



## 12 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

### 12.1 VILLAGE OF CAPE VINCENT

This jurisdictional annex to the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Cape Vincent with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Cape Vincent, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Cape Vincent's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

### 12.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Cape Vincent identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Jerry Golden, Mayor Address: 127 E Joseph St, Cape Vincent, NY 13618 Phone Number: 315 778-7286 Email: bufferzone2@yahoo.com	Name/Title: Mary Rupp, Village Clerk Address: 127 E Joseph St, Cape Vincent, NY 13618 Phone Number: 315 654-2533 Email: themayor@villageofcapevincent.org
<b><i>National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator</i></b>	
Name/Title: Cody Higgins, Zoning Enforcement Officer Address: 127 E Joseph St. Cape Vincent, NY 13618 Phone Number: 315 767-4482 Email: codyh32686@gmail.com	

### 12.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### 12.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Cape Vincent.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	3	June 27, 2022
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

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### 12.3.2 Community Profile

The Village of Cape Vincent has an area of one square mile and is located in the western part of the County. The Village is completely nestled within the Village of Cape Vincent. The Village is bordered by the Town of Clayton to the northeast, the Town of Lyme to the southeast, and the St. Lawrence River to the north and west. A state highway runs directly through the Village of Cape Vincent.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Cape Vincent was 699 which makes up 0.6 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 5.6 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 18.5 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 11 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 15.6 percent is considered disabled.

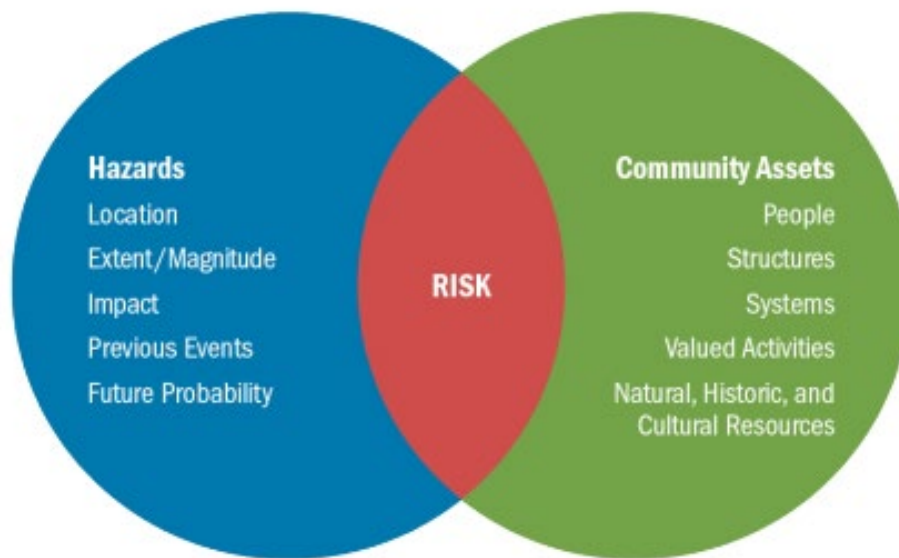
## 12.4 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.



Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

### 12.4.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 1 through Figure 2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Cape Vincent has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 1. Cape Vincent Flood and Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

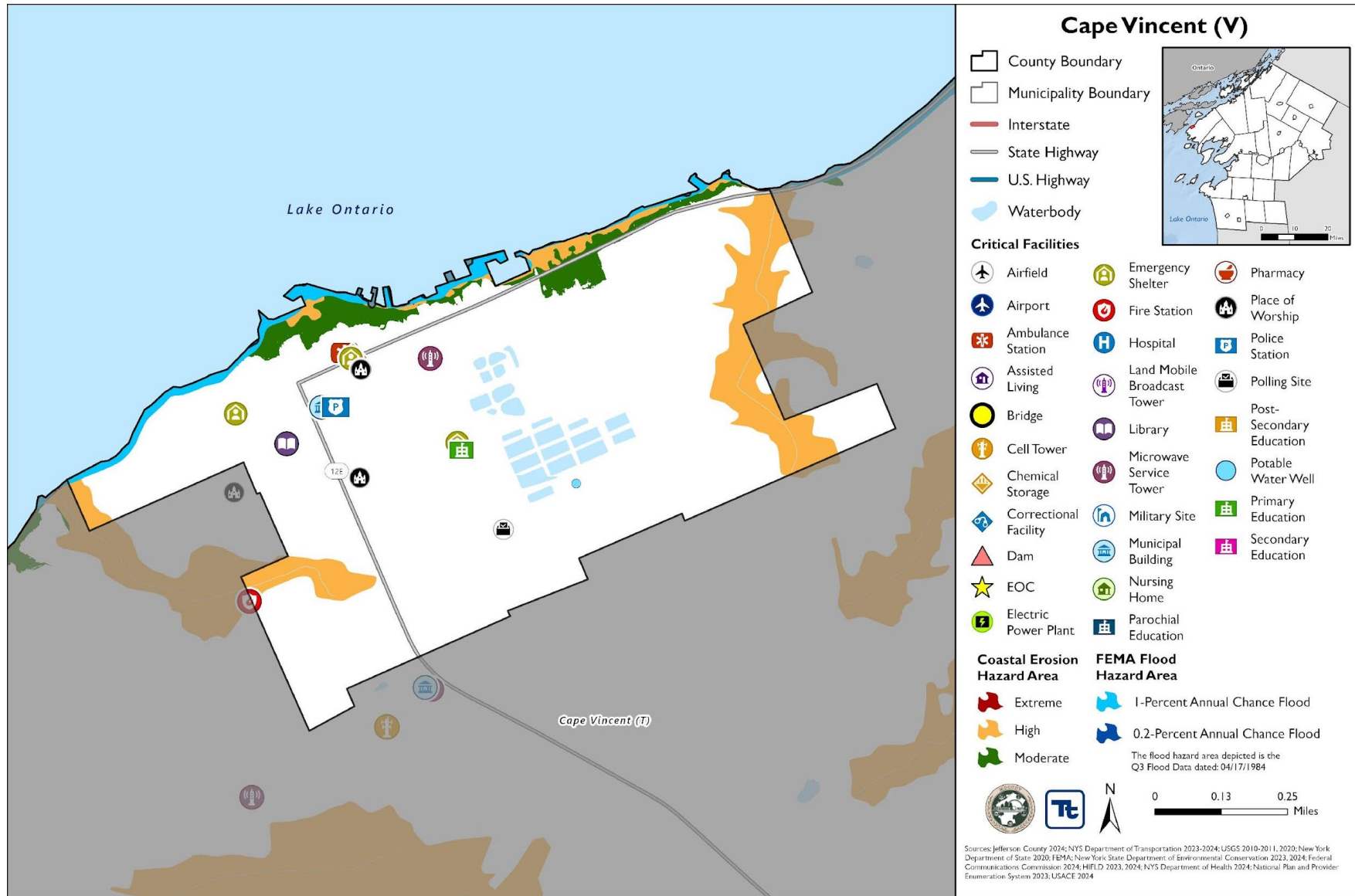
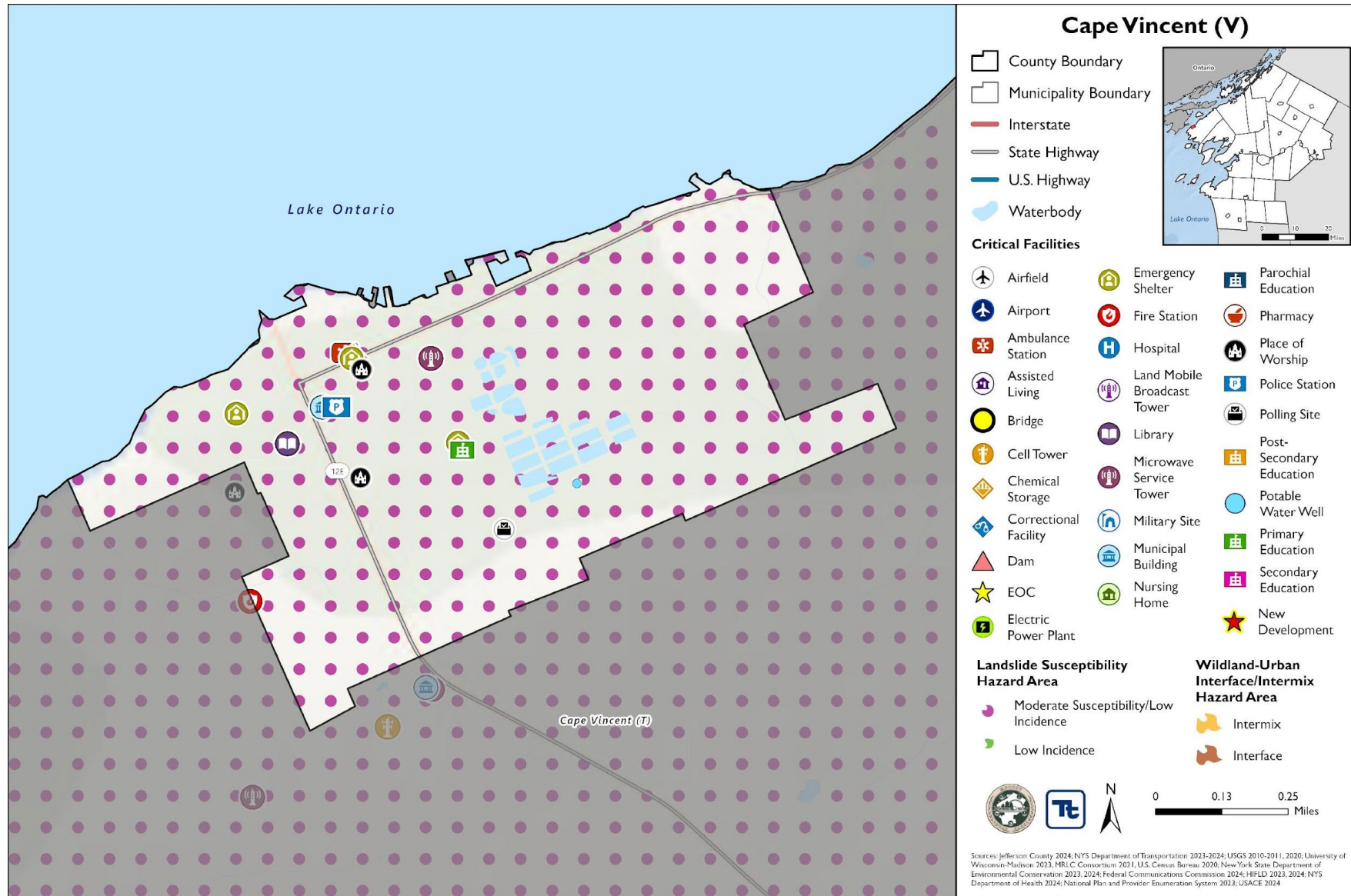




Figure 2. Cape Vincent Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map







## 12.4.2 Previous Event History

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

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Cape Vincent

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Cape Vincent
November 18-22, 2022	Severe Winter Storm (EM-3589)	A winter storm caused more than six feet of snow to accumulate in Jefferson County. This intense snowfall has created extremely dangerous travel conditions, and as a result, numerous road closures and travel bans.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
October 31 – November 1, 2019	Severe Storm, Flood (DR-4472)	A storm system brought record breaking rains, damaging wind gusts (45 to 50 mph), a small Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding to the region. Thousands of power outages occurred across the area, and wind-related damage closed hundreds of roads and did countless tree damage. High winds and lakeshore flooding continued into November 1.	The Village reported shoreline damage and erosion, as well as dock and seawall damages.
May 2 – August 6, 2017	Flood (DR-4348)	Six months of wet weather led to an over-accumulation of waters in Lake Ontario. Flooding from the lake began impacting areas in May and continued until early autumn. Waves destroyed public and private break walls all along the lake shore. Thousands of homes and buildings were affected by flood waters. Several homes dropped off bluffs. In some areas shoreline erosion of 50 to 100 feet deep occurred. Sanitary sewer systems in lakeside communities were affected. Beaches, marinas, and state parks were closed all summer long with unknown economic losses to mainly seasonal businesses. In late May, the Governor imposed a 5-mph speed limit within 600 feet of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River shore. By summer's end, damage estimates reached \$10 Million in Jefferson County.	The Village reported heavy shoreline, dock, sewer main and pumps, roadways, waterfront parks, and electrical damage. Around 512 million dollars in damages were documented.
November 17-26, 2014	Severe Winter Storm, Flood (DR-4204)	A winter storm moved into the region, causing temperatures to drop tremendously. Lake effect snow impacted counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Travel restrictions were instituted due to whiteout conditions. The storm	The Village reported extra plowing and snow removal.



## Village of Cape Vincent

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Cape Vincent
		produced heavy snowfall, high winds, and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Severe Storm (EM-3351)	Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains. Rainfall amounts of two to five inches were measured across the area with some area creeks reaching bankful. High winds downed trees and power lines. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. Utilities reported tens of thousands of customers without power across the entire region.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.

*EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)*

*FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency*

*DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)*

*N/A = Not applicable*



### 12.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village of Cape Vincent Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table D. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	There are no dams in the Village. No known impacts.
Drought	Water is not an issue; Village supplies water to surrounding Towns. No larger farms- no concerns there. No known impacts.
Extreme Temperature	Fire Hall and Town Rec Center (Town of Cape Vincent) that can open up as shelters as needed. No known impacts.
Flood	Waterfront area along the St. Lawrence River, Docks, Buildings, Sewer lift stations and sewer mains are of concern for flood events. High water levels also impact the shorefront.  The Village invested approximately 7 million dollars through the REDi program and local investments mitigating the damages and improving the local waterfront to help prevent future damage and erosion.
Geological Hazards	There has been increased earthquake activity, but no infrastructure damage. There are also no elevated or steep slopes in the Village. No known impacts.
Severe Storm	The Village has reported shore line damage from severe storm events.  A Microburst devastated the Village in 1997/1998 which tore buildings and infrastructure down. There were also other windstorms that hit the Village in 2018/2019 that resulted in FEMA funding being distributed to the community.  The Village has also reported a loss of power, tree damages, waterfront damages and erosion. Sewer lift stations near the waterfront area as well could be impacted.
Severe Winter Storm	The Village reported that they have experienced snow removal damage as well as tree damage in relation to severe winter storms.
Wildfire	No known impacts





## 12.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of Cape Vincent Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, 'Not Applicable.'

Table E. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
<b>Agriculture</b>	No known impacts	<b>Local Roads</b>	North Point Street dead ends on the St. Lawrence River and has experienced washouts that have resulted in damage to the sanitation sewer. The Village moved the sewer out a block and the street was redone.  North James Street and Club Street dead ends on the river and could be vulnerable to flooding.  The end of Esselstyne Street is a Village owned Dock that was taken out and changed to a floating dock which could be vulnerable to flooding.
<b>Airports</b>	No known impacts	<b>Major Employers</b>	The Village has privately owned Marinas that would be impacted by high water events and flooding.
<b>Area: Concentration of Businesses</b>	N/A	<b>Medical Centers (non-hospital)</b>	No known impacts
<b>Area: Concentration of Residences</b>	Along the River, most waterfront property is privately owned aside from some marinas. There are houses that had flood impacts in 2017 and 2019.  The Village has low-income housing that incurs a lot of groundwater flooding after severe storm events in basements because the surrounding areas are open fields.	<b>Natural Resources</b>	See other sections.
<b>Bridges</b>	No known impacts	<b>Neighborhoods</b>	See other sections.



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
<b>City Hall/Courthouse</b>	<p>The Village Offices have no backup power, but no other vulnerabilities.</p> <p>The Village has a Law Building along the water off North James Street that has a backup generator</p>	<b>Parks and Recreational Sites</b>	<p>East End Park has boat launches, a concrete pier, floating docs, kayaking, and a bath house which are all subject to high water and storm events that can result in flooding. The Village has attempted to make improvements but has run out of money.</p> <p>There is also Town owned property located within the Village that is subject to flooding.</p>
<b>College/University</b>	No known impacts	<b>Place of Worship</b>	There are several churches in the Village, and some have been utilized as shelters in the past.
<b>Community Centers/Hubs</b>	The Community house/village office on 127 E Joseph St. is the public meeting location. There are no known impacts to either facility.	<b>Private Property</b>	<p>There are homes located on the St. Lawrence River that do experience flooding.</p> <p>NYS and DEC have facilities in Village, but the Village does not own them so is unsure if there are any issues</p>
<b>Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.</b>	The Village hosts a French Festival which occurs on the second weekend in July. There are also large public events for the festival occurring outside throughout the entire downtown area. Hundreds of vendors participate in the three day event. No known impacts.	<b>Public Transportation</b>	N/A
<b>Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites</b>	There are numerous historic buildings throughout the village, some on national registries. No known impacts.	<b>Schools (K-12)</b>	The Village has Cape Vincent Elementary K-6 and is unsure if there is backup power. No known impacts.
<b>Culverts</b>	<p>Culverts under Route 12E are undersized and vulnerable to flooding.</p> <p>There are other numerous culverts throughout the Village that are deteriorating and undersized.</p>	<b>Small Businesses</b>	Numerous businesses throughout the village. No known impacts.



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
<b>Elder-care Facilities</b>	One small apartment complex located inside the Village that is not an assisted living environment. A lot of rain sometimes results in groundwater flooding in basements because surrounding areas are open fields.	<b>Supermarkets/Grocery Stores</b>	There is one grocery store within the Village and a Dollar general located just outside the village limit. No known impacts
<b>Fire/Police Stations</b>	The Village has a police station, Fire station, and ambulance facilities all within the village limits. No known impacts.  The fire station has a backup generator.	<b>Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage</b>	No known impacts.
<b>Gas Stations</b>	The Village has one gas station to service the Village and Town. No known impacts.	<b>Utilities</b>	The Village has one small solar project that is Village owned. No gas, mostly overhead electric and cable service. No known impacts
<b>Highways</b>	The entrance of the Village from Clayton/East End Park, along Route 12E is located next to the river and is vulnerable to flooding.	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>	The Village owns and operates a sewer treatment facility within the Village and all life stations have generators. No known impacts.
<b>Hospitals</b>	SMC operates a clinic within the Village limits.	<b>Waterfront</b>	The Village has approximately 1 mile along the St. Lawrence River. See other sections for vulnerabilities.
<b>Other</b>	No known impacts.	<b>Drinking Water Resources</b>	The Village maintains a water treatment facility which supplies the Town of Cape Vincent and DANC for several other communities on a regional waterline. No known impacts.



## 12.4.5 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I.

The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table F. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
<b>Dam Failure</b>	Remaining the same	Remaining the same	-	Remaining the same	Low
<b>Drought</b>	Remaining the same	Remaining the same	-	Remaining the same	Low
<b>Extreme Temperature</b>	Remaining the same	Remaining the same	-	Remaining the same	Low
<b>Flood</b>	Increase	Increase	Since the major floods of 2017 and 2019 we have not seen that level of flooding since and have taken many steps to prevent future damage if similar flooding was to occur.	Decrease	Medium
<b>Geologic Hazards</b>	Remaining the same	Remaining the same	-	Remaining the same	Low
<b>Severe Weather</b>	Remaining the same	Remaining the same	-	Remaining the same	Medium
<b>Severe Winter Weather</b>	Remaining the same	Remaining the same	-	Remaining the same	Medium
<b>Wildfire</b>	Remaining the same	Remaining the same	-	Remaining the same	Low

## 12.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		
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## Village of Cape Vincent

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		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event	Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
None Identified					

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*Source: Jefferson County 2024; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 2023, 2024; Federal Communications Commission 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Health 2024; National Plan and Provider Enumeration System 2023; USACE 2024; NYS Department of Transportation 2023*

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The municipality does not have any identified high hazard potential dams within the jurisdiction.



## 12.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table H through Table L.

### 12.5.1 Development and Permitting

Table H. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Jefferson County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	The Village has a zoning officer that tracks and issues all building permits occurring in the village.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	No

Table I. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0





Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)				

Table J. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2011 to 2018

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
Sewer System	Sewer System	2 Large Lift Stations	-	None Identified	Fully Built
Water Treatment Plant	Water Treatment Plant	-	-	None Identified	The treatment plant has been fully upgraded. Village supplies water to a wide variety of people outside the Village.

Table K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table L. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Street Improvements	Improvements	-	Village-wide	-	New York Forward Grant received

## 12.6 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table A is responsible for maintaining this information.

### 12.6.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Cape Vincent.

Table M. Cape Vincent NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	4
Total Loss Payments	\$10,797.08
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0



*NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.*

*FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.*

*Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.*

Source: FEMA 2024

## 12.6.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The HMP Team provided information on participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP in the table below.

Table N. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	St. Lawrence River borders entire Village on north side
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	Cody Higgins, Zoning Enforcement Officer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Codes
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1 of 2023
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	04/17/85
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Permit review and inspections.



NFIP Topic	Comments
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Smaller Village; lack of staffing, funding and training. Village is reliant on grant funding.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized training.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	A new LWDP approved by NYS
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Procedures are not developed. Would follow federal regulations.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Five were funded through READY and were related to flooding and wind.
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	Tracks buildings in the floodplain; roughly 50-75 properties
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Unsure because of private ownership. Some basements of houses flood, but in relation to the storm drainage system. Estimate of 25 properties.
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	No
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	One Repetitive Loss Property
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Unsure because of private ownership. Some basements of houses flood, but in relation to the storm drainage system. Estimate of 25 properties.
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance?	Banks do this.
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	The village uses what is available for state and county resources.



## Village of Cape Vincent

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NFIP Topic	Comments
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Zoning considers efforts to reduce flood risk; site plan on all new construction.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: September 22, 2023 CAV: Not Documented
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

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## 12.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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Cape Vincent performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Cape Vincent to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.



## 12.7.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

### Ordinances

Jefferson County has an Emergency Management Ordinance which charges the County with maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to identify local measures that may prevent disasters, to develop local mechanisms to coordinate local resources and personnel for service during and after disasters, support the facilitation of delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from disaster, and to provide for short- and long-term recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

Jefferson County has Site Plan and Subdivision Codes that are relevant to development within a certain distance of County interests. Development applications in the areas across the County are sent to County Planning for review to promote coordination of land use decisions and local/county impacts. These County capabilities are inclusive of Cape Vincent and the jurisdiction often partners with the County. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Village.

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of Cape Vincent adheres to a building code through the County Authority. Building codes regulate construction standards and are developed for specific geographic areas of the country. They consider the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in the region. Structures built to applicable building codes are inherently resistant to many hazards such as strong winds, floods, and earthquakes. Due to the location specific nature of the building codes, these are very valuable tools for mitigation.	Code Enforcement Officer
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Local Law 1 of 2023	This ordinance is designed to protect communities from flood hazards by implementing regulations that ensures the land use and development practices account for the flood risks, requires vulnerable structures to be constructed to withstand flood damage, and to control changes to the natural floodplain and stream channels to prevent increased flood hazards.	Village Administration





Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Site Plan Code	Yes	Site plans also show the location of the lot in relation to other structures.	Village Administration
Subdivision Code	Yes	Subdivision ordinance offers an opportunity to account for natural hazards prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Subdivision designs that incorporates mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Village Administration
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, 2021	Zoning is a useful tool to consider when developing a mitigation strategy. It can be used to restrict new development, require low-density development, and designate specific uses (e.g. recreational) in the hazard prone areas. Private property rights must be considered, but enacting a zoning ordinance can reduce or potentially eliminate damages from future hazard events.	Village Administration

## Plans

Jefferson County has an Agriculture Plan (Jefferson County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2016); Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan (North Country Regional Sustainability Plan, 2013); Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA); Continuity of Operations Plan (Jefferson County Government COOP – COG Plan, 2023); Economic Development Plan (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2021); Public Health Plan (Jefferson County Public Health Service Strategic Plan 2023-2027); Threat and Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA); Tourism Plan; Transportation Plan (Jefferson County Coordinated Transportation Plan for Mobility Services, 2021); and other recent plans that are all countywide in scope and implementation and are applicable to the Village of Cape Vincent. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County’s Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the plans currently in place.



Table P. Plans

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Comprehensive Plan	Yes		Planning Board
Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan	Yes	Should be adopting a new one end of year	Planning Board

## 12.7.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department currently enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code in 31 municipalities that chose not to enforce the Code at the local level, including the Village of Cape Vincent. The Department employs Code Enforcement Officers and clerical staff to ensure that new construction and areas of public assembly conform to the provisions of the State Uniform Code. Proper enforcement of the Code protects property and encourages quality development that enhances public safety and the economy of the County. The office's two major program responsibilities include existing and new building permit administration (i.e.: plan review, issuing permits, construction inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy) and mandated fire safety inspections.

Jefferson County has an Economic Development Commission (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy); Emergency Management (Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management), County Department of Planning; County Public Health Department (including Administration and Finance, Home Healthcare Services, Medical Examiner's Office, Emergency Medical Services); County Highway Department, among others, whose programs and services serve the entire County, including the Village of Cape Vincent. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing Administrative and Technical Capabilities against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other staff was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes staff and personnel resources.

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Code Enforcement Official	Yes	Local and County
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	CVLDC
Emergency Manager	Yes	Local Police Department
Maintenance Programs	Yes	Vehicles, equipment, snowplowing, tree maintenance, side walk replacement
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	County and neighboring jurisdictions
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Village Clerk
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	DPW Superintendent



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	DPW Superintendent
Planning Board	Yes	There are five members on the planning board.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	There are six full-time employees and part time employees as needed.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	There are three members.

### 12.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Cape Vincent.

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, purchase of equipment and sidewalks
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, for water and sewer
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes, Sewer Plant and waterfront development
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	No
FEMA funding programs	Yes, HMP update with County
Other State funding programs	Yes, CHIPS and New York Forward
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No



Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

## 12.7.4 Education and Outreach Capability

The table below includes education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to carry out mitigation activities and communicate information about hazards.

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	No, The Chamber does one and disperses
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	Yes, During festivals the Fire Department sets people
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes, the Village posts closures and issues on website
Local News	Yes, the Village details issues to the news to get information out to residents
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes, the Fire Department goes to the Schools and schools do evacuation drills, fire drills
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	Yes, the Village Clerk
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes, the Village has social media outlets
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes, the Village has phone notification where they can send warnings out

## 12.7.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*



Table T. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	None, and is not a concern
Drought	None, and is not a concern
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	None, and is not a concern
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

## 12.8 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

### 12.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Village did not participate in the last plan.

### 12.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Cape Vincent has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- North Point Street dead ends on the St. Lawrence River and has experienced washouts that have resulted in damage to the sanitation sewer. The Village moved the sewer out a block and the street was redone.

### 12.8.3 Identified Issues

**The Village of Cape Vincent has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:**

- The Village owned Village Office building is a critical facility that conducts meeting operations and could be used as a temporary heating/cooling shelter and cannot perform continuity of operations during a power outage.
- There are flood-prone roadways in the Village, including multiple roads which are located in the floodplain (North James Street, Club Street, Esselstyne Street). These streets are located near the river which makes them particularly vulnerable to flooding.
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding. Route 12E has culverts that are undersized and need to be upsized. The Village is unaware if there are any other areas where culverts should be upsized.
- The Village experiences flooding issues throughout the jurisdiction and some flooding issues are being analyzed to determine what measures can be taken, while the root problem of some flooding is unknown.



## Village of Cape Vincent

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- The Village experiences consistent flooding at East End Park shoreline due to increasing precipitation events that lead to flooding. The Village began to add protections but is low on funding and budget to perform the flood study needed to create mitigation strategies.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damage to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.





## **12.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update**

Cape Vincent participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e., analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities).

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table U provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.



Action 2025-CapeVincentV-01. Generator at the Village Offices

Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Geological Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village owned Village Office building is a critical facility that conducts meeting operations and could be used as a temporary heating/cooling shelter and cannot perform continuity of operations during a power outage.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a generator study to understand what sized generator is needed to operate the Village Offices during a power outage. The Village will oversee the installation of a fixed mounted diesel-powered generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Village Offices. The Highway Department will be responsible for maintenance and testing of the generator following installation.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, EMPG, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.



Action 2025-CapeVincentV-02. Flood Prone Roadways

Lead Agency:	Village Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	County Highway	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	There are flood-prone roadways in the Village, including multiple roads which are located in the floodplain (North James Street, Club Street, Esselstyne Street). These streets are located near the river which makes them particularly vulnerable to flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a flood study to develop specific cost-effective mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems (roads, bridges, intersections, drainage, etc.) under the leadership of County Highway.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Flood Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Village capabilities to be able to keep roadways open during high precipitation events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-CapeVincentV-03. Culvert Upsizing Inventory

Lead Agency:	Village Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	County Highway	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding. Route 12E has culverts that are undersized and need to be upsized. The Village is unaware if there are any other areas where culverts should be upsized.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village and County will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of culverts on Route 12E that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Village and County Highway will complete the necessary upsizing for these culverts. The Village will also compile a Culvert Inventory that details the status and damage of culverts in the Village and will acquire necessary funding to ensure culverts that need to be upsized or repaired can be.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open</li> <li>• Evacuation routes will remain intact.</li> <li>• Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who require treatment for injuries and illness.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed



	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
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Action 2025-CapeVincentV-04. Flood Study

Lead Agency:	Village Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village experiences flooding issues throughout the jurisdiction and some flooding issues are being analyzed to determine what measures can be taken, while the root problem of some flooding is unknown.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will consult with neighboring municipalities to perform a flood study and will begin working the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to identify potential mitigation actions to reduce the occurrence of flooding and flood risk when floods do occur. Once identified, cost-effective actions will be carried out.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood risk will be reduced in hazard prone areas.</li> <li>Vulnerable communities will be identified ahead of a flood event, which will allow first responders to plan and stage resources in those areas.</li> <li>Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas vulnerable to flooding will be made aware to Village leadership and first responders which can place an emphasis on controlled future development.</li> <li>If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Future Development:	Flood insurance costs may decrease.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them.</li> <li>Hydration systems may remain potable for community usage if projects are identified to protect the existing infrastructure from flooding.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Capabilities:	This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed





	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
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Action 2025-CapeVincentV-05. East End Park

Lead Agency:	Village Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village experiences consistent flooding at East End Park shoreline due to increasing precipitation events that lead to flooding. The Village began to add protections but is low on funding and budget to perform the flood study needed to create mitigation strategies.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will implement the best and most cost-effective solution after the Village flood study is conducted and mitigation strategies for the Park are selected.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood risk will be reduced in hazard prone areas.</li> <li>Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Future Development:	Flood insurance costs may decrease.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Capabilities:	This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Eliminate Park	Property is still in the Village and will incur flood damage
	Rely on moveable flood barriers	Does not fix issue



Action 2025-CapeVincentV-06. Repetitive Loss Properties Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damage to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to any flood-prone property owners, including one RL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information, and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on property	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, match from property owners	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creates an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room



	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.
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Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														Total	High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		
Action 2025-CapeVincentV-01	Generator at the Village Offices	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	High
Action 2025-CapeVincentV-02	Flood Prone Roadways	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-CapeVincentV-03	Culvert Upsizing Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-CapeVincentV-04	Flood Study	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-CapeVincentV-05	East End Park	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-CapeVincentV-06.	Repetitive Loss Properties Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High

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