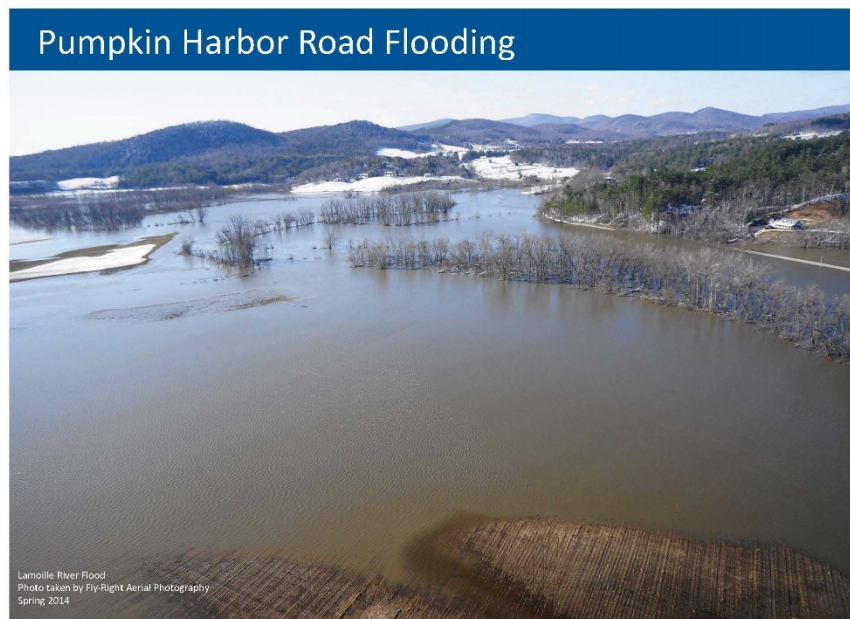


CAMBRIDGE, VERMONT

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2020-2025



This picture was taken in 2014. In 2019, Cambridge undertook an effort to elevate Pumpkin Harbor Road and place a culvert under the road to drain flood waters toward the natural floodplain.

Preliminary Plan Approved By FEMA: November 13, 2020

Adopted by the Selectboard: December 15, 2020

Adopted by the Trustees: December 13, 2020

FEMA Formal Approval: December 21, 2020

Plan Expires: December 20, 2025

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

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

1.2 Introduction to the Community – Three Jurisdictions within Cambridge Town Border

Within the Town of Cambridge, there exist three jurisdictions. Two jurisdictions are served by this hazard mitigation plan – the Town of Cambridge and the Village of Cambridge. The third jurisdiction - the Village of Jeffersonville - has a standalone hazard mitigation plan.

While the primary focus of this plan is on the Village of Cambridge and the Town of Cambridge, the Village of Jeffersonville is referenced in parts of the plan where, for hazard mitigation planning purposes, it made sense to look at the entire community rather than just its parts.

During the development of this plan, the plan update Steering Committee expressed an interest in creating a unified hazard mitigation plan for all three jurisdictions. The Committee observed that the three jurisdictions share hazard mitigation resources (e.g. they all have the same Emergency Management Director) and routinely work together to implement mitigation actions (e.g. the Town of Cambridge has been a fiscal sponsor of two recent major flood mitigation projects located in the Village of Jeffersonville). The Committee also stated that while important community facilities susceptible to natural hazards may be located in one jurisdiction, they are used by all three (e.g. Cambridge Elementary School in Jeffersonville).

For this plan update, a unified hazard mitigation plan could not be developed, as the three jurisdictions accepted funding from two different FEMA grant programs to develop the plans. If in the future, only one FEMA funding source is used, a unified hazard mitigation plan can be drafted.

1.3. Changes to Development Patterns

Cambridge is a predominantly rural, residential community. The most recent population estimates from 2017 show that Cambridge has 3,802 residents. Census also estimates that between 2010 and 2017 Cambridge experienced a very modest housing growth of only six housing units. More growth occurred in employment. Between 2010-2017, the number of jobs in Cambridge increased by 183 (from 1698 jobs to 1704 jobs). ² This economic growth has largely occurred within building footprints of existing businesses rather than by adding new structures. Since neither residential nor commercial development are deemed to pose significant impacts on the community's land use and development pattern, Cambridge's approach to hazard mitigation remains consistent with the approach adopted in 2015.

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

² Factfinder: <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>; Vermont Covered Employment: <http://www.vtlni.info/indnaics.htm>

1.4. Local Capabilities to Mitigate Natural Hazards

This section describes existing authorities, policies, programs and resources available to accomplish hazard mitigation.

Town of Cambridge: Town Selectboard provides general town governance, develops annual budget, collects property taxes, has authority to adopt land use and flood regulations. The Town employs a Town Administrator and a Road Foreman both of which assist the Selectboard with implementing hazard mitigation projects.

Village of Cambridge: The Village Board of Trustees manages the Village’s public water drinking system. The Village has a part time contract operator for the water system and no paid employees.

The Town and the Village share flood hazard regulations (most recently revised in 2015), subdivision regulations (2017), a municipal development plan (2018), and a local emergency management plan (updated annually). Emergency preparedness resources include a volunteer Emergency Management Director, Cambridge Fire Department and Cambridge Rescue. The local emergency management plan lists emergency points of contact, shelter information, information about vulnerable populations, and resources (human and technical) available for use in the event of an emergency.

In the past ten years, Cambridge made very successful strides toward implementing hazard mitigation actions by working with the Lamoille County Planning Commission and hired consultants and contractors. The jurisdictions’ ability to further expand on these policies and programs is limited unless permanent funding streams are available to support the municipalities in expanded mitigation endeavors. Should permanent, non-taxed based funding streams be available, the Town could consider hiring additional staff to assist with the implementation of high priority actions that rely on community involvement, and coordination with property owners and volunteer community groups.

2. Planning Process

2.1 Planning Process and Public Participation

The Town and the Village of Cambridge retained the services of Lamoille County Planning Commission (LCPC) to assist with the plan update. Cambridge created a plan update Steering Committee (SC) composed of members of all three jurisdictions.

Table 1. Plan Update Steering Committee

Name	Role/Organization	Process to Create Steering Committee
Dan St. Cyr	Emergency Management Director	Lamoille County Planning Commission (LCPC) staff coordinated with the Town Administrator to set up an introductory meeting. The introductory meeting was held on 06/04/2019 during the Cambridge Selectboard meeting.
Marguerite Ladd	Town Administrator	
Cody Marsh	Selectboard	
Grace Michele Peer	Cambridge Town Resident	
Peter Ingvaldstad	Cambridge Trails Committee	

Brian Horton	Jeffersonville Village Trustee	LCPC walked the Selectboard through the plan update process and solicited Selectboard’s recommendations for people to serve on the plan update Steering Committee (SC).
Jean Jenskauskas	Jeffersonville Planning Commission	
Jan Sander	Jeffersonville Planning Commission	
Georgeana Little	Cambridge Village Resident	

Avenues taken to draft Cambridge Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

11/04/2019 – 1st SC meeting. LCPC staff reviewed key elements of a local hazard mitigation plan. After a general overview of plan elements, SC committee discussed in more detail 1) the process to rank natural hazards, 2) strategies for public involvement and 3) process to update hazard mitigation actions.

1/23/2020 – 2nd SC meeting. SC reviewed and ranked natural hazards. To guide the assessment, SC referred to hazards in the 2018 State Hazard Mitigation (Vermont SHMP, Section 4, Table 16). Town Administrator advertised the meeting via Cambridge’s online newsletter Front Porch Forum. No members of the public attended or provided feedback.

2/13/2020 – 3rd SC meeting. SC continued discussion about natural hazards. At this meeting, SC focused on hazards that had been ranked as having the most significant impact on the community. For each significant hazard, SC talked about most vulnerable locations, populations and public and private assets.

3/26/2020 – 4th SC meeting. SC reviewed mitigation actions included in the 2015 plan and provided input on current action status. SC Committee also began developing a list of proposed mitigation actions to include in the 2020 plan.

5/19/2020 – Selectboard meeting. Selectboard reviewed the natural hazard risk assessment prepared by the Steering Committee. The Selectboard also had an initial discussion about hazard mitigation actions to include in the Plan. This meeting was open to the public and advertised on the town website. No members of the public attended or provided feedback. As the next step, Selectboard decided to solicit public comment on the proposed mitigation actions.

7/7-20/2020 – Public Comment Period. Selectboard held a public comment period. During this time, public had an opportunity to submit written feedback and participate in a video-call held on July 16th. Town Administrator advertised the request for comment on Front Porch Forum and via Town Website. One resident provided the following written comments: Consider changing the impact of Infections Disease Outbreak from Moderate to High. The Selectboard considered this feedback and resolved to leave the impact level unchanged. No members of the public attended the video call.

2.2 Neighboring Communities

Neighboring communities have been encouraged to provide input into the development of this plan and review of a draft plan. On July 9, 2020, the draft plan was distributed to the Local Emergency Planning Committee. This Committee includes representatives from Vermont State Police, United Way, Vermont Electric Cooperative, Northern Vermont University, local fire chiefs and local emergency management directors/coordinators. LEPC members were instructed to provide feedback to Lea Kilvadyova, LCPC Regional Planner via email or phone. No feedback was received.

3. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

A risk assessment is used to measure the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic impact, and property damage resulting from natural hazards by analyzing the vulnerability of people, the built environment, the economy and the natural environment.³ To identify risks to the community, the SC evaluated historical data and obtained input from the community.

The Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment table below ranks hazards based on probable frequency and severity of impact to the community. The most significant hazards are those that happen frequently (i.e. have high or medium probability) and have high impact on the community. The SC committee evaluated the following hazards as the most significant: 1) Inundation flooding and fluvial erosion, 2) Wind and 3) Ice storms. A detailed review of each significant hazard is provided in Section 3.1. For each significant hazard, there is a hazard definition, an assessment of hazard extent, an overview of past hazard events and a discussion of vulnerable locations and assets.

The remaining hazards in the table are considered non-significant hazards with lower probability or lesser impact, and therefore do not warrant a more detailed analysis. During the planning process, the SC recognized that the Village of Jeffersonville has a higher likelihood than Cambridge to be strongly impacted by Landslides and Drought. Since Jeffersonville has its own hazard mitigation plan, Landslides and Drought are addressed in detail in that plan. Lastly, in reviewing the hazards, the SC recognized that Extreme Cold could be impactful to vulnerable populations and resolved to monitor future extreme cold weather events.

Table 2. Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment for Cambridge Town and Village

Natural Hazard	Probability ⁴	Community Impact/Vulnerability ⁵
Inundation Flooding and Fluvial Erosion	High	High
Wind	High	High
Ice Storm	Medium	High
Snow Storm	High	Moderate
Drought	Unlikely	Moderate
Extreme Cold	Medium	Moderate
Landslide	Medium	Low
Wildfire	Unlikely	Moderate
Extreme Heat	Unlikely	Moderate
Hail	Rare	Low
Earthquake	Rare	Low
Invasive Species	High	Low
Infectious Disease Outbreak	Rare	Moderate

³ Vermont State Hazard Mitigation Plan: <https://vem.vermont.gov/plans/SHMP>

⁴ Hazard Probability Assessment Scale: High: 90% - 100% probability of happening in the next year; Medium: 50% to 90% probability of happening in the next year; Unlikely: 10% - 50% probability of happening in the next year; Rare: 0 – 10% probability of happening in the next year.

⁵ Vulnerability is rated as high, moderate, or low, based on the community’s susceptibility to the hazard and disruption of daily functions in the community.

This plan does not include the following non-natural hazards included in the previous 2015 plan: Structure Fire, Hazardous Materials Spills and Failure of Municipal or Electric Infrastructure. That said, throughout the plan, references have been included to failures of municipal and electric infrastructure as potential impacts of natural hazard events.

3.1 Most Significant Hazards

3.1.1 Inundation Flooding and Fluvial Erosion

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

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

Location and most vulnerable assets: In general, roads, bridges, residences, and businesses along the Lamoille and Brewster Rivers have experienced repeated damage caused by flooding. The road network is often one of the first signs displaying the extent of flooding. Roads that are frequently subject to flood damage and temporary closure include Vermont Routes 15, 108, and 109, and Hogback Roads.

⁶ Flooding of the Brewster River has impacted the Edward Roads bridge and the bridge is in need of an upgrade. Cambridge Elementary School, and Cambridge Fire and Cambridge Rescue (all located in Jeffersonville), and the Health Center and two churches (all in Cambridge Village) also need to be protected. Finally, flooding and fluvial erosion has been observed at the Cambridge Greenway Trail in proximity to Aubuchon Hardware in Jeffersonville. This hazard mitigation plan proposes actions to related to infrastructure upgrades, stormwater management and riverbank management that will help protect the important community assets listed above.

Historical Occurrence: A history of major flood events that resulted in federal disaster declarations, starting in 2011, is listed below.

⁶ When the Wrong-Way Bridge on Route 15 in Cambridge Village is closed for flooding, the Village is cut off from the rest of the Town, causing major traffic re-routes onto local roads (Pleasant Valley Road, Junction Hill Road) which are not suited for handling mass volumes of cars. This concern is addressed in more detail in the Municipal Development Plan.

Table 3: Flooding and Severe Storm Events in Lamoille County

Start Date of Incident (and FEMA DR number if event was declared federal disaster)	Type of Event	Damage Assessment PA – (Public Assets) PR – (Private Residences)	FEMA public assistance funds received by Cambridge
April-May, 2011 (DR-1995)	Severe Storms and Flooding	\$1,162,000 (PA County)	\$142,523
August, 2011 (DR 4022)	Tropical Storm Irene	\$460,000 (PA County)	\$22,000
May 29, 2012 (DR-4066)	Severe Storm, Tornado and Flooding	\$306,000 (PA County)	\$42,000
May 23, 2013 (DR-4120)*	Severe Storms and Flooding	\$145,000 (PA County)	Not available
April 15, 2014 (DR-4178)*	Severe Storms and Flooding	\$326,000 (PA County)	Not available
May 4, 2018 (DR 4380)	Severe Storms and Flooding	\$113,000 (PA County)	\$0 (from Kim Canarecci at VEM)
October 31, 2019 (DR 4474)	Severe Storms and Flooding	\$414,000 (PA County) \$680,000 (PR Statewide)	Not available yet at time of writing.

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

3.1.1.1 The National Flood Insurance Program

Within the Town proper, there are 39 flood insurance policies in force. Since 1978, 38 claims have been filed for a total payment of \$267,114.⁷ No repetitive loss claims have been reported for Cambridge.⁸ Administrative Officer of the Flood Plain Board of Adjustment administers the NFIP regulations.

3.1.2 Wind

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

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

⁷ FEMA NFIP insurance report:

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

⁸ FEMA repetitive loss claims:

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

roads were blocked statewide. More recently, in 1996, a windstorm with a reported speed of 96 mph damaged the Cambridge Elementary School roof and caused \$50,000 in damage.

Location and most vulnerable assets: For the Wind category, residential structures dispersed throughout rural countryside are most vulnerable to power outages and blocked roadways by downed trees from high wind events. Municipal assets are located in developed village centers with fewer trees and are less vulnerable to this hazard. If a wind event is combined with heavy rains, several important community facilities can be impacted by flooding. These include the Health Center in Cambridge Village and Mann Meadows senior housing complex in Jeffersonville Village.

Historical Occurrence: The Storm Events Database maintained by NOAA reports two high wind events and four thunderstorm wind events in Lamoille County starting year 2012.

Table 4: High Wind and Thunder Wind Occurrence in Lamoille County

Start Date of Incident (FEMA DR Number if event was declared federal disaster)	High Wind (HW) or Thunderstorm Wind (TW) Magnitude	Damage Assessment (DA) or FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Funding Received
December 21, 2012	HW 61 knots	DA: \$50,000 in Lamoille County
July 23, 2012	TW 55 knots	DA: \$10,000 in Cambridge
July 19, 2013	TW 55-65 knots	DA: \$10,000 in Cambridge
June 20, 2016	TW 50 knots	DA: \$5,000 in Cambridge
July 22, 2016	TW 50-55 knots	DA: \$10,000 in Cambridge
October 30, 2017 (DR 4356)	HW 52 knots	DA: \$695,090 in Lamoille County. PA: Cambridge received \$16,775 in FEMA funds for debris removal

Sources: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>, FEMA <https://www.fema.gov/disasters>, VEM Public Assistance Officer

3.1.3 Ice Storms

Hazard Definition: Strong winter weather can bring an ice storm. An ice storm is ice accretion from freezing rain.

Extent: The most recent Federal Disaster Declaration due to an ice storm with ice accumulation of 1 inch that affected Lamoille County was DR-4163 for an event in December 2013. The damage assessment from the severe winter storm in December 2014 for Lamoille County was estimated to be over \$390,000. The worst ice accumulation that can be anticipated in Cambridge would be comparable to the ice storm of January of 1998 when an unusual combination of precipitation and temperature led to the accumulation of more than three inches of ice in many locations, causing closed roads, downed power lines, and damage to thousands of trees. This storm was estimated as a 200–500 year event.

Location and most vulnerable assets: The physical impacts of ice storms are town wide. All properties can be affected. Most typically, ice storms cause power outages and ice accumulation may render roads impassable. Power outages get handled by Cambridge’s electric utilities: Vermont Electric Cooperative and Green Mountain Power. To prevent power outage occurrence and magnitude, the electric utilities follow a regular tree trimming schedule. Power outages and impassable roads may be particularly hard for vulnerable residents. Cambridge’s volunteer organization Cambridge Cares is a neighbor-helping-neighbor nonprofit organization with a mission to help individuals in need.

Historical occurrence: Below is the list of ice storms documented by FEMA since 1998.

Table 5: Ice Storm Occurrence in Lamoille County

Start Date of Incident (FEMA DR Number if event was declared federal disaster)	Ice Accumulation in Lamoille County (and Cambridge when available)	Damage Assessment County-Wide	FEMA Public Assistance Funds Received by Cambridge
January 6, 1998 (DR-1201)	NA	NA	Not available
December 21, 2013 (DR-4163)*	¾-1 inch of ice	\$390,000	Not available

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

4. Mitigation Strategy

4.1. Mitigation Actions from 2015 Plan

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

Actions Completed
Replace Rail Trail Bridge in Jeffersonville to reduce flood water constriction and restore river channel to natural function (Implemented in 2018)
Replace Route 15 culvert in Jeffersonville to divert flood waters away from the village center and toward the natural floodplain (2018)
Identify second point of entry/ egress from Bartlett Hill. When it floods, residents become isolated, public safety emergency for isolated residents. (In 2019, Town implemented an alternative project to elevate Pumpkin Harbor Road and place a culvert under the road to drain flood waters toward the natural floodplain).
Complete property acquisition(s) and/or elevation(s) for properties repeatedly damaged by flooding. (One home elevation and two home buyouts were completed.)
Conduct Stream Geomorphic Assessments to identify flood and erosion hazards (2018)
Update Municipal Development Plan (2018)
Update Flood Hazard Regulations (Implemented in 2015)
Install and monitor Lamoille River Flood Gauge to monitor flood levels.
Rip-rap the bank of the Brewster River (completed in 2013)
Relocate EOC from its current location at the foot of Mountain Road to a more secure location, out of potential flooding areas. (completed in 2011)
Actions Not Completed. These actions were 1) re-worded and moved to the 2020 plan or 2) removed from further mitigation considerations as the SC recategorized them as a) routine actions of an ongoing nature, b) emergency preparedness actions rather than hazard mitigation actions, c) actions that are not considered at this time.
Actions Re-worded and Moved to 2020 Plan
Streambank armoring (riprap in locations including but not limited to upstream of Cambridge Junction, behind Cupboard Deli and Aubuchon Hardware, Cambridge Village Main Street north side)
Distribute informational materials on wind storm-resistant building materials on wind-storm resistant glass, gable end bracing and window shutters- through the Town Clerk’s office
Provide public awareness of Emergency and Disaster events within the Town
Enhance public education and community outreach regarding the National Flood Insurance Program.

Distribute free FEMA publications available to all residents. Publications include disaster preparedness, NFIP education, and topics such as “Anchoring Home Fuel Tanks”. Publications should be in community gathering places and at any disaster meeting.
Ongoing Routine Actions
Annually review culvert inventory to assess existing infrastructure; prioritize culvert replacements, and integrate into capital planning
Implement culvert, bridge, and road mitigation projects
Continue NFIP involvement
Annually invest local tax dollars in highway mitigation projects
Develop Highway Maintenance Program (culvert survey & replacement, ditching along roadways, cutting vegetation to allow visibility at intersections)
Periodically revise Hazard Vulnerability Assessments
Collaborate with LCPC on hazard mitigation planning, comprehensive planning, regulatory updates, emergency responder needs/capacity, grant applications for equipment, infra-structure, flood proofing projects, etc.
Explore costs and benefits of joining the Community Rating System (In progress. LCPC in the process of studying the feasibility of implement CRS in Lamoille County) – in progress
Emergency Preparedness Actions
Make radio communications improvements for public works department and emergency responder communication to reduce or eliminate damages
Develop emergency early warning system for village (VT Alert or Cambridge specific system)
Establish intra-municipal Highway Department mutual aid agreements to include sand, salt, and snow removal equipment to better equip Cambridge for a localized snow or ice emergency
Annually develop Local Emergency Management Plan
Attend professional training sessions of Emergency Response and Management staff and volunteers
Participate at Local Emergency Planning Committee meetings
Map critical and essential facilities
Collaborate with American Red Cross chapter to assist with community education programs and shelter agreements. Certify Cambridge shelters as part of the Local Shelter Initiative.
Ensure all emergency response personnel receive HAZMAT Awareness training as a minimum
Continue to enhance training of EMD through Level 1 EMD certification
Ensure procedures are in place for rapid evacuation of essential facilities
Review and study the need for additional foam capability by the Fire Department to minimize the impact of a HAZMAT incident.
Conduct HAZMAT Drills involving all elements of the community to practice procedures associated with a simulated HAZMAT incident.
Utilize Disaster Management Software (DLAN) to allow responders and VEM to communicate issues, resource allocations, requests, and ongoing situational awareness.
Review and modify evacuation and sheltering plans based on the results of drills and exercises or procedures implemented in an actual incident, share results with community.
Work with local and regional providers to develop informational database on special needs populations and elderly residents (CARE: Citizens Assistance Registry for Emergencies).
Increase quantity of emergency equipment such as pumps, generators and drinking water storage systems to mitigate risk to community from lack of water
Actions Not Considered at This Time
Lessen roadway impacts to reduce death during winter storms by planning for and maintaining adequate road and debris clearing capabilities and using snow fences or “living snow fences” to limit blowing and drifting of snow over critical road segments.
Conduct Fluvial Geomorphic and Erosion Hazard Assessment to evaluate erosion and landslide potential in the Town and Villages.
Discuss potential landslide mitigation measures, such as moving at-risk structures, slope stabilization, property acquisition, or hazard zoning

4.2. Hazard Mitigation Goals

- 1) To reduce injury and losses, including loss of life and to infrastructure, structures and businesses, from the natural hazards of flooding and fluvial erosion.
- 2) To reduce injury and losses, including loss of life and to infrastructure, structures and businesses, from the natural hazards of wind.
- 3) To reduce injury and losses, including loss of life and to infrastructure, structures and businesses, from the natural hazard of ice.

4.3. 2020 Mitigation Actions

Prioritized Mitigation Actions	Leading Stakeholders	Estimated Timeline	Possible Funding	Priority (Scores in Appendix 1)
Flooding, Fluvial Erosion, Ice Jams:				
Town Wide Actions				
Stabilize riverbank along Cambridge Greenway. Begin by Aubuchon Hardware.	Selectboard, Cambridge Trails Committee	2020-2021	FEMA	16
Upon property owner request or concurrence, assist with floodplain restoration activities along Brewster River, downstream of the school property.	Property Owners, Selectboard, Jeffersonville Village Trustees, LCPC.	2021-2025	FEMA	18
Continue property acquisitions and/or elevation(s) for properties repeatedly damaged by flooding.	Selectboard	2021-2025	FEMA	16
Upgrade Edwards Road Bridge over Brewster River	Selectboard, VTrans	2021-2025	VTrans	16
Village Specific Actions				
Complete Stormwater Management Plan for Cambridge Village.	LCPC, Trustees, Consultant	2020-2021	ERP	13
Support relocation of septic systems and/or floodproofing of on-site septic systems in Cambridge Village.	Trustees	2021-2025	FEMA	15
All Hazards:				
Town Wide Actions				
Seek funding to equip EOC and Emergency Shelter with generators.	Selectboard	2021-2025	FEMA	14
Protect power lines through regular power line maintenance and upkeep programs	VEC, GMP	2021-2025	Electric utilities	13
Promote https://floodready.vermont.gov/ and conduct educational hazard mitigation workshops.	LCPC	2021-2024		13
Pursue avenues to ensure universal access to broadband	CEDAC, Selectboard, LCPC	2021-2025 and beyond, if needed	VT PSD, EDA, FEMA	14

5.0. Continued Public Participation and Keeping the Plan Current

To keep the plan current, the Town Administrator will coordinate the implementation of mitigation actions. Town Administrator and Emergency Management Director will monitor future natural hazards.

Plan monitoring and evaluation will occur annually and concurrently with the update of the Local Emergency Management Plan. The process will include a review of plan actions that have been implemented and actions that can be implemented in the following year (monitoring) and as assessment of whether the goals of the plan are being achieved (evaluating).

At minimum, the plan will be updated at least once every five years. Prior to the end of the five-year period, the plan will undergo a formal update and submission to FEMA for re-adoption. That said, Cambridge may initiate a review and update of the local hazard mitigation plan at any time during the five-year period, especially if an early review is recommended by Town Administrator or Emergency Management Director and endorsed by the Selectboard. To update the Plan, Town Administrator will work with the Selectboard to re-establish the plan update Steering Committee. SC will work (on their own or with consultant assistance) to update the plan. SC will make sure that the public has opportunities to participate in the plan update process. Publicity for such opportunities will include postings at the municipal website, frequented locations in the community (such as town clerk office), and local media (e.g. Front Porch Forum).

6.0. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and Other Planning Mechanisms

This plan is a combined plan for the Village of Cambridge and the Town of Cambridge. In addition to the shared local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP), the Town and the Village share a municipal development plan (MPD). For consistency, it is important that MPDs and LHMPs are synchronized. Specifically, actions and references from the 2015 LHMP were incorporated in the 2018 MDP. Going forward, actions from the 2020 LHMP will be incorporated into the next revision of the MDP.

On a broader scale, Cambridge may have opportunities to incorporate its hazard mitigation priorities into plans developed by State agencies such as the Agency of Transportation or the Agency of Natural Resources. Awareness of the local priorities at the State level may increase opportunities for obtaining funding or technical assistance to implement Cambridge's hazard mitigation actions.

Appendix 1. Action Prioritization

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

Mitigation Action / Criteria	Protects Infrastructure	Protects Life	Supports Economy	Improves Environment	Has reasonable cost benefit	TOTAL SCORE
Stabilize riverbank along Cambridge Greenway. Begin by Aubuchon Hardware.	4	1	4	2	4	16
Upon property owner request or concurrence, assist with floodplain restoration activities along Brewster River, downstream of school property	5	3	2	4	4	18
Continue property acquisitions and/or elevation(s) for properties repeatedly damaged by flooding.	4	4	1	4	3	16
Upgrade Edwards Road Bridge over Brewster River	5	3	2	3	3	16
Complete 2020 Stormwater Management Plan for Cambridge Village and Jeffersonville.	2	1	2	5	3	13
Support relocation of septic systems and/or floodproofing of on-site septic systems in Cambridge	4	2	1	4	4	15
Seek funding to equip EOC and Emergency Shelter with generators.	3	4	2	1	4	14
Protect power lines through regular power line maintenance and upkeep programs	4	2	2	2	3	13
Promote floodready web site and conduct educational hazard mitigation workshops.	2	4	2	2	3	13
Pursue avenues to ensure universal access to broadband	1	3	5	1	4	14