcastle and Nicki Mathews of Whitefield

Heidi discusses the Co Step progress and the upcoming workshop in Damariscotta. Inviting all the Directors to lunch that day to network and have an opportunity to gain more of an understanding of the Co Step program. Sign in sheet and information left for Directors to review.

Heidi gives CART team report that they will be meeting on September 23, 2010 and no activations have occurred since her last report. She also reports that a Pet First Aid Class will be held on September 30, 2010 at the LCC 911 Center at 6 p.m. open to all.

Regrettably accepted the resignation of JD Warren as Chairman of the Local EMA Director Association and accepted nominations for new Chair and Vice Chair. Nominations for Chair – Roland Abbott, unanimously agreed by membership. Nominations for Vice Chair – Scott Campbell, unanimously agreed by membership.

Review of training requirements of Local EMA Directors, circulated and emailed (8.10.10) the training records that LCEMA has on file for each Director for review for errors.

Review of the need for Local Resource, Town Officials, and EOP review paperwork to be completed ASAP. Spoke about NIMSCAST and its role in continuing to allow grant funding to Lincoln County and its municipalities.

Review of Hazard Mitigation Questionnaires and Flood Maps. Excellent response to this request, thank you all.

Discussion of Local EMPG Grant process. Reviewed the forms that would be required for the grant funding, reviewed the allowable costs, and those that would not be funded. LCEMA has offered their support of this initiative and will assist any local Director in this application process. Letter of intent must be into LCEMA by September 18, 2010 to be considered for the grant.

Review of "on file" Special needs registry by town. Also discussed that Healthy Lincoln County has been distributing in each community a bunch of the forms in hopes of augmenting our base list. These forms are also available on our website.

Brief report of the following teams:

HazMat – 52 members and training upcoming next week.

IMAT- Discussion on how to gather more members, discussion centers around the IMAT Team having more call out times. Discussion on how to alert team members, training, and the need to include them in more of the activation.

SAR – Waldoboro FD has pledged 5 new members, Bristol FD 2 new members, and a few that need to complete training will bring the SARS number to nearly 35 following training in Union in early October.

EXAMPLE AGENDA -F EMA MEETING WITH TOWNS ON PLAN

Town of Damariscotta, Maine
Board of Selectmen's Meeting
AGENDA
Wednesday, October 20, 2010 6:30 p.m.

I. Pledge of Allegiance.

II. Public Hearings –

III. Call to Order

IV. Communications/Bid opening -

V. Consent Calendar.

Regular Meeting Minutes – October 6, 2010
Financial Reports:
1. General Fund Warrant # 17
2. Payroll Warrant #16
3. First quarter financial statements

VI. Town Manager Discussion
1. Chapman St. drainage issue – update (if any)
2. General Discussion – Culvert repairs

VII. Official Action
1. Discussion with Kim Kaiser – County hazard mitigation plan
2. Backlot ordinance

VIII. Selectmen's Discussion Items

IX. Old Business –

X. Other Business

XI. Executive Session –

XII. Adjournment

Note: Board of Assessor's meeting to immediately follow

EXAMPLE – MINUTES OF EMA MEETING WITH TOWNS ON PLAN

Town of Damariscotta, Maine
Board of Selectmen's Meeting
Wednesday, October 20, 2010, 6:30 p.m.

Present were: Selectmen: David Atwater, Richard McLean, Ronn Orenstein, Vicki Pinkham and David Wilbur; Town Manager, Gregory Zinser; Deputy Clerk, Jurate Barnes; Steve O'Brynn, Chris Roberts, Kim Kaiser, Becca Evans, Rick Farrell, J.W. Oliver.

I. Pledge of Allegiance

II. Public Hearings

III. Call to Order—Chair McLean called the Board of Selectmen meeting to order at 6:32pm.

IV. Communications/Bid opening

VII. Official Action

1. Discussion with Kim Kaiser—County hazard mitigation plan: Kaiser is the Deputy Director of EMA for Lincoln County. Kaiser noted that the Town of Damariscotta did a great job identifying areas in town needing mitigation. Jim Bruni of FEMA identified some areas as well: Miles St., Egypt Rd., Back Meadow Rd., Chapman St. On motion McLean/Pinkham to make sure these areas are included in the hazard mitigation plan, motion passed 5-0. Kaiser noted that the Board had approved the following sites for inclusion in the plan: Miles St., Church St., Chapman St., Branch Rd., Belvedere Rd., Biscay Rd., Egypt Rd., Pumping Station Lane, municipal parking lot. Pinkham raised the issue of the Fire Department parking lot. Zinser described the status of the Fire Dept. parking lot; Kaiser said to include in plan; further discussion regarding stages of FEMA approval and reimbursement. On motion McLean/Wilbur to include Miles St., Church St., Branch Rd., Biscay Rd., Belvedere Rd., Egypt Rd, Chapman St. Back Meadow Rd., Municipal Parking Lot, Fire Department entrance in the Hazard Mitigation Plan and to remove Pumping Station Lane since GSB Sanitary will be applying as quasi-municipal entity. Motion passed 5-0.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF LOCAL MEETING

Select board meeting September 27, 2010
Sue McKeen and Frank Ober present

Whitefield's Emergency Director Nicki Mathews and Kim Kaiser, Lincoln County, Deputy Emergency Management Director met with the board to go over the plan for hazard mitigation for such things as floods, road wash outs, wild fires, hurricanes and ice storms. Nicki has spoken with Dave Boynton, Whitefield's road commissioner, and Dave feels that all of identified hazards as far as roads are concerned have been dealt with after past incidents. Nicki is to track any new problems and report to Kim for future reference and possible assistance with mitigation assistance.

EXAMPLE OF EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE TO TOWNS

Kim Kaiser

From: Kim Kaiser [kim902@co.lincoln.me.us]
Sent: Wednesday, May 12, 2010 9:00 AM
To: 'symols@roadrunner.com'
Subject: LC Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - Flooding Damages

Here I go again; this is potential flooding damages to major infrastructure in your community. Please review the below information and let me know if things have changed, these are 6 year old numbers, so I am sure that the monetary values have, but if you need to add more please just indicate that in a return email with the estimated amount of damaged space and cost. Again, if I could have this by May 28th that would be great. Thank you.

Municipality	Critical Facility	Function Lost	Amt of Damage	Damage Cost
Jefferson	Homes	Shelter	10	$1,057,000
$1,390,200	Atkins Road	Transportation	200 LF	$5,000
	Belfast Road		1,200 LF	$56,900
	County Road		100 LF	$2,500
	Egypt Road		700 LF	$17,300
	Gardiner Road		1,300 LF	$61,600
	Goosehill Road		150 LF	$7,100
	Henry Clay Mem. Highway		600 LF	$33,200
	Hinks Road		100 LF	$4,800
	Hodgkins Hill Road		700 LF	$33,200
	Punk Hill Road		100 LF	$2,500
	Somerville Road		200 LF	$94,700
	State Route 32		100 LF	$4,800
	State Route 126		100 LF	$4,800
	State Route 126/206		100 LF	$4,800

Kimberley L. White-Kaiser, EMT-I I/C
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By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail - Benjamin Franklin