



15 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

15.1 VILLAGE OF CHAUMONT

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

15.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Chaumont 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: James Morrow, Mayor Address: PO Box 297 Chaumont, NY 13622 Phone Number: 315-405-5074 Email: j25morrow@gmail.com	Name/Title: Erin Fulton, Village Clerk Address: PO Box 297 Chaumont, NY 13622 Phone Number: 315-649-2900 Email: villageofchaumont@gmail.com
<i>National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator</i>	
Name/Title: James Millington, Code Enforcement Officer Address: PO Box 297 Chaumont NY 13622 Phone Number: 315-771-2772 Email: jmillington1929@gmail.com	

15.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

15.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Chaumont.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
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	-	-



Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
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N/A = Not applicable

15.3.2 Community Profile

The Village of Chaumont has an area of one square mile and is located in the western part of the County. The Village is completely within the Town of Lyme, which is bordered by the Town of Cape Vincent to the northwest, the Town of Clayton to the northeast, the Town of Brownville to the east, and Chaumont Bay to the south. A state highways run directly through the Village of Chaumont.

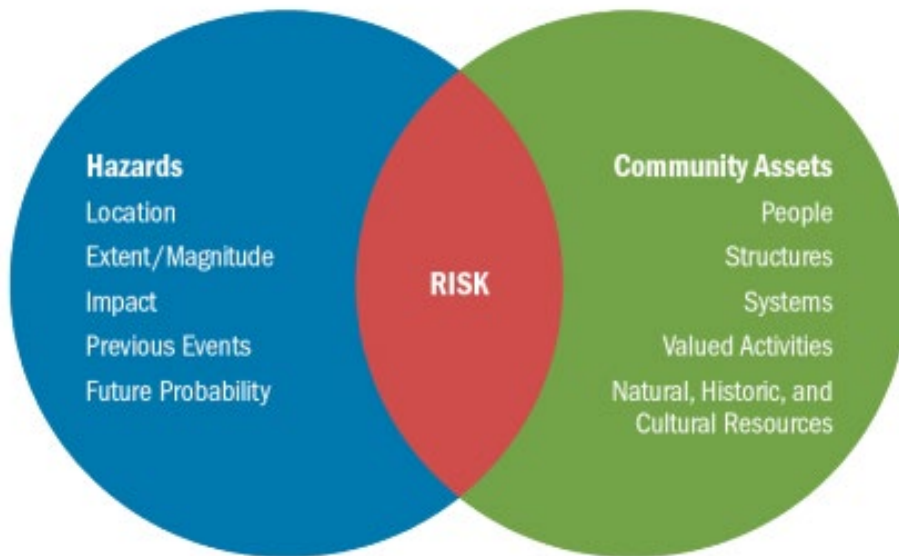
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Chaumont was 615 which makes up 0.5 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 8.8 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 22.6 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 14.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 15.9 percent is considered disabled.

15.4 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 Chaumont’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.

15.4.1 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 Chaumont has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



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

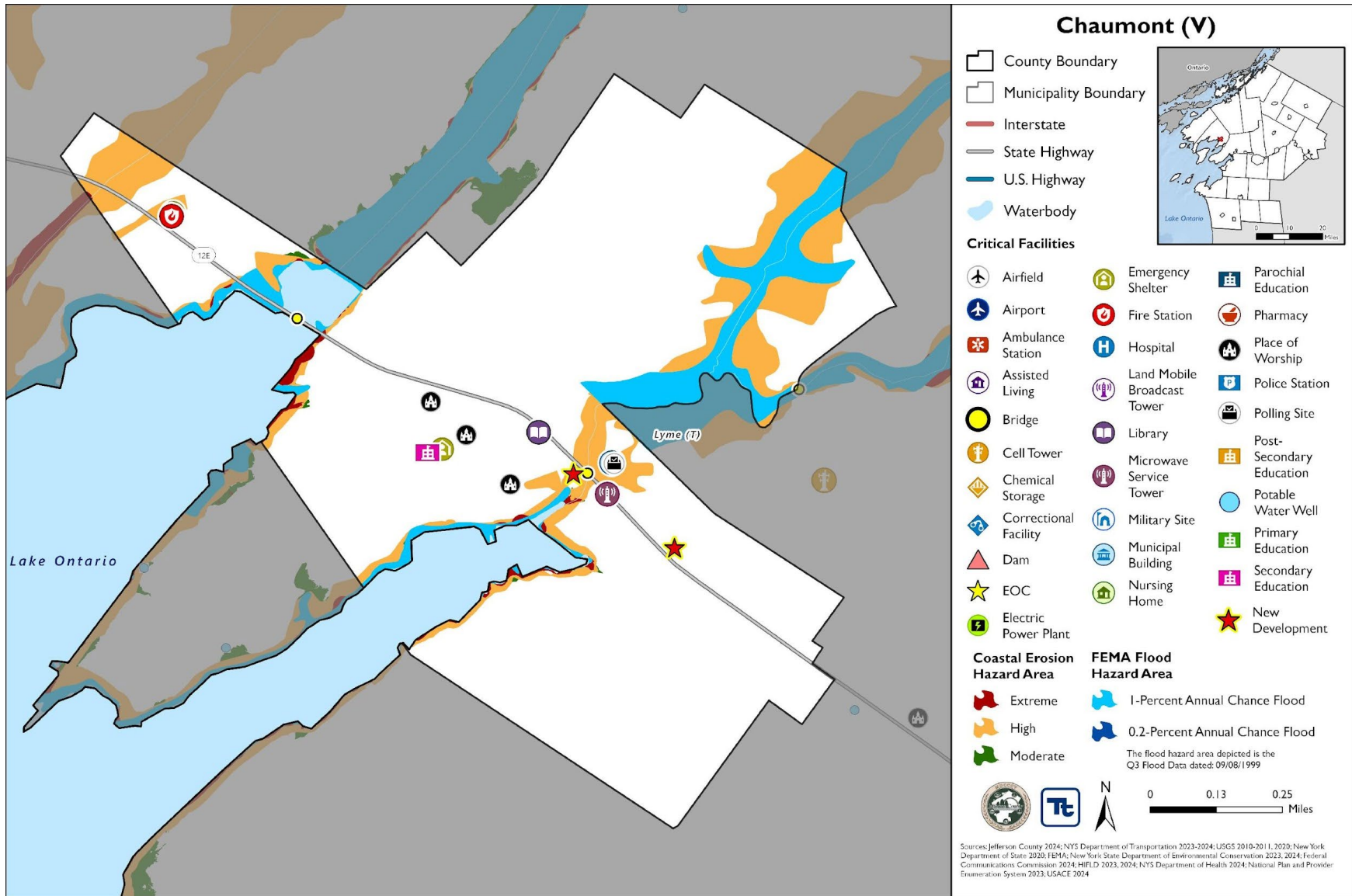
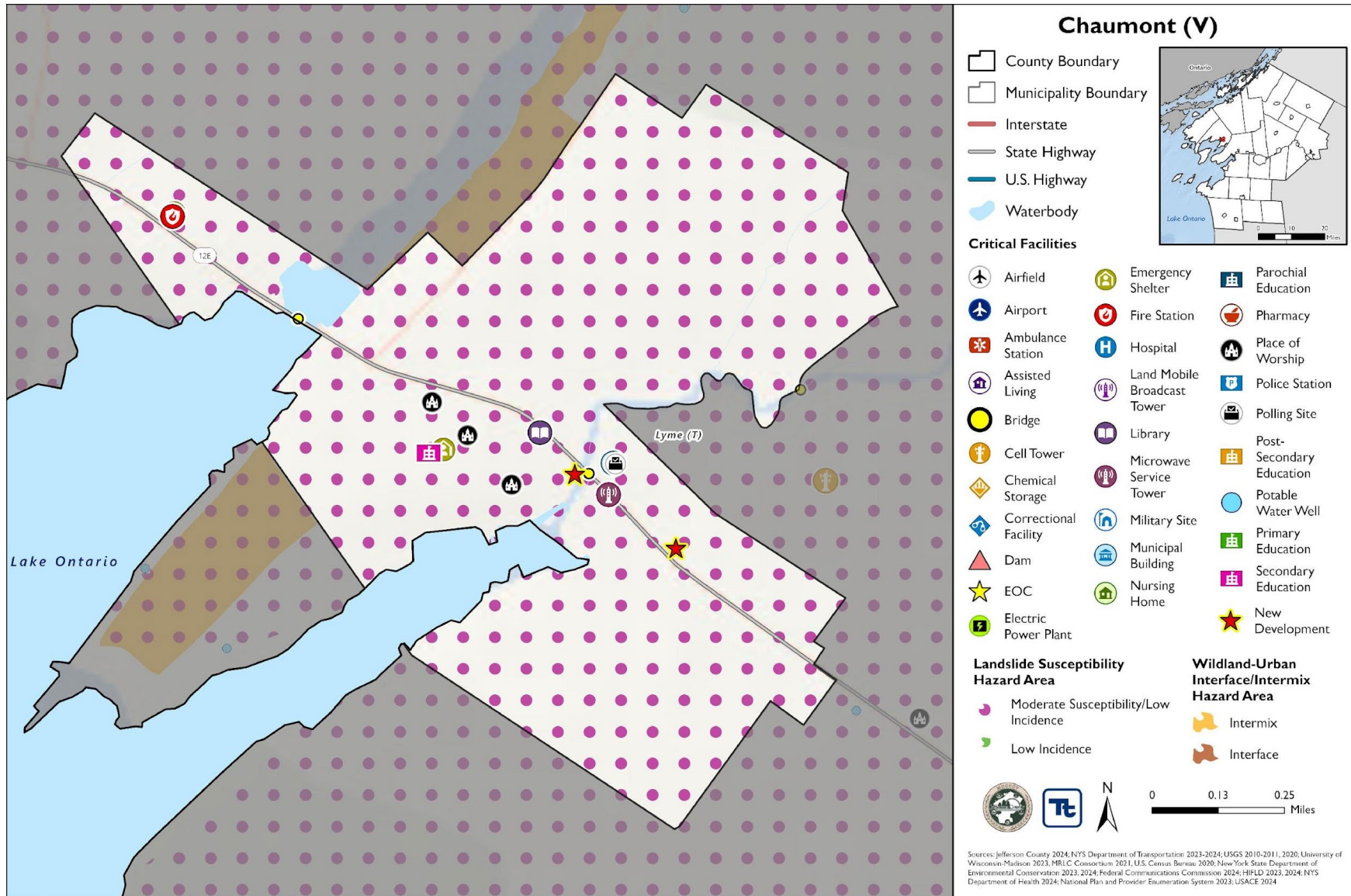




Figure 2. Chaumont Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





15.4.2 Previous Event History

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

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Chaumont

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Chaumont
January 9-11, 2024	Severe Storm	Wind gusts causing trees to fall on power lines	The Village DPW worked overtime hooking generators up to pump stations as a tree brought power lines down.
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 experience any documented losses or damages.
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 did not experience any documented losses or 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 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 of Chaumont hauled in sand to repair shorelines, appropriating extra funds for materials and labor
February 2015	Severe Winter Storm	The City of Watertown and many area villages experienced serious water main breaks and freezing. The Village	The Village had to hire Bach & Co. to dig up the main water line on Morris Tract Road



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Chaumont
		of Chaumont has frozen water mains and laterals.	which took multiple visits. Residents were asked to run water at a steady stream for extended periods of time with reimbursements made to users for additional water usage.
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 Village did not experience any documented losses or damages.
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 experience any documented losses or damages.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
 FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
 DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)
 N/A = Not applicable



15.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village of Chaumont 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	No known impacts
Drought	No known impacts
Extreme Temperature	No known impacts
Flood	Yards and basements have been flooded by heavy rain and rising lake levels on and around Washington Street and Water Street.
Geological Hazards	The Village has experienced erosion at the shoreline of the public beach
Severe Storm	No known impacts
Severe Winter Storm	No known impacts
Wildfire	No Known Impacts



15.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of Chaumont 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	No known impacts	Local Roads	The culverts along Washington Street are non-functioning due to how undersized they are.
Airports	Not Applicable	Major Employers	Not Applicable
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Not Applicable	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not Applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	Not Applicable	Natural Resources	Not Applicable
Bridges	No known impacts	Neighborhoods	Areas on and around Washington Street tend to flood during heavy rain due to undersized culverts and drainage.
City Hall/Courthouse	No known impacts	Parks and Recreational Sites	Not Applicable
College/University	Not Applicable	Place of Worship	Not Applicable
Community Centers/Hubs	Not Applicable	Private Property	Yards and basements on and around Washington Street flood during heavy rain due to non-functioning drainage.
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	The Village has reported shoreline erosion that occurs at the public beach during heavy rain events.	Public Transportation	Not Applicable
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	Not Applicable	Schools (K-12)	No known impacts
Culverts	Areas on and around Washington Street culverts and drainage are non-functioning.	Small Businesses	No known impacts
Elder-care Facilities	Not Applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	Not Applicable



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Fire/Police Stations	Not Applicable	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	No known impacts
Gas Stations	Not Applicable	Utilities	No known impacts
Highways	No known impacts	Wastewater Treatment Plants	The wastewater collection system experienced infiltration of stormwater during heavy rain and snow melt events.
Hospitals	Not Applicable	Waterfront	Shoreline erosion occurs at the beach during heavy rains.
Other	Not Applicable	Drinking Water Resources	Not Applicable



15.4.5 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	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Remain the same	Low
Drought	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Remain the same	Low
Extreme Temperature	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Remain the same	Low
Flood	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Remain the same	High
Geologic Hazards	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Remain the same	Low
Severe Weather	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Remain the same	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Remain the same	Medium
Wildfire	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Remain the same	Medium

15.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		
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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					

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.



15.5 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.

15.5.1 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 Village of Chaumont issues permits
What is your process for tracking building permits?	The Village Planning Board issues permits; however, permitting is not tracked
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes, SEQR process is required
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	3	4
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2020				
Total Permits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021				
Total Permits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022				
Total Permits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2023				
Total Permits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024				
Total Permits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Note: The Village does not track permits after they are issued.

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
NSF Chaumont Site 1 LLC	Solar	5 Arrays	61.43-1-3.1	None Identified	Complete
Chaumont Bay Trading Co., LLC	Commercial	1	61.51-1-42.3	None Identified	Restaurant / Complete
Town of Lyme	Commercial	1 bathhouse	61.51-1-42.1	None Identified	Public Park / Complete

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
Brownstone Lodge LLC	Mixed Res./Comm.	3	61.51-1-27.2	Brownstone Lodge LLC	Mixed Res./Comm.
Chaumont Restaurant	Commercial	1	12175 NYS Route 12E Chaumont NY 13622	Moderate Susceptibility/Low Incidence Landslide Hazard Area	Anticipated in the next 5 Years
George Brothers Buildings	Commercial	5	Mil 13622I St, Chaumont NY	High Coastal Erosion Hazard Area, Moderate Susceptibility/Low Incidence Landslide Hazard Area	Anticipated in the next 5 Years

15.6 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.



15.6.1 NFIP Statistics

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

Table M. Chaumont NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	12
Total Loss Payments	\$35,928.26
# 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

15.6.2 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.	Farm fields
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?	James Millington, Code Enforcement Officer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Building Office
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local law 1 of 1999
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	9/8/99
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Permit, plan views, inspections
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	None
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?	None currently, would like notifications of future training sessions
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	Inspections and outside services
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Compliance
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)?	None
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Not known
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



NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Not known
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	During plan review, prior to building permit issuance
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	FEMA map
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?	The Village of Chaumont does not currently have an NFIP Floodplain Administrator
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: November 16, 2015 CAV: February 29, 2024
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Would like more information on CRS



15.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Chaumont 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 Chaumont to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.



15.7.1 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 Chaumont 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, Village of Chaumont Land Development Code ARTICLE VIII, updated 2021	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of Chaumont adhere to a building code through local 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.	Local ZEO/CEO
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Local law 1 of 1999	The ordinance reduced risk by mitigating the risks caused by flooding to housing, public facilities, and loss of human life.	Floodplain Administrator
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



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Subdivision Code	Yes, April 19, 2016	Subdivision ordinances offer 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.	Village Planning Board
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Village of Chaumont Land Development Code ARTICLE VIII, updated 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.	Local ZEO/CEO

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 Chaumont. 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, 2010	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.	Village Planning Board
Comprehensive Emergency	Yes, 2015	The Village has this plan with the Town.	Village Administration



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Management Plan (CEMP)			
Public Health Plan	Yes, March 16, 2021	The purpose of the public health plan is to protect and improve the health of the Village people and the community.	Village Administration
Sheltering Plan	Yes	The Village has a joint service agreement with the Fire Department and School.	Village Administration
Other:	Yes, Wet Weather Plan for Sewer Plant	The purpose of a wet weather plan for a sewer plant is to define the overall objectives of the plan, identify critical components of the system that impact wet weather performance, and optimize clarifier performance during wet weather events.	DPW / WWTP Operators

15.7.2 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 Chaumont. 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 Chaumont. 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	Yes, one person at the Village level and resources and training are needed.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Village Public Works conducts tree trimming, snow plowing, wind blocking, and restructuring.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	The Village has mutual aid agreements with the County and Town.
Planning Board	Yes	There are five members on the Planning Board.



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department has two full-time employees and one part-time employee.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	The Zoning Board has five members.

15.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Chaumont.

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	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
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	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	Yes, ARPA - Unsure of use
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



15.7.4 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	Yes, Lyme Light newsletter
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	No
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes, the Village posts on the website for hazard events
Local News	Yes
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes, emergency evacuation drills
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	Yes, Facebook posting
Warning systems for hazard events	No
Other	No

15.7.5 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	Moderate



Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Extreme Temperature	Weak
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

15.8 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.

15.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Village did not participate in the last plan.

15.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- XXXX

15.8.3 Identified Issues

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

- There are flood-prone roadways in the Village, including multiple roads which are located in the floodplain (Water Street and Park Drive). Park Drive began to flood after the school redid the soccer and baseball fields.
- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- 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 Washington Street are undersized and contribute to flooding.
- The Village water tower is aging and deteriorating due to an increase in severe weather events. This water tower is a critical facility as it is a large part of the village water resources.
- The Village is seeing an increase in solar farms that are being installed throughout the County and Village. A portion of a solar farm which is located in the Village, experienced a fire after the battery caught on fire which led to a shelter in place and concerns of air quality.



Village of Chaumont

- The Village experiences bank stabilization and erosion related issues along the Chaumont Bay during recent flooding events which is owned by private residencies and puts their properties at risk. The endured erosion of the bank has weakened the stability of surrounding soils which can lead to a higher risk of flooding out of the bank, or cause debris build-up within the body of water, forcing the water over the bank.
- The Village wastewater collection system experiences infiltration of stormwater during heavy rain and snowmelt events because the stormwater drainage is undersized.
- 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.



15.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Chaumont 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-ChaumontV-01. Flood Study on Flood Prone Roadways

Lead Agency:	Village Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	County Highway	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	There are flood-prone roadways in the Village, including multiple roads which are located in the floodplain (Water Street and Park Drive). Park Drive began to flood after the school redid the soccer and baseball fields.	
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.).	
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-ChaumontV-02. Substantial Damage Response Plan

Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Public Works, Floodplain Administrator	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damage to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future developments in the municipality.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements



Action 2025-ChaumontV-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 Washington Street are undersized and contribute to flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will hire an engineer to complete an engineering survey of culverts on Washington Street that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Village 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, 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"> • 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.



Action 2025-ChaumontV-04. Water Tower Improvements

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village water tower is aging and deteriorating due to an increase in severe weather events. This water tower is a critical facility as it is a large part of the village water resources.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will hire an engineer to determine the best and most cost-effective way to ensure that the Village water tower has better protections installed to become better protected from more severe storm events. The Village will also make any necessary improvements to ensure use of the water tower.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after engineering study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action would ensure that the Village water tower may remain in use and would be better protected from severe weather events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will have access to water and will not have to be concerned with potential water tower leaks and damage.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action is dealing with the Village water supply, which is a noted critical facility of the Village.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Village's capability to respond to drought events by ensuring that there is an active water supply during emergencies, including power outages. This action also hardens Village infrastructure which makes the tower less vulnerable to severe storm events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Structural Project, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Build a new water tower	Not cost effective
	Rely on other municipalities and the county for a water source	Not cost effective



Action 2025-ChaumontV-05. Solar Fire Training and Prevention Requirements

Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Firefighters, Solar Farm Owners/Managers	
Hazards of Concern:	Extreme Temperatures, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Village is seeing an increase in solar farms that are being installed throughout the County and Village. A portion of a solar farm which is located in the Village, experienced a fire after the battery caught on fire which led to a shelter in place and concerns of air quality.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will require that solar farms within Village limits have fire resistance coatings on the battery storage facilities and an arc-fault detection device that shuts down faulty circuits before they can cause damages. The Village will also require a “Safe Shutdown and Containment Plan” to help firefighters contain the solar fires without putting themselves at risk.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on number of battery storage facilities in the Village	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Village will be better protected from solar fires and will have a plan to combat these fires.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will be better protected from poor air quality as a result of these battery storage fires.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development can occur without concern that additional, uncontrollable solar fires may occur.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will be better protected from battery storage fires and continuity of operations can occur easier.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Village’s capability to enforce safety regulations that protect Village residents.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe storm events that may spur droughts and wildfire events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Structural Project, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Refuse solar development	Difficult to do legally; one farm is already in Village limits
	Report issues to County/State	Not much that the County/State can do



Action 2025-ChaumontV-06. Chaumont Bay Bank Stabilization

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Private Property owners	
Hazards of Concern:	Geologic Hazards, Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village experiences bank stabilization and erosion related issues along the Chaumont Bay during recent flooding events which is owned by private residencies and puts their properties at risk. The endured erosion of the bank has weakened the stability of surrounding soils which can lead to a higher risk of flooding out of the bank, or cause debris build-up within the body of water, forcing the water over the bank.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with the private property owners and an engineer to determine the best and most cost-effective solution to mitigate Chaumont Bay erosion issues.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after engineer	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will prevent erosion along the Chaumont Bay, protecting property and infrastructure from further impact.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding from the Chaumont Bay. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway flooding from Chaumont Bay, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Village's ability to prevent and reduce flooding 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. These periods of intense rain may lead to more instances of flooding and increased erosion.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove properties impacted by stream overflow	Costly
	Construct a floodwall to prevent flooding	Cost prohibitive and could ruin natural floodplain function



Action 2025-ChaumontV-07. Upgrade Stormwater System

Lead Agency:	Village Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	County Highway	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village wastewater collection system experiences infiltration of stormwater during heavy rain and snowmelt events because the stormwater drainage is undersized.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a study to determine the proper sized drainage system that is needed in the Village and will install the proper sized drainage system to prevent the wastewater collection system from experiencing infiltration of stormwater.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Engineer 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 prevent infiltration and will have upgraded drainage.	
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 help reduce flooding and improve drainage in and around critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Village's drainage.	
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	-
	Build a new wastewater collection system	Not cost effective
	Elevate wastewater system	Not cost effective



Action 2025-ChaumontV-08. 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 10 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL 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														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-ChaumontV-01.	Flood Study on Flood Prone Roadways	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-ChaumontV-02.	Substantial Damage Response Plan	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
Action 2025-ChaumontV-03.	Culvert Upsizing	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-ChaumontV-04.	Water Tower Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-ChaumontV-05.	Solar Fire Training and Prevention Requirements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-ChaumontV-06.	Chaumont Bay Bank Stabilization	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-ChaumontV-07.	Upgrade Stormwater System	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-ChaumontV-08.	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)