



14 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

14.1 TOWN OF CHAMPION

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

14.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Town’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: John D. Peck, Town Supervisor Address: 10 North Broad Street, Carthage, NY 13619 Phone Number: 315-108-1731 Email: champion.supervisor@racog.org	Name/Title: Christina Varguilick, Town Clerk Address: 10 North Broad Street, Carthage, NY 13619 Phone Number: 315-193-3210 Email: chris@racog.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Mark Pomerville, Zoning Enforcement Officer Address: 10 North Broad Street, Carthage, NY 13619 Phone Number: 315-778-1589 Email: chris@racog.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Matthew Sech, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input by completing worksheets	

14.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

14.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Champion.



Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	3	6/27/22
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes		
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

14.3.2 Community Profile

The Town of Champion has an area of 43 square miles and is located in the eastern part of the County. The Town is bordered by the Town of Wilna and Town of LeRay to the north, Lewis County to the east and south, and the Town of Rutland to the west. Numerous state highways run directly through the Town of Champion.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Champion was 2,537 which makes up 2.2 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 3.1 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 12.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.6 percent is non-English speaking, 20 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 22.6 percent is considered disabled.

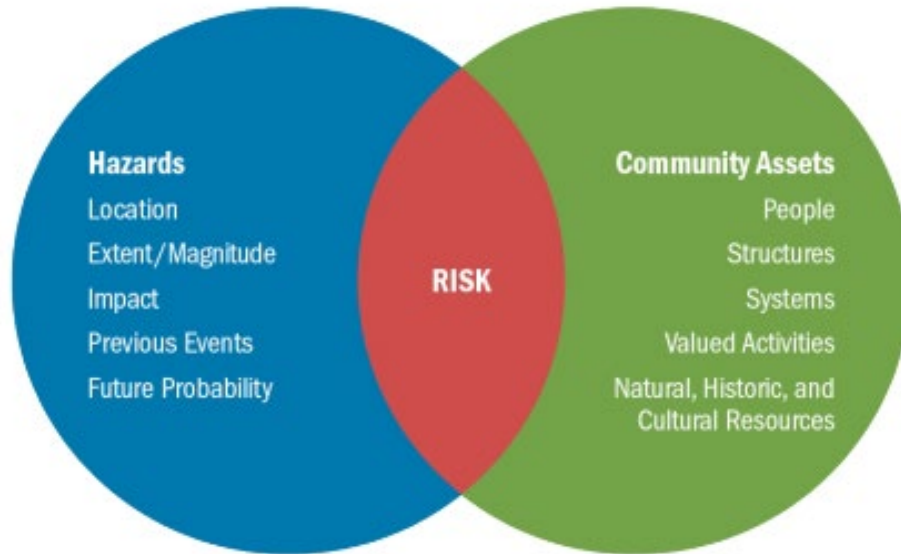
14.4 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Champion’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.

14.4.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town 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 Champion has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



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

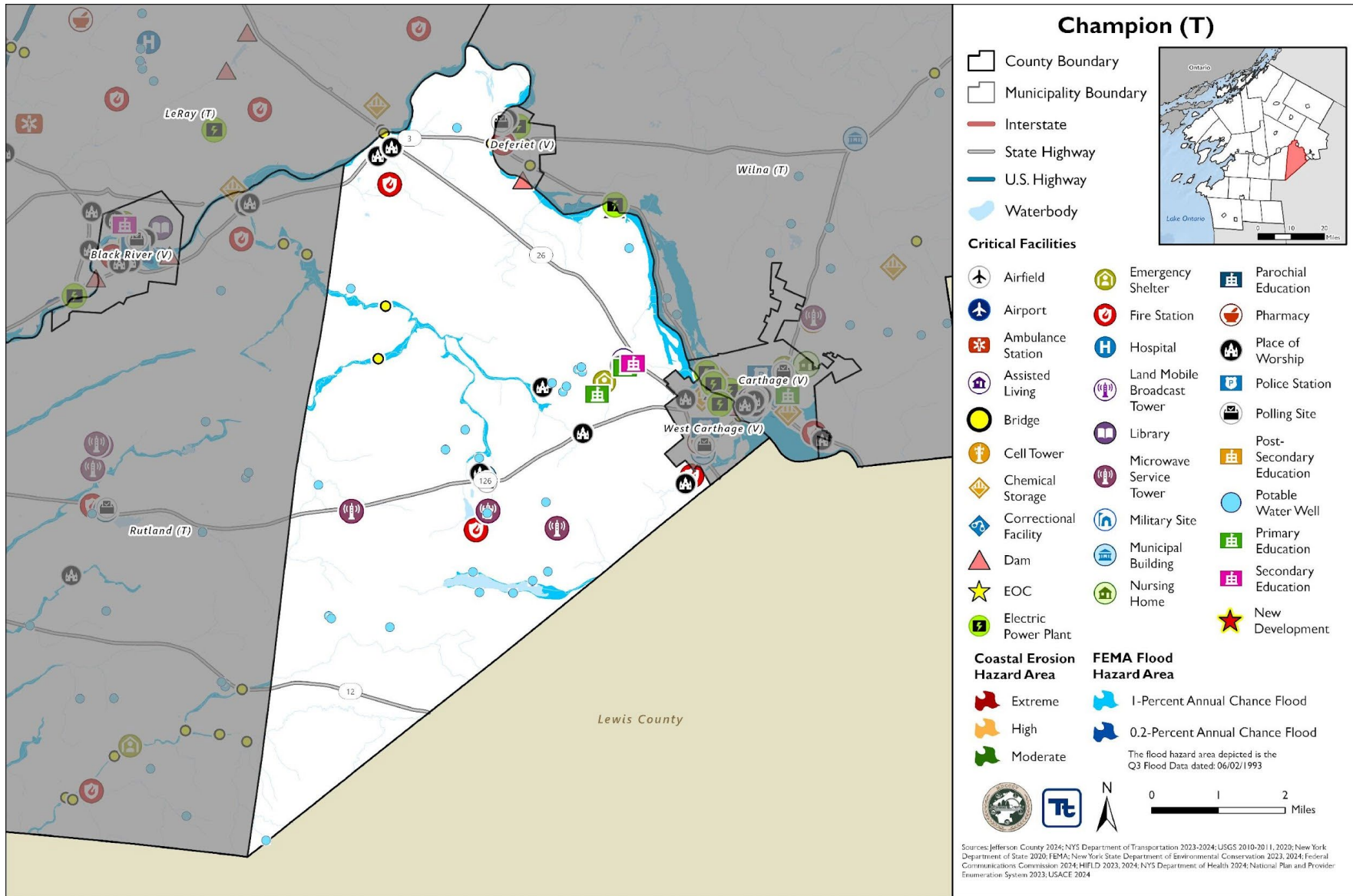
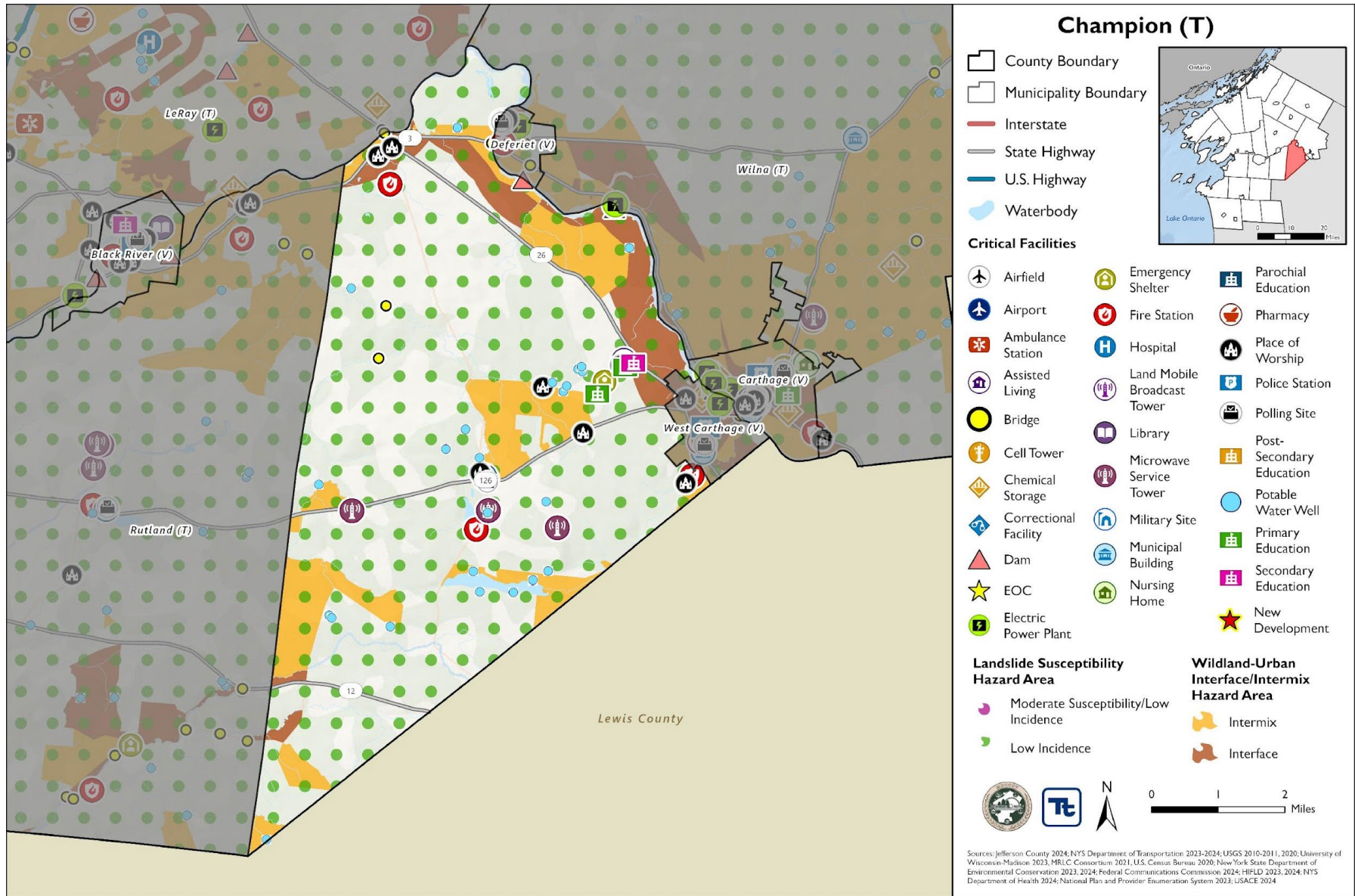




Figure 2. Champion Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





14.4.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Champion 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 Champion during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Champion

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Champion
August 2024	Flooding	-	The Town experienced road wash outs and basement flooding.
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 Town incurred agricultural damage including equipment damage and crop loss.
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 Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
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 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 Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.



Town of Champion

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Champion
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 produced heavy snowfall, high winds, and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
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 Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



14.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Town of Champion 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: Buildings, Infrastructure, Critical Facilities
Dam Failure	Around ten years ago a beaver dam broke and it took out nearby infrastructure, but no issues have occurred since. There have been no known impacts from dams that are present in the Town.
Drought	Farmers in the Town have experienced crop loss from drought events. There was not a drought declaration made even though the impacts on the Town were very drastic, so it may be a microclimate situation, or there may be a discrepancy in data from the State and FEMA.
Extreme Temperature	The Champion fire station does not have a backup generator. West Carthage fire station is a shelter spot with backup power for heating and cooling.
Flood	There are a few undersized culverts in the Town including an undersized culvert on Line School Road which causes flooding during heavy rains. There is also an undersized culvert on Lamphere Road that becomes clogged with debris and floods the road during heavy rain events.
Geological Hazards	More earthquakes are happening, but no known impacts.
Severe Storm	There were two lightning strikes in 2023 that left potholes that melted wires and caused farm damage. The cows in the barn were also shocked by the lightning strikes.
Severe Winter Storm	No known impacts.
Wildfire	No known impacts



14.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Town of Champion 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
Agriculture	Farmers in the Town have experienced crop loss from drought events.	Local Roads	Severe weather has caused roads to incur flooding and shoulders of the roads to wash out. The Town has been working with soil and water for Liberty Street mitigation. County Route 47 comes downhill along a creek which has washed out the road. The County is looking at putting in a culvert and is planning on rebuilding the road.
Airports	Not Applicable	Major Employers	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Businesses	No known impacts	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Residences	No known impacts	Natural Resources	No known impacts
Bridges	No known impacts	Neighborhoods	No known impacts
City Hall/Courthouse	No known impacts	Parks and Recreational Sites	The Town park driveway on NYS Route 126 has been washed out multiple times during heavy rains. The Town also experiences tree damage, which has also been prevalent during high winds.
College/University	Not Applicable	Place of Worship	No known impacts
Community Centers/Hubs	Not Applicable	Private Property	A few houses experience yards that flood out due to flooding along Sara Road.
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	No known impacts	Public Transportation	No known impacts



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	No known impacts	Schools (K-12)	The elementary school has backup power and could be used as a shelter (the middle and high school most likely do too). There are no known impacts.
Culverts	There is an undersized culvert on Line School Road which causes flooding during heavy rains. An undersized culvert on Lamphere Road becomes clogged with debris and floods the road during heavy rains.	Small Businesses	No known impacts
Elder-care Facilities	No known impacts	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	The Price Chopper parking lot was flooded in August 2024; however, flood waters did not make it into the store.
Fire/Police Stations	The Great Ben Fire Department has a generator and has been used as shelter before. No known impacts	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	Buses are stored outside at school. No known impacts.
Gas Stations	Unsure about backup power. No known impacts	Utilities	Not Applicable
Highways	No known impacts	Wastewater Treatment Plants	There is a Joint Carthage/West Carthage treatment plant on the Black River. Highwater events have occurred in the past, but no issues have been reported.
Hospitals	Not Applicable	Waterfront	No Known Impacts
Other	The Town has the County radio tower which has backup power and is located on County Route 57. No known impacts.	Drinking Water Resources	One water district has an EPA administrative order that deals with water testing. All other Town residents are on well water.



14.4.5 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
Dam Failure	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Low
Drought	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Heat-same Cold-decrease	Heat-same Cold-decrease	-	Heat-same Cold-decrease	Heat – Low Cold – Low
Flood	Decrease	Decrease	Town has been fixing flood related issues and is more conscious on culvert and bridge sizes and use larger infrastructure.	Stay the same	Medium
Geologic Hazards	Landslide-same Earthquake-increase	Stay same for both	-	Stay the same for both	Landslide – Low Earthquake – Low
Severe Weather	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	Stay the same	Increase	-	Stay the same	Medium
Wildfire	stay the same	stay the same	-	Stay the same	Low



14.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
HERRINGS	Electric Power Plant	X	X	Action 2025-ChampionT-07.	-

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

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



14.5 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.

14.5.1 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?	The Town issues building permits and inspections are done by the County Codes.
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Code Enforcement Officer
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No
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			Total
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	
2019				
Total Permits	12	0	1	13
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	9	0	0	9
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	5	0	1	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	4	0	1	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	13	0	0	13
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	14	1	1	16



	New Construction Permits Issued			
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
None Identified					

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
None Identified					

14.6 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.

14.6.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Champion.

Table M. Champion NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	5
# Claims (Losses)	4
Total Loss Payments	\$21,842.72
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

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

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



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

Source: FEMA 2024

14.6.2 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.	Areas bordering the Black River
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?	Mark, Code Enforcement
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
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?	1993 Local Law #2
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	6/2/93
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Zoning permit review; site plan review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Lack of staff



NFIP Topic	Comments
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?	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	N/A
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	N/A
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	N/A- no floodplain
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Refer to previous hazard events for basement flooding
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	Yes
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	No Repetitive Loss or Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	No
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	No, they go to the bank
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	N/A



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?	Land development board reviews all applications
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: September 5, 2023 CAV: March 19, 1998
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



14.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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



14.7.1 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 Champion 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 Town.

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 Town of Champion adhere to 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.	Jefferson County
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, 1993 Local Law #2: Flood Damage Prevention	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.	Zoning Officer
Growth Management	Yes	The purpose of a Growth Management Code is to manage the rate, type, location, quality, and quantity of growth within a specific area.	Town Administrator
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure	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	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
	Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	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.	
Site Plan Code	Yes, 2014 Local Law #3, Article 5, Section 510	The purpose of a site plan is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent costly wastage of time, labor, and resources. • Protect natural resources and existing utilities. • Minimize safety and security concerns. • Ensure accurate execution of projects in compliance with local regulations 	Planning Board
Subdivision Code	Yes, 2012 Local Law #1: A Local Law Amending the Town of Champion Subdivision Law to Provide for Reduced Penalties for Violations	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 incorporate mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Planning Board
Wellhead Protection	Yes, 2014 Local Law #2	The purpose of a wellhead protection ordinance is to protect public safety and welfare by preserving groundwater resources and ensuring safe and healthful drinking water for the public.	Town Board
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, 2013 Local Law #3: A Local Law Amending the Zoning Law of the Town of Champion	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.	Zoning Officer

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 Town of Champion. 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	A comprehensive plan is a document which illustrates the overall vision and goals of a community. It serves as a guide for the community’s future and often includes anticipated demographics, land use, transportation, and actions to achieve desired goals. Integrating mitigation concepts and policies into a comprehensive plan provides a means for implementing initiatives through legal frameworks and enhances the opportunity to reduce the risk posed by hazard events.	Champion Comprehensive Plan Committee
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	Yes	The purpose of a comprehensive emergency management plan is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect human life by ensuring safety and protection during emergencies. • Minimize operational disruption by planning for disasters and financial losses. • Efficiently allocate and utilize resources when needed 	Town Board
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	The Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) is intended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Town's known flood problem areas. • Establish goals, objectives, and policies and implementation programs to reduce flooding and flood related hazards. • Identify the natural and beneficial functions of our floodplains. • Support a reduction in flood insurance costs to those required to have flood insurance. 	Federal
Public Health Plan	Yes	The purpose of a public health plan is to actively promote policies, systems, and overall community conditions that enable optimal health for all and seek to remove systemic and structural barriers that have resulted in health inequities.	Town Board

14.7.2 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 Town of Champion. 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 Town of Champion. 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	-
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	NYSDOT
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Tug Hill Commission
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Tug Hill Commission
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board has the power to approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove site plans and special use permits. The Planning Board gives advisory opinions when requested by the Zoning Board of Appeals of the Town Board.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Department
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	The Town Board adopted an amendment to the Town Zoning Law to allow for the establishment of a Cooperative Board of Appeals. The Cooperative Board of Appeals shall be established through an inter-municipal agreement between the T/Champion, T/Wilna, V/Carthage, V/Deferiet, V/West Carthage, and RACOG.

14.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Champion.



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)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	No
FEMA funding programs	No
Other State funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

14.7.4 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
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	No



Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No
Local News	No
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	No
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	No

14.7.5 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
Drought	None
Extreme Temperature	None
Flood	Weak
Geological Hazards	None
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	None



14.8 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.

14.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Town did not participate in the last plan.

14.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- The Town has made significant improvements with repairing roadways from agricultural damage.

14.8.3 Identified Issues

The Town of Champion has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- The Town experiences flooding and washouts along Liberty Street and has been working with Soil and Water to mitigate. The Town also experiences flooding along County Route 47, which has washed out due to the proximity of the road to the creek and is most likely in need of another culvert. The Town also experiences flooding along Sara Road which results in flooding of homes that are located along the road.
- The Champion Highway Barn and West Carthage Station 2 are critical facilities that could be used as temporary heating/cooling shelters and cannot perform continuity of operations during a power outage due to lack of redundant power.
- 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. The culverts on Line School Road, Lamphere Road, Eddy Road, Mosher Road, Lee Road and a driveway culvert on Watson Hill are undersized and contribute to flooding.
- The Town water source has an EPA administrative order on water quality due to contaminants that have entered the water well.
- The Great Ben Fire Station has unusable cots from 1998 and Champion Fire Station has no sheltering equipment. Both facilities are identified temporary sheltering facilities for the Town.
- The Town is a rural farming community that has experienced numerous grain entrapments which is one of the leading causes of confined space-related injuries and casualties.
- There is one facility that is located in the Town floodplain but is not Town owned, called the Herrings Electric Power Plant.



14.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Champion 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-ChampionT-01. Flood Prone Roadways

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department, County Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town experiences flooding and washouts along Liberty Street and has been working with Soil and Water to mitigate. The Town also experiences flooding along County Route 47, which has washed out due to the proximity of the road to the creek and is most likely in need of another culvert. The Town also experiences flooding along Sara Road which results in flooding of homes that are located along the road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town and County will conduct a flood study to determine the best and most cost-effective solution to reduce flooding along County Route 47 and Sara Street. Once this solution is determined, the Town and County will implement the preferred solution. The Town will continue to work with Soil and Water to implement the best mitigation techniques for Liberty Street.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events and flood risk will be reduced.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas vulnerable to flooding will be made aware to Town leadership and first responders which can place an emphasis on controlled future development. • 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. 	
Impact on Future Development:	Flood insurance costs may decrease.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them. • Hydration systems may remain potable for community usage if projects are identified to protect the existing infrastructure from flooding. 	
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	SP, PP, PR	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-ChampionT-02. Generators at West Carthage Station 2 and Champion Highway Barn

Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Geological Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Champion Highway Barn and West Carthage Station 2 are critical facilities that could be used as temporary heating/cooling shelters and cannot perform continuity of operations during a power outage due to lack of redundant power.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a generator study to understand what sized generators are needed to operate the Highway Barn and West Carthage Station 2 during a power outage. The Town will oversee the installation of a fixed mounted diesel-powered generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power in aiding in continuity of operations. 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, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5, 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 critical facilities 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-ChampionT-03. Culvert Upsizing

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
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. The culverts on Line School Road, Lamphere Road, Eddy Road, Mosher Road, Lee Road and a driveway culvert on Watson Hill are undersized and contribute to flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will hire an engineer to complete an engineering survey of culverts on Line School Road, Lamphere Road, Eddy Road, Mosher Road, Lee Road and a driveway culvert on Watson Hill that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for those culverts noted to be undersized.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	
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"> • Transportation routes are more likely to remain open • Evacuation routes will remain intact. • Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who require treatment for injuries and illness. 	
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 Projects	
CRS Category	Structural Project, Property Protection	
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-ChampionT-04. Municipal Water Filtration Project

Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Facility Managers	
Hazards of Concern:	Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town water source has an EPA administrative order on water quality due to contaminants that have entered the water well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the EPA to eliminate the contamination that is entering the Town water source and will implement the best and most cost-effective solution to prevent any future contamination.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is selected	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, EPA, DEC, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility that provides water to Town residents.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity to deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could provide water for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility that provides water to Town residents.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations and a reliable water source.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Preventative	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Establish a New Water Source	Not Cost effective
	Rely on a different water source	Costly to install new hook ups



Action 2025-ChampionT-05. Sheltering Equipment Upgrades

Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Great Ben Fire Station, Champion Fire Station	
Hazards of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Great Ben Fire Station has unusable cots from 1998 and Champion Fire Station has no sheltering equipment. Both facilities are identified temporary sheltering facilities for the Town.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will acquire sheltering materials for the Great Ben Fire Station and the Champion Fire Station so that both facilities are prepared to operate as emergency temporary shelters.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, EMPG, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action ensures that the fire departments will have sheltering equipment that is needed to act as a temporary shelter during power outages and other emergency events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action ensures that the fire departments will have sheltering equipment that is needed to act as a temporary shelter during power outages and other emergency events.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of residents that may come to the Town.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action ensures that the departments can offer sheltering capabilities and perform continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures the Town has the capability to offer emergency sheltering to Town residents.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Depending on County Resources	Distance of available shelters may be far
	Rely on Federal Resources	May be time consuming to wait



Action 2025-ChampionT-06. Rescue Shoots for Grain Bins

Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	N/A	
Description of the Problem:	The Town is a rural farming community that has experienced numerous grain entrapments which is one of the leading causes of confined space-related injuries and casualties.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will acquire grain rescue equipment for fire departments so that they are prepared to rescue Town residents from any grain bin accidents.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on equipment available	
Potential Funding Sources:	Grain Bin Rescue Program, Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, Fire Department Equipment Program Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 7	
Benefits:	This action ensures that the fire departments will have access to rescue shoots for grain bins.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action ensures that the Town has additional equipment to ensure Town resident safety.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of residents that may come to the Town.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action ensures that the fire department has equipment to protect the rural farmers in the Town.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures that the fire department has equipment to protect the rural farmers in the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that may influence agriculture.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	Medium	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Depending on County Resources	Distance of available shelters may be far
	Rely on Federal Resources	May be time consuming to wait



Action 2025-ChampionT-07. Critical Facilities in the Floodplain

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, Facility Owners	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	There is one facility that is located in the Town floodplain but is not Town owned, called the Herrings Electric Power Plant.	
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will contact the facility owner and will explain the mitigation measures available, including conducting a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures would be needed to protect each to the 500-year flood level. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owners will work with the Town to carry out the option.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on chosen option	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations at facilities that are identified as critical to the County and/or municipality.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect the Town, which is a critical facility, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	May not be cost effective



Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
Action 2025-ChampionT-01.	Flood Prone Roadways	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-ChampionT-02.	Generators at West Carthage Station 2 and Champion Highway Barn	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	High
Action 2025-ChampionT-03.	Culvert Upsizing	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-ChampionT-04.	Municipal Water Filtration Project	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-ChampionT-05.	Sheltering Equipment Upgrades	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
Action 2025-ChampionT-06.	Rescue Shoots for Grain Bins	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	10	Medium
Action 2025-ChampionT-07.	Critical Facilities in the Floodplain	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)