

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF HYDE PARK, VERMONT

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2020 – 2025

FEMA Approval Pending Adoption:
FEMA Formal Approval:
Hyde Park Selectboard Adopted:
Village of Hyde Park Board of Trustees Adopted:
Plan expires:

This Plan was developed by the Town and Village of Hyde Park, with assistance from the Lamoille County Planning Commission. The Plan covers the municipalities of the Town of Hyde Park (Town) and the Village of Hyde Park (Village).

1.0 Purpose

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Hazard mitigation activities may be implemented prior to, during, or after an event. However, it has been demonstrated that hazard mitigation is most effective when based on an inclusive, comprehensive, long-term plan that is developed before a disaster occurs. ¹

The goal of this multi-jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Town and Village of Hyde Park, Vermont (Plan, or LHMP) is to provide a local mitigation strategy that makes the community of Hyde Park more resistant to natural hazards.

1.1 Community Profile

Located in east-central Lamoille County, Hyde Park is the Shire Town of the county, covering approximately 39 square miles. Hyde Park is predominantly a rural community, with a large area of town zoned for 10 and 27 acre lots, designed to preserve open space. The town has two villages: the incorporated Village of Hyde Park and the village of North Hyde Park (not incorporated). The Village of Hyde Park is recognized as an autonomous municipality under Vermont statute, governed by a Board of Trustees.

There are more than 70 miles of roadways in town: 9.5 are state highway, 13.6 are Class 2, 47.6 are Class 3 and there are 8.8 miles of Class 4 (not maintained for year-round travel). The town highway maintenance garage is located within the Village of Hyde Park on Vermont Route 15. It occupies the lot adjacent to the Municipal Offices. The two state highways in town – Route 100 and Route 15 – are maintained by the Vermont Agency of Transportation, District 8 (headquartered in St. Albans). Route 100 is Vermont’s primary central north-south arterial; Route 15 is the primary northern tier east-west arterial. Hyde Park relies on the State of Vermont to maintain these highways. Town owned roads are funded, managed, and maintained by the Selectboard.

According to the 2010 Census, Hyde Park had a population of 2,954 residents. Of this population, the Census estimates that 462 residents (15.6-percent) lived within the incorporated Village of Hyde Park. ² Although Hyde Park experienced rapid growth between 1970 and 2000, growth slowed to 3.8% between 2000 and 2010. Census data indicates there are 1,372 housing units in Hyde Park, more than 83-percent of which are owner-occupied. During the update process for this plan, Hyde Park Town Administrator noted that the increase of new development in the community has been about six residential homes a year. As such, Hyde Park’s development pattern has not undergone any substantial changes and the community’s vulnerability to natural hazards stays the same. Hyde Park has regulations in place to prohibit development in the flood-prone areas; infill development and new housing is encouraged along the VT 15 and VT 100 corridors and in both village areas, away from the floodplains. Accordingly, the mitigation strategy is focused on the issues of greatest concern to both the Town and Village.

The joint Hyde Park Municipal Offices are located just west of the intersection of VT 15 and VT 100 in the Village of Hyde Park. The Town is governed by a five-member Selectboard, elected to staggered terms at the

¹ Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide, FEMA, October 1, 2011 https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1809-25045-7498/plan_review_guide_final_9_30_11.pdf

² Factfinder: <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>;

annual Town Meeting in March. Town business is coordinated by an appointed Town Administrator. The Village is governed by a 5-member Board of Trustees elected to staggered terms at the annual Village Meeting in May. The Village employs a General Manager.

There are five utilities which provide electric service in Hyde Park. The Village owns and operates the Hyde Park Electric, Water and Wastewater Departments, which serves the Village, central and eastern portions of Hyde Park to North Hyde Park and a section of the Town of Johnson. Hyde Park Electric provides service to about 1,400 properties. Also providing electric service in Hyde Park are: the Morrisville Water and Light Department (serving the eastern portion), Vermont Electric Cooperative (serving the north central portion), and Hardwick Electric Department (serving a small area in the eastern corner). There are two hydro-power producing installations in the town: the Sanders Plant, owned by the Morrisville Water and Light Department on the Green River Reservoir, and the Woodside Plant on the Gihon River which is not operating.

The Village of Hyde Park developed a public water system following a devastating fire in 1910. Both the Village of Hyde Park and North Hyde Park are serviced by public water systems. The Village of Hyde Park Water District, with 230 connections and a 205,326-gallon storage capacity. This supply supports a network of pressurized hydrants for fire response within the water district. North Hyde Park is serviced by a separate public water system (Hyde Park Fire District #1), with 95 service connections and a storage capacity of 60,000 gallons. Eight pressurized hydrants are connected to this system. Outlying areas of town without access to pressurized hydrants may be serviced by one of twenty dry hydrants. The Village of Hyde Park Wastewater Department owns and operates a sewage disposal leach field system was put into operation in 1979. The septic system has two leach field areas. Leach field #1 is located south of Morey Road above Centerville Brook and was replaced in 2020. Leach field #2 is located outside the Village boundary southwest of Depot Street and was upgraded in 2020.

There are three levels of law enforcement in Hyde Park: the town's elected Constables, the Lamoille County Sheriff's Department (LCSD) and the Vermont State Police. The town relies on the LCSD as its primary police protection, which is augmented by the services of the State Police. The LCSD dispatch office is located on Main Street in the Village. LCSD employs 24 full time and 14 part time staff. LCSD operates 21 vehicles, 12 of which are four-wheel drive; of these 12 four-wheel drive vehicles, two are "Humvee" (HMMWV) and one is an incident command truck which is shared with Washington and Franklin Counties.

Hyde Park is served by two fire departments: Hyde Park Fire Department (HPFD) and North Hyde Park/Eden Fire Department (NHP/EDF). Hyde Park is served by 20-member personnel who rotate on-call status, and are paid by the hour for emergency calls. They have two pumper engines (1500 GPM and 1250 GPM), one 2000-gallon tanker, and one 4-wheel drive brush fire truck. Equipment includes breathing apparatus, portable tanks and pumps, Jaws of Life, air bags, gas meter, and other standard equipment.

Hyde Park is served by the Northern Emergency Medical Service, which is also the primary ambulance service provider for other nearby towns (Eden, Belvidere, Waterville, and Johnson). They have 11 full time and 10 per diem emergency responders. Unusual in Vermont, they have near full time paramedic coverage in addition to serving as the regional critical care non-emergency transport provider. They currently have 3 ambulances, one of which is 4-wheel drive capable.

Primary medical care is provided by Copley Hospital in Morrisville— a 25-bed treatment center servicing the community for acute, outpatient and long-term care. More specialized services are available in Burlington and Berlin, Vermont, and Hanover, New Hampshire. Other outpatient care is available at community clinics available in neighboring towns.

In the event of an emergency, Hyde Park has emergency shelters located at the Hyde Park Elementary School, North Hyde Park/Hyde Park Fire Station and Lamoille Union Middle/High School.

Hyde Park has an appointed Local Emergency Management Director (EMD) and Local Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) who work closely with the Fire Department, Rescue Squad, Selectboard, and local Road Foreman. The EMD is the first point of contact identified in the Local Emergency Management Plan, a document that is updated annually and includes information such as: Points of Contact; Shelter Info; Hazardous Sites; Vulnerable Populations; mutual aid resources; NIMS information; and important forms to be used during an emergency. Hyde Park's LEMP was most recently adopted in April 2020.

The Town and the Village maintain comprehensive Land Use and Development Regulations (LUDR). The Town's LUDRs were most recently revised in 2020. The Village's LUDRs were revised in 2018. The unified *Hyde Park Comprehensive Development Plan* was most recently revised and adopted in December 2017. The plan is valid for eight years. The Plan addresses flood resiliency and emergency preparedness in many places, including a description and proposed implementation strategies in regards to riverbank management, land use, energy, transportation network upgrades, hazard mitigation grant opportunities, and changes to flood hazard regulations to decrease risk of flooding. Hyde Park continues to work toward full compliance with the requirements of the Municipal Roads General Permit to achieve reductions in stormwater-related erosion from municipal roads.³

Hyde Park's staffing capacity is limited in terms of some technical capabilities and works closely with LCPC to accomplish certain hazard planning and mitigation actions. These include geomorphic assessments, flood modeling, infrastructure improvements, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program applications and projects. Other programs and policies put in place are considered adequate and there is not a need to expand or improve them. Hyde Park does maintain and support other planning and preparedness mechanisms such as: funding for the fire and rescue squads; sustain positions of Emergency Management Director, Deputy Director, and Coordinator; periodic review and update of bylaws and ordinances, including current Flood Resiliency efforts; capital planning and budgeting to improve infrastructure; annual LEMP updates.

³ Municipal Road General Permit <https://dec.vermont.gov/watershed/stormwater/permit-information-applications-fees/municipal-roads-program>

2.0 Planning Process and Public Participation

The Hyde Park Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee was tasked with the development of the Hyde Park Hazard Mitigation Plan. The goal of the committee was to provide a comprehensive review of the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan and work together to update all pertinent information. Representatives from the Hyde Park Hazard Mitigation Committee are listed below (Figure 1) and represent a number of local town departments and agencies, and private sector partners. Each member of the committee was tasked to provide updated information for parts of the plan that pertained to their department or agency's purpose.

Figure 1: Hyde Park Hazard Mitigation Committee Members

Committee Member	Title/Agency
Ron Rodjenski	Town & Zoning Administrator/Town of Hyde Park
Carol Robertson	General Manager/Village of Hyde Park
Carol Fano	Emergency Management Coordinator
Bob Malbon	Hyde Park Planning Commission
Eric Williams	Hyde Park Planning Commission
Vicky Emerson	Hyde Park Planning Commission

Avenues taken to draft Hyde Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

11/2019-2/2020 – Check in Meeting. Lamoille County Planning Commission staff met with Town Administrator and Emergency Management Coordinator to discuss the Plan update process. It was established that the Hyde Park Planning Commission will be body convening the meetings of the Hyde Park Hazard Mitigation Committee (HPHMC).

3/09/2020 – 1st HPHMC meeting. The Committee met with the LCPC staff to review key elements of a local hazard mitigation plan and outline the plan update process.

3/20/2020 – Covid-19 infectious disease outbreak struck Vermont and the country. Hyde Park's emergency management team launched weekly meetings to cope with the disaster. LCPC participated in the 3/20 meeting and explained the role of the local hazard mitigation plan in preparing for and reducing the impacts of natural hazards such as the infection disease outbreak. In addition to three HPHMC, nine members of the public attended this meeting.

8/25/2020 – 2nd HPHMC meeting. The Committee met to resume the plan update process. The Committee reviewed hazards evaluated in the 2015 Plan. LCPC walked the Committee through additional hazards added to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2018.

9/8/2020 – 3rd HPHMC meeting. The Committee met to identify the natural hazards the community is most vulnerable to and consider a range of actions to mitigate these worst hazards. Prior to the meeting, the Town posted on the Town website the current Plan and action item suggestions for the 2020 Plan identified by the Town Administrator. To advertise the meeting, the Town posted a public notice on the Front Porch Forum community email listserv. This listserv has 1,210 Hyde Park households/businesses receiving daily community notices from local government and individuals. This notice encouraged residents to view the posted documents, submit comments on action items and attend the meeting. No members of the public attended.

9/21/2020 – Hyde Park Selectboard met to review the risk assessment and the list of hazard mitigation actions considered by HPHMC. The Selectboard concurred with HPHMC's recommendations and tasked the

Committee with finalizing the draft plan and sending it to FEMA for review. Twelve members of the public participated in the Selectboard meeting. Members of the public did not provide any comments.

9/22/2020 – The Village General Manager posted the draft Plan to Public Notices on the official municipal website www.villageofhydepark.com for public review and comment.

10/06/2020 – The Village Planning Commission meeting was warned to request participation and written comments. The most recent draft plan was posted to the Village website with an invitation for written public comments and attendance at the remote meeting. The invitation for participation and written comments was posted to Village social media: Facebook, Twitter and Front Porch Forum.

10/12/2020 – 4th HPHMC meeting. The Committee met to finalize the draft plan. The meeting was advertised on Front Porch Forum and the town website., and the public was encouraged to provide written comments. The input received from the public was reviewed by the Committee and is summarized below.

Party	Feedback	Incorporated to the Plan
Village of Hyde Park	Recommended to study erosion risk at RT15 culvert near Sylvan Road	Yes, page 18
Resident	Expressed support for including the broadband action in the plan	Yes, page 16
Resident	Asked for guidance regarding floodplain insurance and about accuracy of FEMA floodplain maps	Yes, page 10
Resident	Asked that the plan elaborates on the Town’s work to manage stormwater runoff at Town roads	Yes, page 3
Resident	Asked to encourage solar development to decrease dependence on power lines during power outages	Feedback forward to Village

10/14/2020 – The Village Planning Commission met to hear public comments, review written comments and make recommendations to the Board of Trustees and provides the following responses.

Party	Feedback	Incorporated to the Plan
Village of Hyde Park	Study erosion at RT 15 culvert impacting RT 15 and Sylvan Road	Yes, as revised.
Resident	Expressed support for including the broadband action in the plan	Yes, page 16.
Resident	Asked for guidance regarding floodplain insurance and about accuracy of FEMA floodplain maps	Yes, page 10
Resident	Asked that the plan elaborates on the Town’s work to manage stormwater runoff at Town roads	Yes, page 3
Resident	Asked to encourage solar development to decrease dependence on power lines during power outages	Feedback forward to Village – OBJECTION

OBJECTION:

The Village Planning Commission objects to the addition of the resident statement shown above due to lack of clarity. The Village Planning Commission makes a definitive statement that within the Hyde Park Electric service territory net-metered solar development is an unnecessary financial burden on ratepayers, the distribution system as well as the B-20 Green Mountain Power transmission line.

- The Department of Public Service thinks the significantly higher payment for net metering is no longer needed. “We wanted small distributed generation, so we introduced incentives ... the issue then is when do you get to the point of saying, actually, you are a mature industry now, you don’t need this anymore,” said Ed McNamara, director of the department’s regulated utility planning division. “We have passed that point, we passed that point a while ago.”⁴
- Energy New England LLC provides a historical record that logically predicts backfeed if the proposed 100 kW is interconnected to the GMP B20 transmission line. § HPE ‘s load has been negative 7,021 hours in the past three and half years and, on average, load becomes extremely close to negative in some of the summer months. HPE has a 1MW 100% Village owned solar array on the one distribution line feeding from HPE’s one substation. § The aggregated net metering generation on the circuit, including the proposed Generation Resource, will most likely exceed 24% of the line section annual peak load as most recently measured at the substation. .⁵
- The Village of Hyde Park Electric (“HPE”) filed a compliance letter, attestations, and the RES Compliance Spreadsheet. In 2019, HPE met its Tier I obligation with the retirement of 6,599 RECs, including 1,321 New York System Mix attributes from the Niagara project. For Tier II, HPE met its 2.2 % obligation with the retirement of 264 Tier II RECs. Additionally, HPE banked 3,066 Tier I RECs, including 1,971 Tier II RECs to be used for compliance in future periods. HPE met its 2.0% Tier III requirement with the retirement of 240 Tier II RECs. The Department recommends that the Commission find HPE to be in compliance with the RES for 2019.⁶

10/14/2020 –The Village Board of Trustees met to hear public comments, review written comments and consider the recommendations of the Village Planning Commission. The Board agreed with the Village Planning Commission in all regards.

As Hyde Park Electric Commissioners, the Board of Trustees recommends the following statement:

To promote a more resilient community, we support municipal utility investment in renewable technologies, to include alternative electric generation technologies, as well as solar combined with technologies capable of storing total generation. We support an individual’s right to provide for their energy needs with solar and battery back-up in a manner that does not shift cost to other ratepayers or residual energy back to the distribution and transmission grid.

⁴ <https://vtdigger.org/2019/11/13/in-net-metering-talks-state-ideals-clash-with-ratepayer-realities/>

⁵ Case No. 20-2421-NMR, Letter of Objection

⁶ Docket No. 20-0644-INV Renewable Energy Standard 2019 Compliance DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMENTS ON RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORTS

2.1 Planning Process and Neighboring Communities

Neighboring communities have been encouraged to provide input into the development of this plan and review of a draft plan. On October 6, 2020, the draft plan was distributed to the Local Emergency Planning Committee, and Town Administrators (or other equivalent officials) from the neighboring towns of Johnson, Morristown, Eden and Wolcott. LEPC includes representatives from Vermont State Police, United Way, Vermont Electric Cooperative, Northern Vermont University, local fire chiefs and local emergency management directors/coordinator. LEPC members and Town Administrators were instructed to provide feedback to Lea Kilvadyova, LCPC Regional Planner via email or phone. No feedback was received.

2.2 Continued Public Involvement

There are three principal avenues for continued public participation during the maintenance of this plan:

- Community involvement through the local and regional planning process relating to updating existing planning mechanisms;
- Participation at the regular LEPC meetings attended by first responders, municipal officials, non-profit health care agencies and disaster assistance groups); and,
- Posting of the LHMP on the Hyde Park website for public comment.

The general public will be notified of review and update efforts over the next five years through press releases to local newspapers, announcements by local radio stations, and updates to the Hyde Park Town and Village websites.

2.3 Plan Maintenance Process

The Hyde Park LHMP will be reviewed, monitored, evaluated, and updated annually by the Hyde Park Planning Commission, Village of Hyde Park Planning Commission along with the review of the Local Emergency Operations Plan. Updates and evaluation by the EMD, Planning Commission Chairs, and Selectboard and Board of Trustees and will also occur within six months after every federal disaster declaration and as updates to Town and Village regulations and plans come into effect. The Plan will be reviewed by the EMD, Selectboard, Village Board of Trustees, Village General Manager, Road Foreman, and Planning Commissions. This review will determine the effectiveness of the regional and municipal programs and reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation priorities.

The process of evaluating and updating the plan will include continued public participation through public notices posted on the municipal websites, notice in the municipal building, Front Porch Forum, LCPC newsletter and website, and other forms of media inviting the public to the scheduled Selectboard meeting and Board of Trustee meeting. Additional stakeholders invited to the meeting will be the Planning Commissions, School Board, Fire Chiefs, Rescue Chief, and representatives from local health care providers and Copley Hospital. Also invited in the future will be the VT Agency of Natural Resources (VT ANR), as they are able to provide assistance with NFIP outreach activities, models for stricter floodplain zoning regulations, delineation of fluvial erosion hazard areas, and other applicable initiatives.

Monitoring of plan progress, implementation, and the five-year update process will be undertaken by the EMD, in consultation with LCPC. Monitoring updates may include changes in community mitigation strategies; new town bylaws and planning strategies; new Village bylaws and planning strategies, progress of implementation of initiatives and projects; effectiveness of implemented projects or initiatives; and evaluation of challenges and opportunities. The plan is to be a “living document” to allow for new actions to be identified in the five-year interim period and amended without formal re-adoption during regularly scheduled Selectboard meetings. Prior to the end of the five-year period, the plan will undergo a formal update and submission to FEMA for re-adoption.

Hyde Park shall also continue incorporating mitigation planning into their long-term land use and development planning documents. It is recommended Hyde Park review and incorporate elements of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan when updating the municipal plan, regulations, and flood hazard bylaws. The incorporation of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into the municipal plan and flood hazard bylaws will also be considered after declared or local disasters. The Town and Village will collaborate on ideas for future mitigation projects and hazard areas.

3.0 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HI/RA):

A risk assessment is used to measure the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic impact, and property damage resulting from natural hazards by analyzing the vulnerability of people, the built environment, the economy and the natural environment.⁷

The following natural disasters (Figure 2) were discussed and the most significant threat hazards were identified based upon the likelihood of the event and the community’s vulnerability to the event. Vulnerability is rated as high, moderate, or low, based on the community’s susceptibility to the hazard and disruption of daily functions in the community. Probability of a hazard is rated in terms of the likelihood the hazard will occur in any given year: high (90-100%); medium (50-90%); unlikely (10-50%); rare (0-10%). Hazards not identified as a high probability may still occur.

The HPHMC evaluated the following hazards as the most significant: 1) Inundation flooding and fluvial erosion, 2) Winter storms, 3) Wind storms and 4) Infectious disease outbreak. A detailed review of each significant hazard is provided in Section 3.1. For each significant hazard, there is a hazard definition, an assessment of hazard extent, an overview of past hazard events and a discussion of vulnerable locations and assets. The remaining hazards in the table are considered non-significant hazards with lower probability or lesser impact, and therefore do not warrant a more detailed analysis.

⁷ Vermont State Hazard Mitigation Plan: <https://vem.vermont.gov/plans/SHMP>

Figure 2: Hyde Park Town and Village Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Hazard	Vulnerability	Probability	At risk from hazard
Flooding and Fluvial erosion	High	High	Utility Infrastructure, Transportation Infrastructure, Structures/Property/Life Safety, Water Quality
Winter Storms: Snow and Ice Storms	High	High	Utility Infrastructure, Transportation Infrastructure, Structures/Property/Life Safety
Wind storms	High	High	Utility Infrastructure, Transportation Infrastructure, Structures/Property/Life Safety, Water Quality
Infectious Disease Outbreak	High	Medium	Public Health, Economy, Education, Town Budget, Transportation
Wild fire	Moderate	Unlikely	Silviculture, Structures/Property, Utility Infrastructure, Public Health, Economy, Water Quality
Major hailstorm	Moderate	Rare	Utility Infrastructure, Structures/Property, Economy, Agriculture
Drought	Low	Rare	Agriculture, Public Health, Economy, Water Quality/Quantity
Earthquake	Low	Rare	Utility Infrastructure, Transportation Infrastructure, Structures/Property, Public Health, Economy
Landslide and erosion	Low	Rare	Utility Infrastructure, Transportation Infrastructure, Structures/Property, Public Health, Economy, Water Quality
Invasive Species	Moderate	Medium	Water quality, environment, tourism; ash trees, public health, town budget, structures, utility infrastructure, economy, people, transportation infrastructure, maple/wood-based industries
Extreme Heat	Moderate	Medium	Utilities, agriculture, public health, people, transportation infrastructure
Extreme Cold	Low	Unlikely	Public health, structures, transportation infrastructure, property, people

3.1 Significant Hazard: Flooding and Fluvial Erosion

Hazard Definition: Inundation flooding is the rise of riverine or lake water levels, while fluvial erosion is streambed and streambank erosion associated with physical adjustment of stream channel dimensions. Both inundation flooding and fluvial erosion occur naturally in stable, meandering rivers and typically occur as a result of rainfall, snowmelt or ice jams.

Extent: One of the worst widespread flood disasters recorded in the State of Vermont that occurred in November 1927 dropped nearly 10 inches of rain on frozen ground causing extensive damage statewide. Relatively recent widespread flooding occurred in June 1973, when up to 6 inches of rain fell resulting in \$64 million in damage. Over the past several years, flooding has occurred in limited areas of the State from intense, scattered storm events and ground saturation from persistent and excessive rainfall. This characterized the pattern of flooding in 2011 when four regional disaster declarations were issued in Vermont due to flooding and fluvial erosion. The fourth was Tropical Storm Irene in late August when up to 11 inches of rain fell in some areas of the State. The most severe of the 2011 disaster declarations in Lamoille County was the April 2011 flood that caused county-wide damages of 1.2 million dollars. Data for extent of fluvial erosion is unknown.

Location: Hyde Park is fortunate to be less prone to flooding than many neighboring communities. That said, floods and fluvial erosion are the most probable natural cause of emergencies or disaster in the community. Annual flood events are common in some form, with the majority of damage concentrated around Centerville Brook (Centerville Road) and the Lamoille River (south of the Village). From our observation of past events, we estimate that houses along the Lamoille in the areas of Black Farm, Ten Bends and River Run Drive could be subject to some level of inundation for 24 hours. To date, these locations have been at risk of flooding and not at risk from fluvial erosion (river bank is maintained – both Lamoille and Centerville).

Figure 3: Hyde Park Flooding Hazard History

Date (and FEMA DR number if event was declared a federal disaster)	Type of Event		Damage Assessment PA – (Public Assets) PR – (Private Residences)	FEMA public assistance funds received by Hyde Park
April-May, 2011 (DR-1995)	Severe Storms and Flooding		\$1,162,000 (County)	\$110,281.42
August, 2011 (DR 4022)	Tropical Storm Irene		\$460,000 (County)	\$0
May 29, 2012 (DR-4066)	Severe Storm, Tornado and Flooding		\$306,000 (County)	\$0
May 23, 2013 (DR-4120)*	Severe Storms and Flooding		\$145,000 (County)	\$0
April 15, 2014 (DR-4178)*	Severe Storms and Flooding		\$326,000 (County)	\$0
October 29, 2017 (DR 4356)	Severe Storms and Flooding		\$400,000 (County)	\$0
May 4, 2018 (DR-4380)	Severe Storms and Flooding		Data not available at this writing	\$9,305.45
October 31 - Nov 1, 2019 (DR 4474)	Severe Storms and Flooding		\$414,000 (PA County) \$680,000 (PR Statewide)	Anticipated award over \$200,000 as of 10/06/2020

Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations: <https://www.fema.gov/disasters>. Events marked with a star have also been documented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

3.1.1 National Flood Insurance Program participation

Based on the results of utilizing GIS to overlay a digitized FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with the location of structures in Hyde Park (total of 1359) – which were GPS located for the development of the Enhanced 911 Emergency services dispatch system– eleven vulnerable structures (1% of total) were identified to have flood inundation potential, based on the 100-year floodplain.

FEMA has begun a new round of updates to Flood Insurance Rate Maps. The initial kick off meeting in Lamoille basin (aka Discovery Meeting) was held in March 2019. The remapping process from the Discovery meeting extending to final draft maps and the local community map adoption process can range anywhere from 3-5 years. This effort will ultimately update the Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the communities in the study areas.

Hyde Park Town and Village participate in the NFIP and currently have 7 policies in force (all in Hyde Park Town). As of 2018, no claims have been filed since 1978.⁸ There are no repetitive loss properties.⁹ Hyde Park will continue to regulate and enforce NFIP requirements through its flood hazard bylaws administered by the Zoning Administrator, including new and substantially improved construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas and providing floodplain identification and mapping determinations. As previously noted, Hyde Park is also adopting a fluvial erosion hazard corridor to direct investments away from erosion prone areas.

3.2 Significant Hazard: Winter Storm/Ice Storm

Definition: Winter storms with snow, ice and freezing temperatures in various combinations are fairly common in Hyde Park. Hyde Park is geared to handle most winter emergencies. A potential for emergency exists when such storms also result in the loss of electricity, leaving people without adequate heating capability, communications and well water. Heavy wet snows of early fall and late spring cause most power failures, however, ice storms can also cause power outages. Damage has resulted in structural damage to residences and businesses in the past. Normally damage is the result of heavy snow causing roof failures. Ice events and heavy wet snows have caused numerous power outages due to power line damage.

Location: Due to the region’s mountainous terrain, it is not uncommon for precipitation to range from rain in the valley area, to ice in the middle elevations, with heavy snows in the higher terrain. This poses a major challenge to highway maintenance personnel. Hyde Park maintains snow removal equipment for all town highways, and Vermont Agency of Transportation maintains equipment for state highways. Snowfalls that are within normal snowfall limits are handled effectively; however, during heavy snowfall for extended periods of time, removal of snow becomes problematic. Historically, these events are not frequent and are short in duration. During such events, radio communications is maintained between highway crews and town emergency responders. Local construction equipment in the community has been used during past emergencies to augment community resources. Most residents are accessible during severe weather conditions, although access may be delayed. In the event of a winter emergency, the Highway Department will assist fire and ambulance crews by making private roads passable.

Extent: The worst winter storm that can be anticipated in Hyde Park would be comparable to December 2008 ice storm where much of the region was impacted by 3-4” of ice accumulation, causing widespread, multi-day power outages and obstructing roads with downed trees and power lines. Alternatively, the worst snowstorm that can be expected is snowfall of up to 30”, which has occurred multiple times (as shown in Figure 5). While large snowfalls often disrupt business for one or more days, Vermont communities are well prepared for snow and such storms are generally less of a hazard than ice storms.

Figure 4: Hyde Park Severe Winter Storm Hazard History

⁸ FEMA NFIP insurance report:

https://floodready.vermont.gov/sites/floodready/files/documents/cisrpt_NFIP%206.26.18.PDF

⁹ FEMA repetitive loss claims:

https://floodready.vermont.gov/sites/floodready/files/documents/cisrpt_RL%206.26.18.PDF

Date (FEMA DR Number if event was declared a federal disaster)	Snow or Ice Accumulation in Lamoille County (and Hyde Park if available)	Damage Assessment County-Wide	FEMA Public Assistance Funds Received by Hyde Park
December 21, 2013 (DR-4163)	¾-1 inch of ice	\$390,000	\$0
March 12, 2014	12-18" of snow	\$20,000	NA
November 26, 2014	6-12" of snow	\$20,000	NA
December 9, 2014 (DR-4207)	6-18" of snow	\$230,000	\$0
November 20, 2016	6-12" of snow	\$0	NA
February 12, 2017	8-14" of snow	\$10,000	NA
March 14, 2017	18-28" of snow	\$15,000	NA
March 13, 2018	12-30" of snow	\$10,000	NA
January 8, 2019	8-18" of snow	\$20,000	NA
January 19, 2019	10-18" of snow	\$15,000	NA

Sources: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>;
 FEMA <https://www.fema.gov/disasters>

3.3 Significant Hazard: Wind Storms

Hazard Definition: The National Weather Service (NWS) issues a wind advisory when winds are sustained at 31 to 39 mph for at least one hour or any gusts 46 to 57 mph. Sustained winds of 40 to 73 mph or gusts of 58 mph or higher cause the NWS to issue a High Wind Warning. When high winds are accompanied by rain, severe thunderstorms, hurricanes and tropical storms occur.

Extent: The worst wind event that can be anticipated in Hyde Park would be comparable to that of the September 1938 hurricane. The hurricane entered Vermont as a Category 1 hurricane, with estimated winds of 74 mph, and caused extensive damage to trees, buildings and powerlines. Over 2000 miles of roads were blocked statewide.

Location and most vulnerable assets: For the Wind category, residential structures dispersed throughout rural countryside are most vulnerable to power outages and blocked roadways by downed trees from high wind events. Municipal assets are located in developed village centers with fewer trees and are less vulnerable to this hazard.

Figure 5: Hyde Park Wind Storm Hazard History

Date (and FEMA DR number if applicable)	High Wind (HW) or Thunderstorm Wind (TW) Magnitude	Damage Assessment Lamoille County
December 21, 2012	HW 61 knots	\$50,000 in Lamoille County
July 17, 2013	TW 50 knots	\$5,000 in Wolcott
July 19, 2013	TW 55-65 knots	\$135,000 in Wolcott, Stowe, Morristown, Johnson, Hyde Park, Cambridge and Jeffersonville
July 23, 2014	TW 55 knots	\$50,000 in Stowe
June 20, 2016	TW 50 knots	\$15,000 in Cambridge, Stowe and Johnson
July 22, 2016	TW 50-55 knots	\$15,000 in Cambridge and East Johnson
August 28, 2016	TW 50 knots	\$10,000 in Johnson and Belvidere Center
May 31, 2017	TW 50 knots	\$5,000 in Stowe
October 30, 2017 (DR 4356)	HW 52 knots	\$400,000 in Lamoille County (\$0 FEMA)

Sources: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>; FEMA <https://www.fema.gov/disasters>

3.4 Significant Hazard: Infectious Disease Outbreak

Hazard Definition: The Vermont Department of Health defines an infectious disease as one that is caused by micro-organisms, such as bacteria, viruses and parasites. An epidemic emerges when an infectious disease occurs suddenly in numbers that are in excess of normal expectancy.

Extent: The great influenza epidemic of 1918 killed millions worldwide. Given increasing trends for global travel, several diseases can make their way back to the State through infected travelers. Today, Vermont is experiencing impacts from the novel coronavirus outbreak that, as of September 18, 2020 the virus killed 943,000 people worldwide, 197,000 people in the United States and 58 people in Vermont.

Location and most vulnerable assets: Impacts of infectious disease outbreak are typically community-wide, with the most significant impacts felt by people, followed then by the direct and indirect impacts to the economy.

Infectious Disease Outbreak Hazard History: Pandemic influenza, considered to be a global outbreak, spread quickly around the world and was observed in 1918, 1957, 1968 and in 2009 with the novel H1N1 strain. The 2009 H1N1 outbreak, though not considered a serious threat to Vermont, still affected some Vermonters. Lyme disease continues to pose a significant threat to Vermonters, as cases (both probable and confirmed) have been tracked by the Vermont Department of health for several decades.¹⁰

¹⁰ Vermont State Hazard Mitigation Plan: <https://vem.vermont.gov/plans/SHMP>

Figure 6: Covid-19 pandemic

Date (and FEMA DR number if event was declared a federal disaster)	Type of Event	Damage Assessment PA – (Public Assets)	FEMA public assistance funds
April 8, 2020 2011 (DR-4532)	Pandemic	In process	12.5 million to VT Agency of Human Services

4.0 Mitigation Goals

- Reduce damage to infrastructure and loss of services due to flooding events.
- Reduce the impacts of severe winter weather on lives, infrastructure and property.
- Reduce the impacts of high wind events on lives, infrastructure and property.
- Mitigate the impacts of infectious disease outbreak on public health, economy and access to education.

4.1 Mitigation Actions from 2015 Plan

In 2015, Hyde Park adopted a hazard mitigation plan with the list of following actions. The table below lists the actions and their current status.

Actions Completed
Conduct road erosion inventory, inspect culvert conditions and update culvert inventory (road erosion inventory completed 2017 and 5-yr plan updated in June 2018)
Adopt development standards to limit or restrict new development in floodplain areas and incorporate in Land Use Development Regulations (completed in February 2020)
Update flood hazard regulations to conform with State Flood Resiliency legislation and incorporate in the Land Use Development Regulations (completed in February 2020)
Establish stormwater management guidelines for new and existing development and incorporate into Land Use Development Regulations (completed in February 2020)
Inspected and confirmed roof snow load capacity at Municipal Offices and Gihon Valley Hall community center at +60 lbs/SF with GVH roof replacement (completed December 2019)
Adopt VTrans compliant Town Road and Bridge Standards Policy with 50-yr storm design (July 2019)
Install redundancies and loop feeds in electric grid to minimize outages (Completed along Route 15 by Morrisville Water and Light in 2018)
Actions in Progress
Study the feasibility of implementing a Community Rating System and as part conduct NFIP workshops and advise community on local hazards and flood protection measures (2021)
Actions Removed from Further Considerations. These actions were removed from further mitigation considerations as Hyde Park recategorized them as a) emergency preparedness actions rather than hazard mitigation actions, b) routine actions of an ongoing nature rather than mitigation projects and c) actions no longer a priority.

Emergency Preparedness Actions
Improve radio communications for public works department and emergency responder communication; practice operability of communications
Distribute LEMP to promote general emergency awareness and upgrade shelter locations with cots
Provide regular HAZMAT training to emergency response personnel
Continue to provide regular First Responder trainings and increase volunteers with ICS certifications
Continue to participate in Electric Provider mutual aid agreements
Relocate hard-to-reach electrical poles and lines along roads
Routine actions of ongoing nature
Distribute information on snow and wind loads to building permit applicants
Inspect roadside ditches & repair as needed
Increase public awareness for lightning hazards and safety information about downed power lines
Continue annual water system hydrant testing and flushing
Maintain a minimum 10ft roadside clear zone to mitigate against debris
Maintain vegetation management schedule for electric ROW
For new development, bury power lines where practicable and as maintenance is needed
Upgrade minimum culvert sizes to VTrans recommendations to lessen flood damage
Upgrade electrical poles and lines for greater snow/ice resistance
Actions that are no longer a priority
Establish contracts with potable water supply providers and emergency fill station locations
Establish Highway Department mutual aid agreement to increase response time; aid in FEMA reimbursement program
Consider regulations and permit conditions for building permit applicants to incorporate design standards to minimize wind damage
Provide regular HAZMAT training to emergency response personnel
Offer hazard susceptibility audits of local small businesses
Implement the 2011 Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Increase size of salt storage or find second storage location to expand supply
Anchor roof-mounted mechanical equipment on public buildings

4.2 2020 Mitigation Actions

The following sections detail the mitigation goals and potential mitigation actions that have been developed to aid in the reduction of threats posed by recognized hazards. The implementation schedule that follows this section is a table of actions that have been targeted for implementation during the five- year cycle of this plan.

Ultimately, hazard mitigation priorities are determined by Hyde Park’s ability to finance and implement these activities with the Town’s existing tax base. The mitigation activities will be completed as funding, time, and public support will allow. When weighing investments in hazard mitigation, Hyde Park prioritizes projects that generate the most favorable cost to benefit ratio based on project cost for the greatest number or residents benefitting, as well as other criteria listed here:

- Does the action protect threatened infrastructure?
- Does the action protect life and public health?
- Is the action environmentally-sound?
- Will the measure support the local economy?

Village of Hyde Park Electric Department hazard mitigation priorities are reviewed by the Public Service Department and approved by the Public Utility Commission prior to funding approval by federal and/or state sources. Village of Hyde Park Water and Wastewater mitigation priorities are approved by state regulatory bodies, prior to funding approval by federal and/or state sources.

It is important to reiterate here that the jurisdictional authorities of both the Town and the Village are relied upon in this plan. For example, the Village Board of Trustees have jurisdiction over the electric, water, and wastewater utilities in their municipal districts, while the Town Selectboard has jurisdiction over the highway department. There is a unified Town and Village Plan, as well as this LHMP. As a result, continuing with these examples, the Village has the resources to maintain electric, water and wastewater service infrastructure while the Town has the resources to maintain the road infrastructure. The Town and Village both have resources and authority over planning activities including emergency management. Both jurisdictions cooperate to incorporate hazard mitigation actions into planning mechanisms.

The Village relies on the Town to manage participation in the NFIP program. The Town and Village are cooperatively working on floodplain management requirements including SFHAs and Vermont’s Flood Resiliency legislation. Unless otherwise specified, the actions listed in the following table (Figure 10) are the responsibility of both the jurisdictions, to be executed in a cooperative manner, similar to the methods used to manage the unified plan and unified bylaws.

Figure 8: 2020-2025 Actions:

Mitigation Actions	Leading Stakeholders	Estimated Timeline	Possible Funding
Complete planning for an upgrade to the existing municipal stormwater management system located within the State-designated Village Center's Main Street area with information to be provided in the Lake Champlain Basin Program’s Stormwater "Net Zero" Showcase Project.	Town and landowners for stormwater treatment option	April 2019 – June 2021	Secured \$50,000 through Lake Champlain Basin Program & NEIWPC
Install new stormwater management system to attenuate flood storage and contain erosion along Johnson Street Extension (aka "Sink Hole" Project)	VTrans	May 2018 – December 2021	Secured \$716,527
Complete the feasibility study to implement a regionally supported Community Rating System. As part of this effort, conduct NFIP workshops and advise community on local hazards, bylaw improvements, and flood protection measures (aka MPG19)	Town and Landowners with Flood Insurance	December 2018 – June 2021	Secured \$16,740

Figure 8: 2020-2025 Actions – Continued

Mitigation Actions	Leading Stakeholders	Estimated Timeline	Possible Funding
Use existing conditions site plan to prepare for replacement of the undersized Beaver Lake Culvert on Garfield Road (Watershed Consulting Site Plan) and not on proper alignment	Town - highway system	June 2021 – July 2022 (Final Design)	Town resources – Est Cost \$10,000
Complete final hydraulics study and consider new “run of river” State permit requirement for Green River Reservoir Dam (Morrisville Water & Light ANR permit) and existing erosion issues at for Garfield Road culvert; a possible new covered bridge entrance to Green River Reservoir State Park	Landowners, VT FP&R, MW&L, Town – highway system	January 2021 – June 2023	BRIC grant program being reviewed – est. \$40,000 for preliminary designs
Install generator and backup battery supply for town offices and highway garage.	Town Highway Department	January 2021 – December 2021	Town resources with cost est. \$15,000
Support schools (designated as shelters) in their effort to secure generators.	Selectboard, VOHP, HPES, LUHS	December 2020 – December 2021	Unsure on funding sources - \$30,000 to \$45,000 estimated (total for both locations)
Produce summary report on COVID-19 in Hyde Park and correct any deficiencies in town’s response, including on-site PPE supplies, community non-congregant housing inventory and preparations (including options for homeless population, and expansion of connections to regional support groups for delivery of food, medicine and medical appointment transportation.	EMC	Due in 3 months following lifting of Governor’s emergency order	Volunteer
Support efforts of regional and state partners to expand broadband services to all homes in Hyde Park	Lamoille FiberNet – Town Reps, All residents and businesses	September 2020 – ongoing through life of this Plan	Various grants and loans being researched now
Support relocation of septic systems and/or floodproofing of on-site septic systems in North Hyde Park Village.	Selectboard	As needed by property owners	FEMA
Study erosion at RT 15 culvert impacting RT 15 and Sylvan Road	Village of Hyde Park, Town, Vt Agency of Transportation, Sylvan Road landowners	January 2021 to begin discussions with VTrans	FEMA BRIC program

Figure 8: 2020-2025 Actions – Continued

Mitigation Actions	Leading Stakeholders	Est. Timeline	Possible Funding
Village Actions			
Hyde Park Electric: 2021– Finalize work-in-process resulting from a Protection Review and Circuit Analysis by professional engineers for the installation of switches, reclosers, cutouts, and other equipment needed for system reliability.	Village Board of Trustees	2021-2022	98% completion, funded by rates.
<p>Hyde Park Water District:</p> <p>2021- Replace aged water mains in order to provide sanitary water and provide fire flow to hydrants.</p> <p>2021- Secure a secondary water source</p> <p>2021- Install back-up generation to water treatment and pump facilities</p> <p>2022 – Replace source containment building</p> <p>2025 – Replace storage tank</p> <hr/> <p>Hyde Park Wastewater District:</p> <p>2021- Replace and permit Field 2, which is beyond useful life.</p> <p>2021- Upgrade Field 2 with effluent filters.</p> <p>2021- Replace pump on Johnson St. Extension</p>	Village Board of Trustees	2021-2025	<p>2020-2021 Construction for Water & WW Funding by Bond Bank.</p> <p>2025 replacement of storage tank funding not yet secured</p>

Figure 9. Action Prioritization

Criteria evaluated on a scale of 1-5 with 5 being the highest score.

Town Mitigation Actions	Protects Infra-structure	Protects Life and Public Health	Supports Economy	Improves Environment	Has Reasonable Cost Benefit Ratio	TOTAL SCORE
Complete planning for an upgrade to the existing municipal stormwater management system located within the State-designated Village Center's Main Street area with information to be provided in the Lake Champlain Basin Program's Stormwater "Net Zero" Showcase Project.	2	2	5	5	4	18
Install new stormwater management system to attenuate flood storage and contain erosion along Johnson Street Extension (aka "Sink Hole" Project)	5	3	5	5	3	21
Complete the feasibility study to implement a regionally supported Community Rating System. As part of this effort, conduct NFIP workshops and advise community on local hazards, bylaw improvements, and flood protection measures.	5	5	4	4	3	21
Use existing conditions site plan to prepare for replacement of the undersized Beaver Lake Culvert on Garfield Road (Watershed Consulting Site Plan) and not on proper alignment	5	4	2	3	3	19
Complete final hydraulics study and consider new "run of river" State permit requirement for Green River Reservoir Dam (Morrisville Water & Light ANR permit) and existing erosion issues at for Garfield Road culvert; a possible new covered bridge entrance to Green River Reservoir State Park	5	4	3	4	5	21

Town Mitigation Actions	Protects Infra-structure	Protects Life and Public Health	Supports Economy	Improves Environment	Has Reasonable Cost Benefit Ratio	TOTAL SCORE
Install generator, and backup battery supply for town offices and highway garage.	4	5	3	1	3	16
Support schools (designated as shelters) in their effort to secure generators.	4	5	1	1	3	14
Produce summary report on COVID-19 in Hyde Park and correct any deficiencies in town's response, including on-site PPE supplies, community non-congregant housing inventory and preparations (including options for homeless population, and expansion of connections to regional support groups for delivery of food, medicine and medical appointment transportation.	1	4	4	1	5	18
Support efforts of regional and state partners to expand broadband services to all homes in Hyde Park.	1	3	5	2	3	14
Support relocation of septic systems and/or floodproofing of on-site septic systems in North Hyde Park Village.	5	3	5	5	4	22
Study erosion at RT 15 culvert impacting RT 15 and Sylvan Road	5	3	1	5	3	17

Village Mitigation Actions	Protects Infra-structure	Protects Life and Public Health	Supports Economy	Improves Environment	Has Reasonable Cost Benefit Ratio	TOTAL SCORE
Hyde Park Electric: 2021-22– Finalize work-in-process resulting from a Protection Review and Circuit Analysis by professional engineers for the installation of switches, reclosers, cutouts, and other equipment needed for system reliability.	5	5	5	2	5	22
Hyde Park Water District: 2021- Replace aged water mains in order to provide sanitary water and provide fire flow to hydrants. 2021- Secure a secondary water source 2021- Install back-up generation to water treatment and pump facilities 2022 – Replace source containment building 2025 – Replace storage tank	5	5	5	3	5	23
Hyde Park Wastewater District: 2021- Replace and permit Field 2, which is beyond useful life. 2021- Upgrade Field 2 with effluent filters. 2021- Replace pump on Johnson St. Extension	5	4	5	4	4	22

5.0 Integration of the Mitigation Plan into Other Planning and Preparedness Mechanisms

To effectively incorporate mitigation strategies into existing planning mechanisms, it is important to demonstrate how these approaches maximize benefit to the entire community. This can be achieved through the utilization of a cost-benefit analysis, which quantifies the benefits of mitigation against anticipated losses. Such an analysis is an integral part of prioritizing potential mitigation strategies and actions and is also a requirement for submitting future FEMA mitigation grant applications.

For this hazard mitigation plan to be effective, it cannot stand on its own. Hyde Park’s Comprehensive Development Plan covers both the Town and the Village jurisdictions, as does this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Municipal plans are updated on an eight-year cycle; the 2017– 2023 Hyde Park Town and Village Plan incorporated hazard mitigation planning and policies. The Selectboard adopted Town Road and Bridge Standards on November 13, 2014, which incorporate the 2013 State Road and Bridge Standards. A recent work to update unified Land Use Development Regulations (Hyde Park Town in 2020 and Hyde Park Village in 2015) also includes fluvial erosion and other flood hazard considerations. With the State of Vermont requirement to include a “Flood Resiliency element” into municipal plans, effective July 1, 2014, Hyde Park’s next municipal plan fully integrates specific flooding information and strategies contained in this hazard mitigation plan.

DRAFT

Resolution

Approving the Hyde Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Town of Hyde Park Selectboard finds that:

- A) The adoption of a local hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition for communities to remain eligible for future Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mitigation grant funds.
- B) The Town and the Village of Hyde Park prepared the Hyde Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to meet FEMA's funding requirement, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference.
- C) The Selectboard has reviewed and considered the Hyde Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- D) The respective officials identified in the plan are hereby directed to pursue implementation of the recommended actions assigned to them.

NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HYDE PARK SELECTBOARD, A MUNICIPALITY OF THE STATE OF VERMONT, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Based on the above findings, which are hereby adopted, the Hyde Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan attached as Exhibit A is approved as the official Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Town of Hyde Park.

Section 2. This resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

The foregoing Resolution is hereby adopted the ____ day of _____, 2020

Selectboard Chair _____

Board Member _____

Board Member _____

Board Member _____

Board Member _____

Town Clerk Received _____

Resolution

Approving the Hyde Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Village of Hyde Park Trustee Board finds that:

- A) The adoption of a local hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition for communities to remain eligible for future Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mitigation grant funds.
- B) The Town and the Village of Hyde Park prepared the Hyde Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to meet FEMA's funding requirement, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference.
- C) The Board of Trustees has reviewed and considered the Hyde Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- D) The respective officials identified in the plan are hereby directed to pursue implementation of the recommended actions assigned to them.

NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HYDE PARK TRUSTEE BOARD, A MUNICIPALITY OF THE STATE OF VERMONT, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Based on the above findings, which are hereby adopted, the Hyde Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan attached as Exhibit A is approved as the official Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Village of Hyde Park.

Section 2. This resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

The foregoing Resolution is hereby adopted the ____ day of _____ 2020

Trustee Board Chair _____

Board Member _____

Board Member _____

Board Member _____

Board Member _____

Village Clerk Received _____

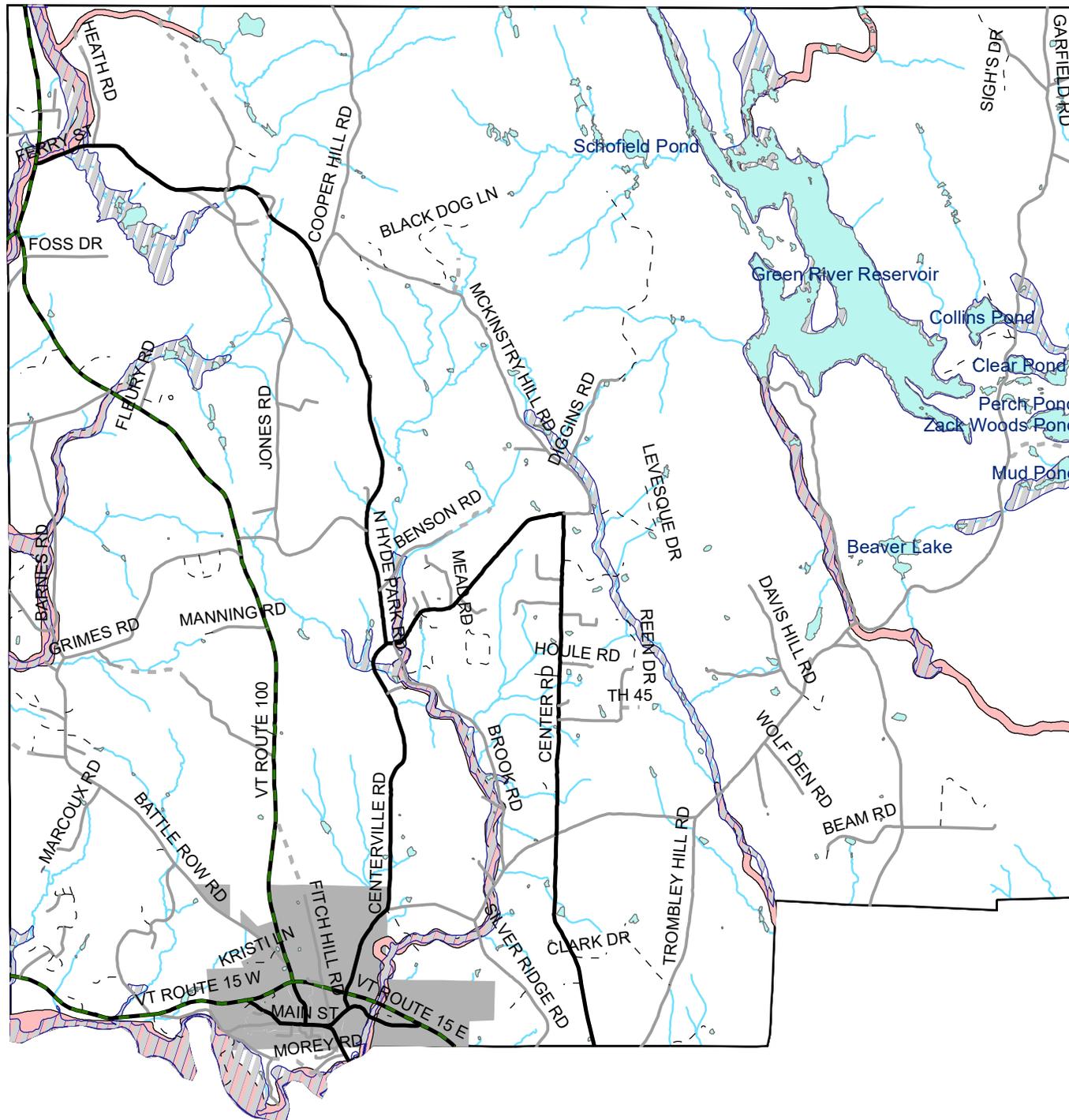
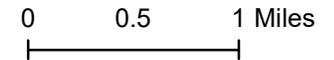
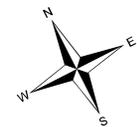
Flood Hazard Areas

Town and Village of Hyde Park

Lamoille County Planning Commission
 PO Box 1637, 52 Portland Street
 Morrisville, VT 05661
 802.888.4548
 www.lpcvt October 2020

Legend

-  Class 2 Road
-  Class 3 Road
-  Class 4 Road
-  Private Road
-  State Highway
-  Waterbodies
-  100 Year Floodplain
-  River Corridor
-  Village of Hyde Park Boundary
-  Rivers/Streams



Roads: E911 road centerlines, 2017.
 100-Year and 500-Year Flood Zones: Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM), FEMA, 2000. Floodplains for planning purposes only.
 River Corridor/Fluvial Erosion Hazard Areas: LCPC and VT ANR River Management, various dates. Much FEH boundary data is based on partial stream assessments and therefore is preliminary in nature.