



ANNEX 8: TOWN OF HUNTINGTON



Chartered: June 7, 1763



Land Area: 38.0 sq. mi.



2020 Population: 1,934



Government Address: 4930 Main Road, Huntington, VT 05462



Households: 805



Mitigation Focus: Flooding, Severe Thunderstorms

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Huntington, which provided the following information for the 2022 update to the *Chittenden County, Vermont Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (MJAHMP)*:

- Jurisdiction Information (Contact Information and Hazard Mitigation Planning Role)
- Jurisdiction Planning Process
- Hazard Event History
- Hazard Risk Ranking
- Community Assets
- Capabilities Assessment
- Resiliency to Hazards
- Mitigation Actions and Action Plan for Implementation

8.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – POINT OF CONTACT

Type	Primary Point of Contact	Secondary Point of Contact
Name	Barbara Elliott	Darlene Palola
Title	Town Administrator/Emergency Management Director/Emergency Shelter Coordinator/Public Information Officer	Community Volunteer
Agency	Town of Huntington	Town of Huntington
Address	4930 Main Road	4930 Main Road
City, State, Zip	Huntington, Vermont 05462	Huntington, Vermont 05462
Phone	802-434-4779	802-434-4779
Email	townhunt@gmavt.net	Dcsigurdson29@gmail.com

8.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

- Geographic Region: Champlain Valley/Green Mountain foothills
- Persons per household: 2.4
- Persons per Square mile: 50.8
- Median Age: 43.1
- Elevations: - 771 ft.

Location

The Town of Huntington is in the southeastern corner of Chittenden County, bordered on the west by Hinesburg and Starksboro (the latter in Addison County), on the south by Buel's Gore, on the east by Duxbury and Fayston (both in Washington County) and on the north by Richmond and Bolton. The town is located on the western slopes of the Green Mountains and is centered on the valley of the Huntington River, a north-flowing tributary of the Winooski River. The 4,083-foot (1,244 m) summit of Camel's Hump is in Huntington's northeast corner, on the town boundary with Duxbury.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the town of Huntington has a total area of 38.0 square miles, of which 38.31 square miles is land and 0.1 square miles, or 0.26 percent, is water. The village of Huntington is in the northwest part of the town, Huntington Center is centrally located, and Hanksville is in the south. All three villages lie along the Huntington River.

History

The town was originally called "New Huntington", but the name was changed to "Huntington" in October 1795. It was named for landholders Josiah, Charles, and Marmaduke Hunt.

Demographics, Economy, and Governance

The Town of Huntington population has been relatively stable over the past several decades, showing only marginal growth. The greatest segment of the population (20 percent) is between the age of 50 and 59, with another 20 percent age 60 or over.

Table 8.1: Demographics, Economy, and Governance, Town of Huntington¹

Demographics	Economy	Governance
Population Growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1980: 1,161 1990: 1,861 2000: 1,938 2010: 1,986 2020: 1,934 2020-2030 (Projected): .08% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median household income (2019): \$87,390 Per capita income (2019): \$42,922 Median home value (2021): \$279,400 Percent of Single Unit Residences: 85% Population below poverty level (2019): 6% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select Board Town Administrator Town Clerk Treasurer Justices of the Peace Planning Commission Development Board Conservation Commission
Race and Ethnicity Percentage of population identifying as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White: 94% Asian/Pacific Islander: 1% Hispanic/Latino: 2% Two or more races: 2% Other: 1% 		

¹ American Community Survey, 2019. Retrieved at: <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US5000734600-huntington-town-chittenden-county-vt/> ; Censusreporter.org; retrieved at: <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US5000734600-huntington-town-chittenden-county-vt/>

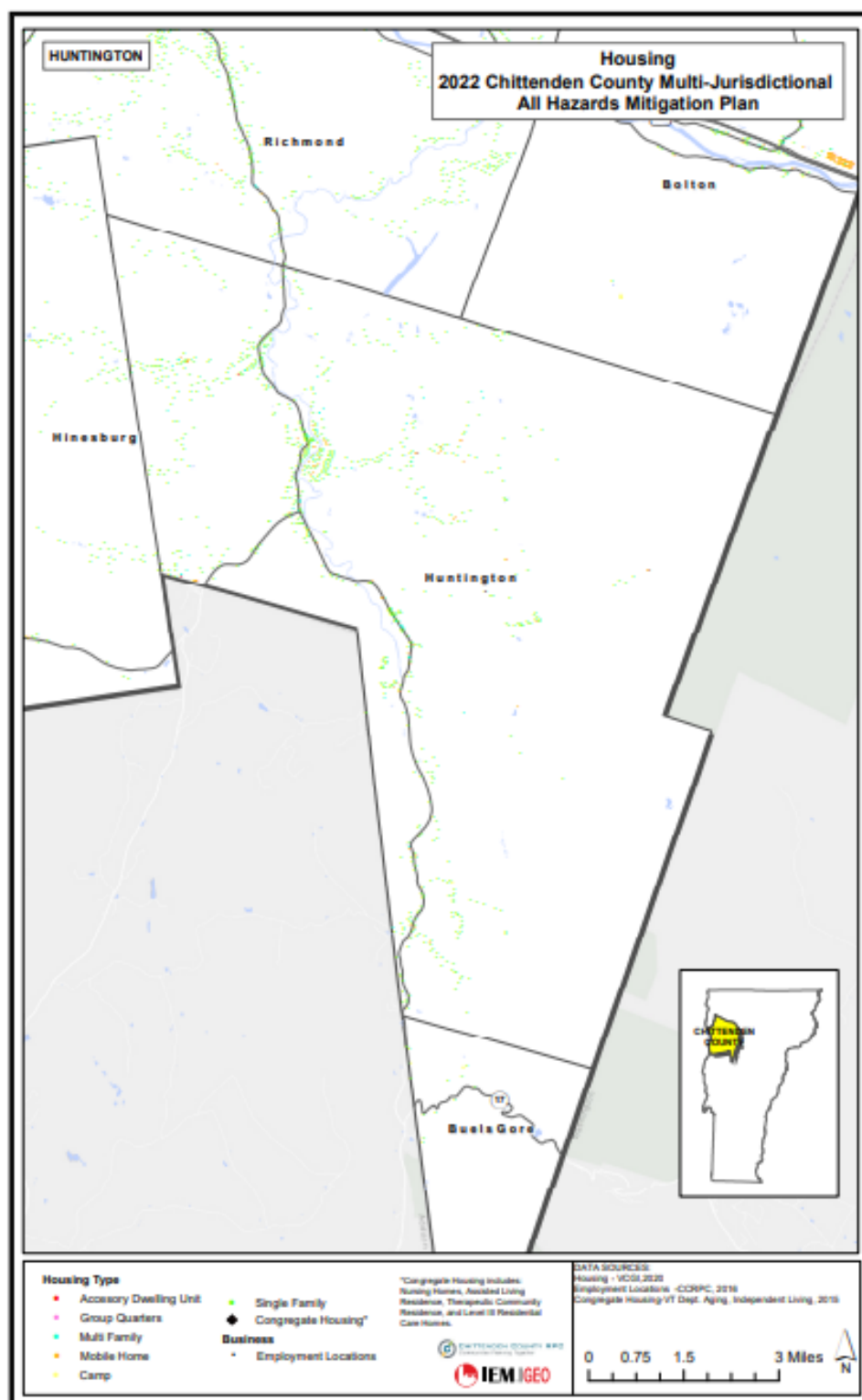


Figure 8.1: Town of Huntington, Housing and Employment²

² Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission, GIS Database, October 14, 2021.

Built Environment and Community Lifelines

Housing is concentrated in the Texas Hill Road area, the Lower Village, Huntington Center, Shaker Mountain Road area, and the southern hamlet of Hanksville. Scattered development of single-family homes is concentrated along roads in the various river and stream valleys of the town.

The Town of Huntington has identified sixteen (16) critical facilities that serve as Community Lifelines.

Table 8.2: Summary - Number of Community Lifelines and Community Assets by Sector, Town of Huntington

SECTOR	Safety and Security	Food, Water, Shelter	Health and Medical	Energy	Communications	Transportation	Hazardous Materials	Education	Cultural/ Historical	High Hazard Dams
No. Assets	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	1	5	0

Safety and Security

There is one fire station and one Emergency Operations Center (town office) located in the Town of Huntington. The town also identifies two government/military assets as critical facilities.

Food, Water, Shelter

There is one Emergency Shelter identified in the Town of Huntington. School used for feeding. The church is the emergency shelter, the town office is the emergency office and the EOC, see above. Union meeting house/public library auxiliary location.

Health and Medical

There are no identified critical health or medical facilities within the Town of Huntington.

Energy

An emergency generator provides backup power for the church, fire station, and town office as critical community facilities.

Communications

There are three (3) communications assets identified as base stations for public safety communications within the Town of Huntington. The authority and control of public safety communications for fire, police, and other responding agencies, and 9-1-1 calls, is under the Town of Shelburne Dispatch Center. In addition, there are mobile communications assets identified as radios.

Transportation

The town garage is identified as a critical asset that services the roadways.

Hazardous Materials

There are no identified critical facilities using, storing, or transporting hazardous materials in excess of 10,000 pounds within the Town of Huntington.

Education

In the Town of Huntington, there is one educational facility.

Recreational, Cultural and Historic Sites and Assets

The Town identified the Community Forest and Town Forest as critical recreational assets. The Town of Huntington maintains the Huntington Recreation Field. Additional parks and trails are under the authority of the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation.

The Town of Huntington has significant three (3) historical resources, including the Huntington Center Historic District, which is also part of the “Village Center” designation. Two structures in the town are on the National Register of Historic Places:

- The Union Meeting House (used as a Town Library and Community Center)
- Jubilee Farm Barn (privately owned, used for artistic, social, and cultural events)

In addition to the designated historic structures, there are potential archaeological sites at different elevations in the Huntington River valley, along smaller streams, and near natural springs, wetlands, and ponds; however, these are not included as critical assets. Because these areas may represent archaeologically sensitive areas and sites at risk to flooding, they should be identified and protected as significant cultural or historical resources. The Town Plan, dated 2019, identifies objectives to prioritize appropriate zoning regulations and exploration of improved water and wastewater capacity “to promote sensitive development of the historic village center.” In addition, the Plan recommends exploring the possibility of a Historic District Overlay District in the Land Use Regulations to further protect the historic and architectural heritage of the town.

Natural Environment

The majority of land coverage in the Town of Huntington is tree canopy, with grass and shrub in limited areas, primarily along the Huntington River, and other waterways. The river has designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), or 100-year floodplains, on both banks and it and other waterways have River Corridors identified by the Vermont Agency for Natural Resources (ANR).

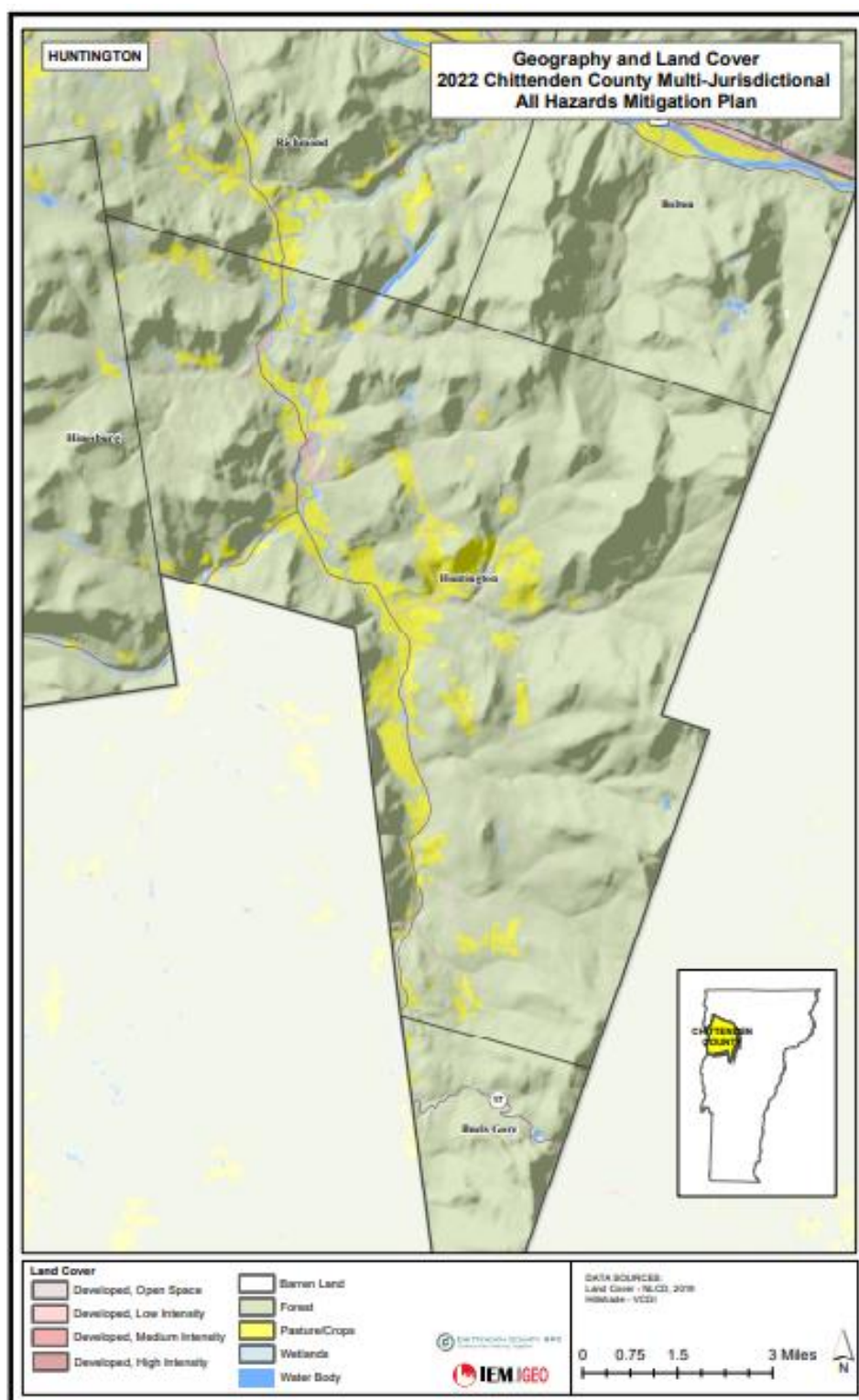


Figure 8.2: Town of Huntington, Geography and Land Cover³

³ Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission, GIS Database, October 14, 2021.

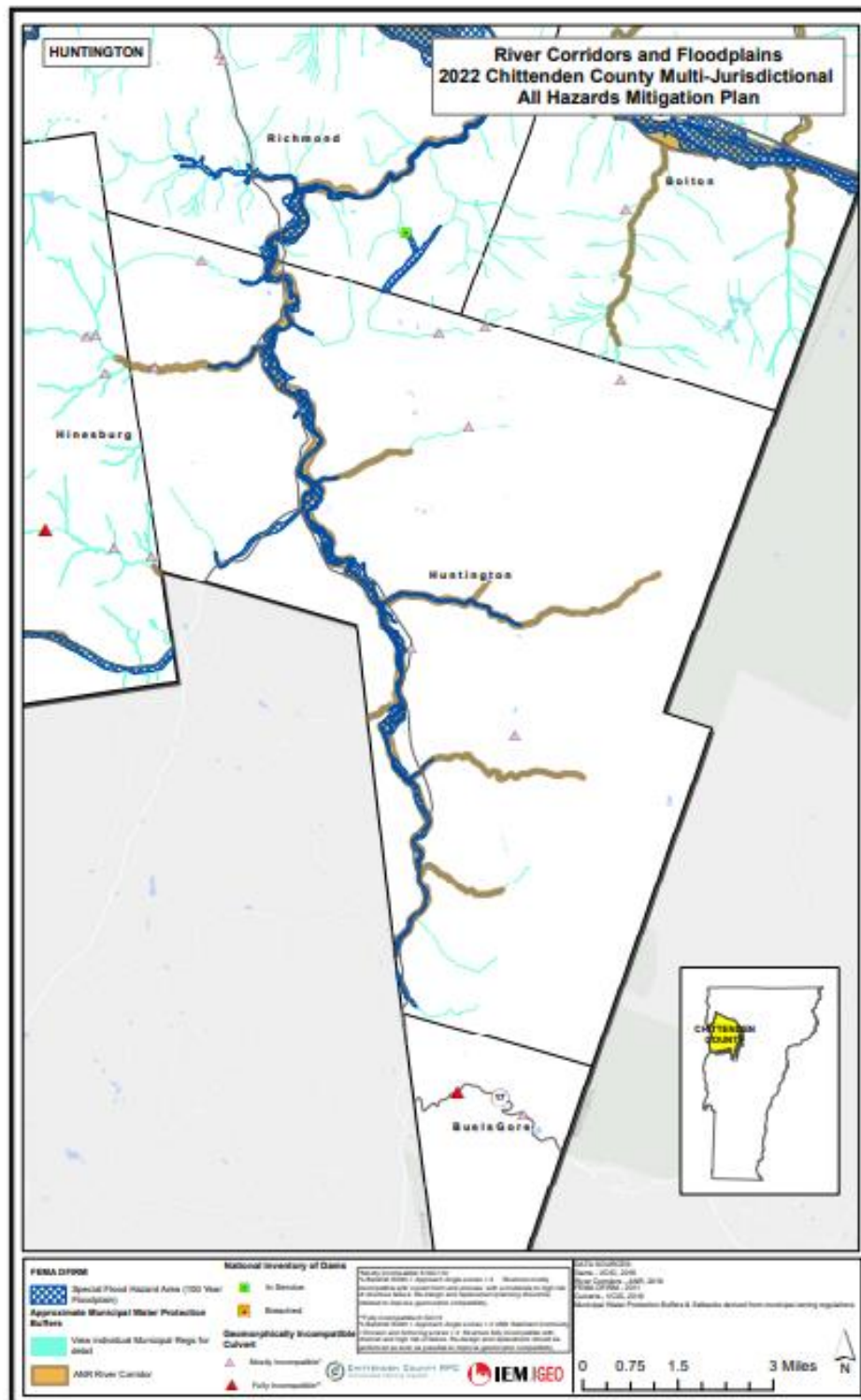


Figure 8.3: Town of Huntington, River Corridors and Floodplains⁴

⁴ Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission, GIS Database, October 14, 2021.

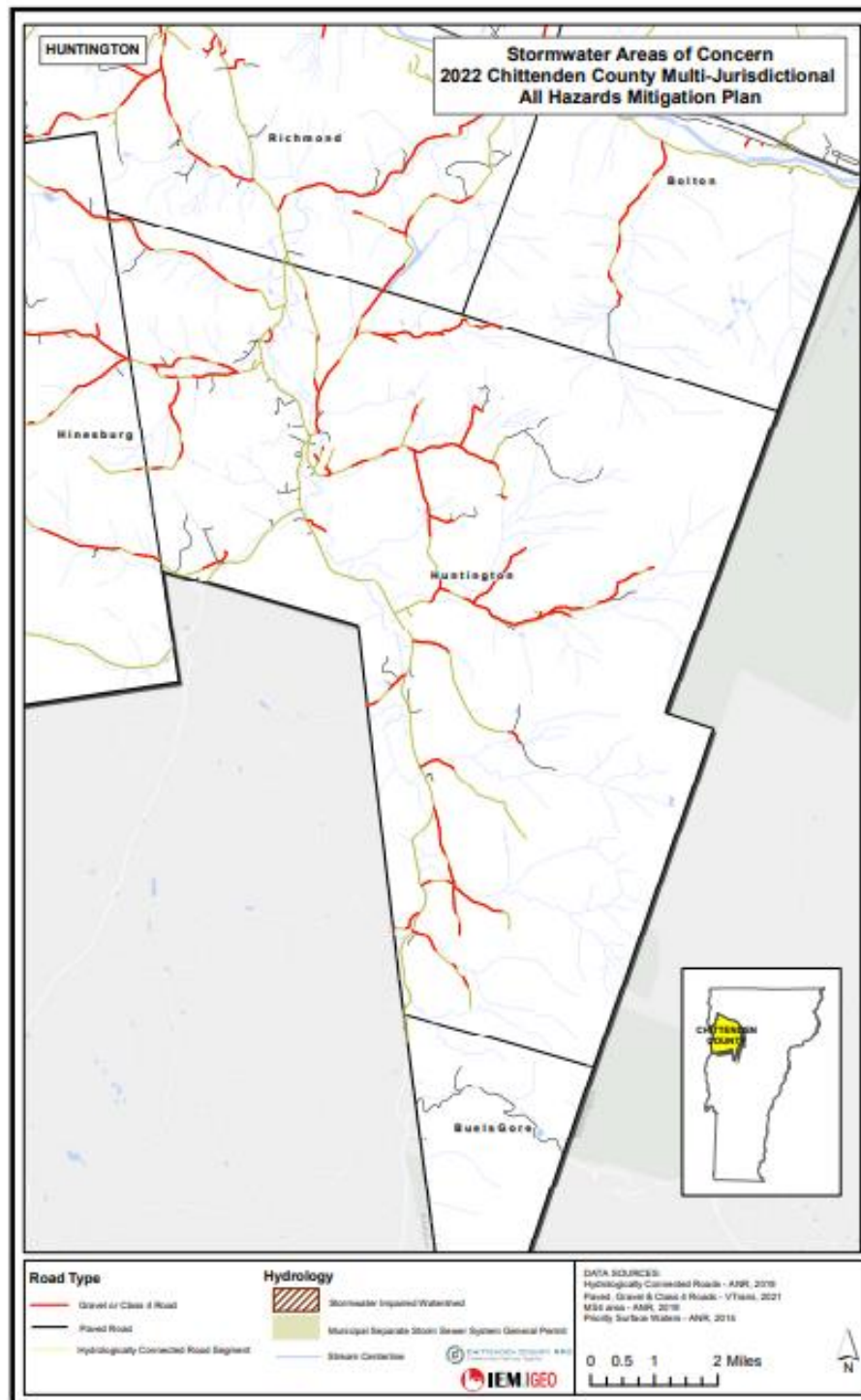


Figure 8.4: Stormwater Management Systems, Town of Huntington⁵

⁵ Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission, GIS Database, October 14, 2021.

Growth and Development Trends

The Town of Huntington's population is stable, showing only a minimal decline in the past decade. The greatest period of development in relation to construction of residential properties was between 1980 and 1990, with slight declines in home construction in the decades since. Of the total number of 870 housing units in the town in 2020, approximately 13 percent were built in 2010 or later.

Table 8.3: Population Trend 2000-2020⁶

2000 Population	2020 Population	Net Change 2000-2020	Percent Change 2000-2020
1,938	1,934	-4	<1%

Table 8.4: Huntington Population Projections to 2030⁷

2020 Population	2030 Population	Net Change 2020-2030	Percent Change 2020-2030
1,934	2,096	162	.08%

Future population growth within the town is primarily dependent on the economic stability and planned development for the county and region which shows no significant change in the near future. The Planning Area concept adopted by the Chittenden County jurisdictions indicates limited areas within the Village land use category which maintains the compact, mixed-use character of a Vermont village and limits density increases.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Vermont. Retrieved at:
<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/chittendencountyvermont,VT/PST045221>

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Vermont. Retrieved at:
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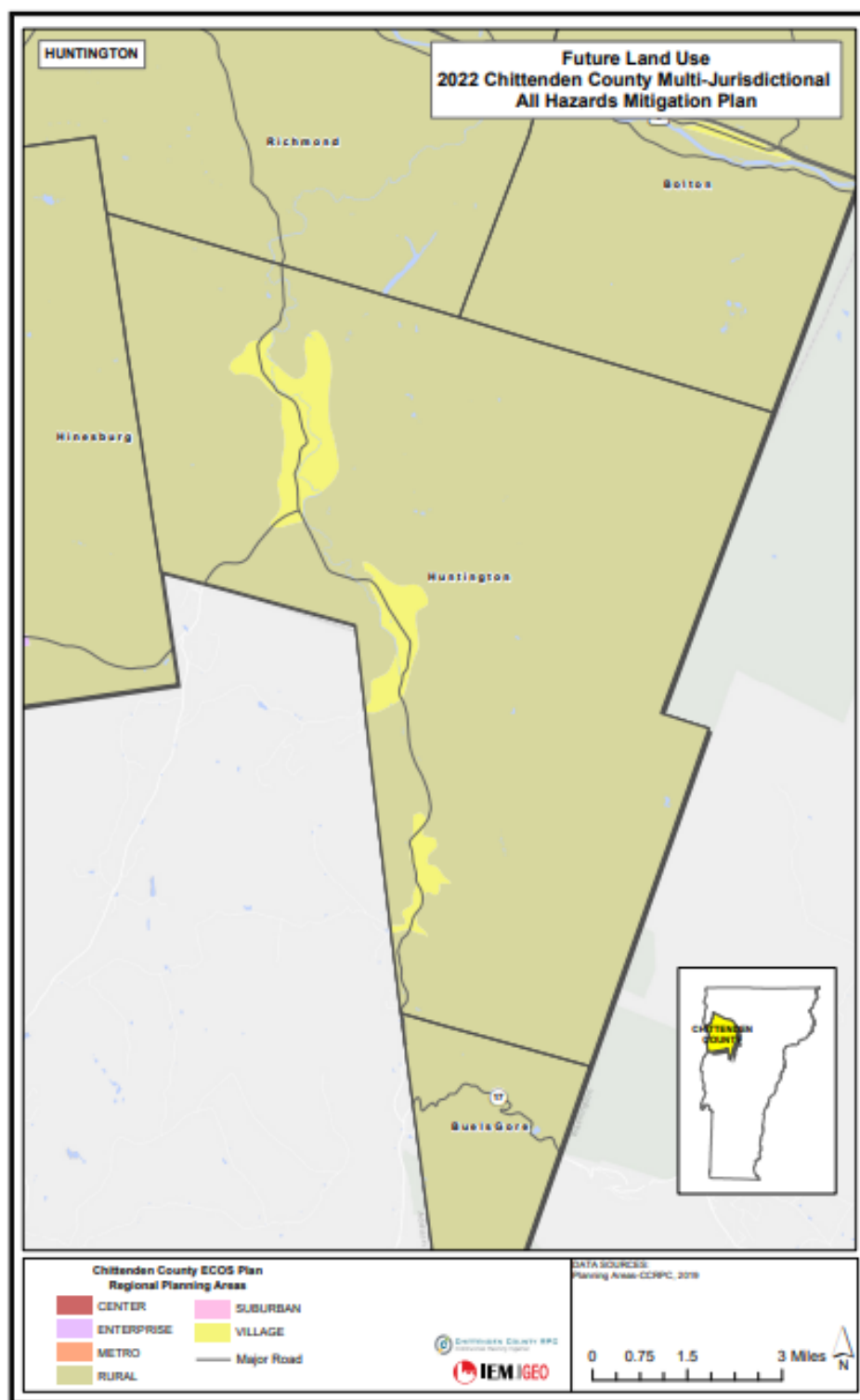


Figure 8.5: Future Land Use, Town of Huntington⁸

⁸ Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission, GIS Database, October 14, 2021.

8.3 JURISDICTION PLANNING PROCESS

Table 8.5: Participants in Hazard Mitigation Planning, Town of Huntington

Name	Position/Title	Department/Agency
Barbara Elliott	Town Administrator/ Emergency Management Director/Emergency Shelter Coordinator/Public Information Officer	Town of Huntington
Tate Jeffery	Volunteer Fire Department Chief	Town of Huntington
Adam Miller	Planning Commission Chair	Town of Huntington
Darlene Palola	Resident appointed by Town	Town of Huntington
Dan Albrecht	Senior Planner	Chittenden County RPC

The jurisdiction identified its chief hazard mitigation planning responsibility as participating in the planning process and providing data and information through the Chittenden County All Hazards Mitigation Plan Update Committee. The county also identified the following tasks as part of its mitigation planning responsibilities:

- Jurisdictional Planning Committee
- Planning Group resource/subject matter expert
- Hazard risk and vulnerability assessment
- Provide technical data and hazard information
- Capabilities assessment
- Mitigation strategy development
- Sponsor mitigation actions
- Review Plan drafts and provide input
- Public outreach activities
- Implement the Plan
- Maintain the Plan

Public Participation

Several opportunities for public involvement were provided during the planning process, including a Public Hazard Survey and access to the draft plan for review and input.

The Public Hazard Survey was released through a web link posted on the Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission's (CCRPC) "Front Porch" e-newsletter.

In addition to the survey, the public was offered the opportunity to review and provide input to the Draft 2022 *MJAHMP* update. Notification of the Draft Plan release was made through the same CCRPC web link. Documentation of the public survey and draft plan review is included in **Attachment 3** of this annex.

8.4 JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The Town of Huntington has been included in fourteen Federal Disaster or Emergency Declarations since 1990, all but four as a result of severe storms/rainstorms or flooding.

Table 8.6: Federal Disaster and Emergency Declarations, Chittenden County, including the Town of Huntington (1990-2021)⁹

Declaration	Date	Hazard	Assistance Type
EM 3567	August 2021	Tropical Storm Henri	P(B)
DR-4532	April 2020	Vermont Covid-19 Pandemic	IA, PA(B)
EM-3437	March 2020	Vermont Covid-19	PA(B)
DR-4474	January 2020	Severe Storm and Flooding	-PA (A-G)
DR-4380	May 2018	Severe Storm and Flooding	PA (A-G)
DR 4232	June 2015	Severe Storm and Flooding	PA (A-G)
DR 4163	January 2014	Severe Winter Storm	PA (A-G)
DR 4140	August 2013	Severe Storms and Flooding	PA (A-G)
DR 4022	September 2011	Tropical Storm Irene	IA, PA(A-G)
DR 1995	June 2011	Severe Storms and Flooding	IA, PA(A-G)
EM 3167	April 2001	Snowstorm	PA(B)
DR 1228	July 1998	Severe Storms and Flooding	IA, PA(A-G)
DR 1101	January 1996	Ice Jams and Flooding	PA(A-G)
DR 875	June 1990	Flooding	PA(A-G)

Table 8.7: Summary of Storm Events in the Town of Huntington, 1950-2021¹⁰

Event Type	Number of Incidents	Direct Deaths	Indirect Deaths	Direct Injuries	Indirect Injuries	Property Damage (\$)	Crop Damage (\$)
Cold/Wind Chill	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flash Flood	4	0	0	0	0	2,015,000	0
Flood	11	0	0	0	0	3,148,000	1,000,000
Frost/Freeze	2	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
Hail	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heat	3	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
Heavy Rain	6	0	0	0	0	50,000	0
Heavy Snow	5	0	0	0	0	107,000	0
High Wind	25	0	0	1	0	2,161,000	0
Ice Storm	1	0	0	0	0	200,000	0
Lightning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strong Wind	35	0	0	0	0	412,000	0
Thunderstorm Wind	4	0	0	0	0	30,000	0
Winter Storm	90	0	0	2	0	1,658,000	15,000
Winter Weather	97	1	0	0	0	683,500	0
Total	300	1	0	3	0	\$10,464,500	\$1,540,000

⁹ FEMA, Federal Disaster Declarations. Retrieved at: <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/declarations>¹⁰ NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database, 1950 – May 31, 2021.

Table 8.8: Significant Hazard Events Identified by Town of Huntington, 2017-2021¹¹

Date	Hazard	Event and Description
February 7, 2020	Severe Winter Storm	A total of 12 to 18 inches of snow fell across the region with up to ¼ inch of ice accumulation in the Champlain Valley. Conditions led to extremely hazardous travel and numerous school closings and early closings of businesses and state government. Also, 10-20,000 customers lost power, especially in the central and eastern parts of the state.
July 1, 2018	Extreme Heat	A significant heat wave occurred between June 30 and July 5. High temperatures exceeded 90 degrees for at least five days in many locations and were above 85 degrees for seven days. Heat indices were recorded in the 100 to 100 range, considered as excessive and very dangerous. A significant increase in hospitalizations occurred due to the excessive heat and duration and at least four deaths were attributed to the heat. This was considered the warmest five- and six-day consecutive period of extreme heat since records have been kept in 1892. Also, the all-time warmest minimum temperature of 80 degrees was recorded on July 2.
October 30, 2017	Severe Storm/High Winds	A cold front moved into the Champlain Valley leading to high winds across portions of the state. A peak wind gust of 115 mph was observed at the summit of Mount Mansfield. Numerous reports were received by the National Weather Service of tree damage and power outages along with some structural damages with measured wind gusts in the 45-60 mph range, but damage indicative of >70 mph in isolated locations. 30 percent of the power grid or more than 100,000 customers lost power. Hardest hit communities were along the western slopes of the Green Mountains. More than \$400,000 in damages were reported.

High Hazards of Concern to the Jurisdiction

The Town of Huntington indicated that Severe Rainstorms and Severe Winter Storms were the highest natural hazards of concern for the jurisdiction. These hazards are fully profiled in Section 4, Base Plan; however, further information was provided by the town in relation to the following hazards.

Severe Winter Storms

Severe winter storms are not formally analyzed or mapped for the Town due to the random nature of where such damage occurs; however, these events do occur with some frequency and are addressed in **Section 4.8, Base Plan**.

Flood/Flash Flood

¹¹ NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database, January 1, 2017 to May 31, 2021.

There are a number of river and streams that flow throughout the jurisdiction, primarily the Huntington River, which flows from south to north as a tributary of the Winooski River. Analysis in the 2017 *MHAHMP* identified intense, localized thunderstorms as a cause of excessive and rapid water flows on and over paved and gravel roads, roadside ditches, driveway culverts, and stormwater systems, rather than overflowing nearby streams, rivers, or lakes as the primary cause of damage to these assets.

In many cases, damaged infrastructure is located outside formally mapped floodplains, Fluvial Erosion Hazard Areas, or River Corridors. This was the case in FEMA-declared disasters in the summer of 2013 and 2015 and October 2019. While past damage locations can sometimes be mapped (depending upon the degree and accuracy of data collection efforts) this may or may not provide any degree of predictability of the potential locations for future events.

The Town of Huntington's road infrastructure as well as the driveways of private homes and businesses consist primarily of gravel and/or dirt and are therefore susceptible to damage from excessive rainfall events.

Figure 8.6 illustrates the potential flood depth along the Huntington River in a 100-year flood scenario modeled by Hazus.

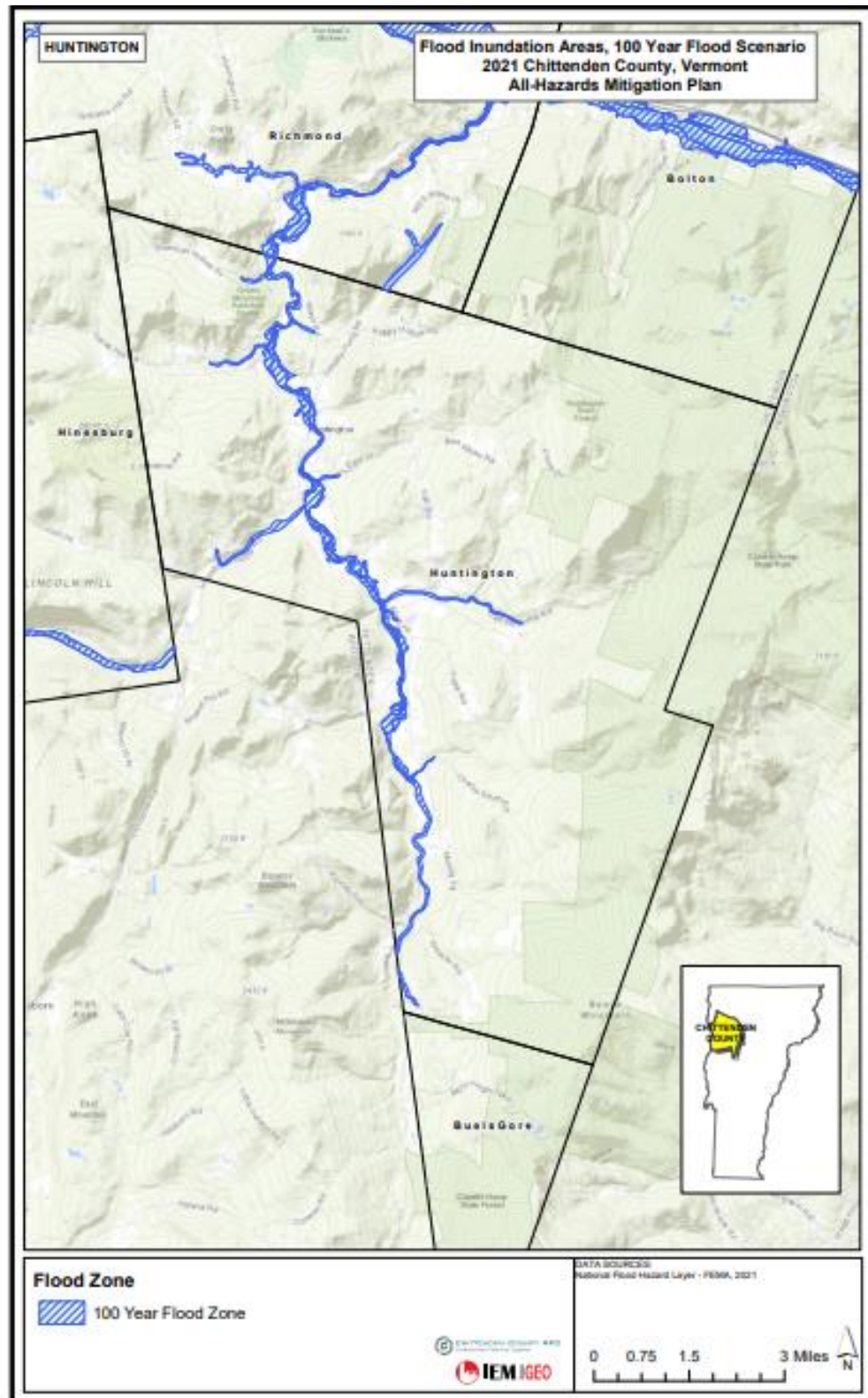


Figure 8.6: Town of Huntington 100-Year Flood Scenario¹²

¹² Hazus, 100-Year Flood Scenario Run, October 14, 2021.

Fluvial Erosion

During development and adoption of both the 2005 and 2011 Multi-Jurisdictional Plans, threats from stream erosion were identified as Fluvial Erosion Hazard (FEH) Areas through the analytical lens of Stream Geomorphic Assessments (SGA). The SGA approach is still used by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, but the Vermont Agency for Natural Resources (ANR) now focuses on and maps River Corridors which serve as a buffer of the naturally stable channel for minimizing fluvial erosion hazards.

SGA work has been completed on the Huntington River and some of its tributaries, as well as portions of Brush Brook. Phase 2 SGAs were developed for those portions of streams where SGA was completed. Additional portions of Hollow Brook, Jones Brook, and Cobb Brook that did not have Phase 2 SGA work but have a watershed area greater than 2 sq. miles, would also be included in the River Corridor.

Although fluvial erosion is considered a significant hazard in the municipality, the number of feet-acres of soil lost in any one event has not been recorded nor is there a record with such data. Fluvial erosion hazard areas are identified within the town, based on the River Corridor criteria. In addition, a road erosion inventory was performed in 2016 but the data analysis was not available for this plan update.

Of the 30 bridges inventoried by the Vermont Department of Transportation for Huntington, a total of six bridges have been identified as needing significant work. Of those, four have a federal sufficiency rating of less than 70 percent, and three are identified with critical Scour (two over Cobb Brook and two over Brush Brook). Detailed bridge information is also available in the Bridge Capital Plan Report (McFarland Johnson), 2021.

Non-Natural Hazards

The Town of Huntington identified the following information related to technological and societal hazards.

Table 8.9: Technological and Societal Hazards of Concern to the Town of Huntington

Hazard	Risk/Vulnerability Issue
Power Loss	Outage data is broad, referring to total customers within a county and outage locations are not mapped. The municipal Roads General Permit has been completed.
Telecommunications Failure	Information about this rare occurrence is not publicly available.
Water Pollution	Phosphorus loading for general locations is known but non-point sources are varied and dispersed.
Economic Recession	Longer-lasting impacts are hard to measure below the county level.
Key Employer Loss	The town has no major employers and depends on the regional economy. No formal database of key employer loss is maintained.

8.5 HAZARD RISK RANKING

After developing hazard profiles, the Town of Huntington Planning Committee conducted a two-step quantitative risk assessment for each hazard that considered population vulnerability, geographic extent/location, probability of future occurrences, and potential impacts and consequences. The numerical scores for each category were totaled to obtain an **Overall Risk Score**, which is summarized as one of these risk and vulnerability classifications:

- **Low:** Minimal potential probability and impact. Minimal or no property damage or loss of life is expected.
- **Medium:** Moderate probability and potential impact; moderate threat level to the general population and/or the built environment. The potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a widespread disaster.
- **High:** Significant probability and widespread potential impact. This ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread. Hazards in this category may have occurred in the past, causing significant impact.

The hazard risk ranking methodology is detailed in **Section 4, Base Plan**. The Hazard Risk Ranking scores for Town of Huntington are provided in **Attachment 2** of this annex.

The **Overall Risk Score** for each hazard served as the basis for determining whether a vulnerability assessment should be conducted. Natural hazard profiles are presented within the hazard sub-sections in **Section 5, Base Plan**, and local detail is provided in the Jurisdiction Annexes.

Table 8.10: Hazard Risk Ranking Summary - Natural Hazards, Town of Huntington

Hazard	Sum - Impact/ Consequence Score	Probability	Total Risk Rating (Impact/ Consequences x Probability)	Hazard Ranking
Severe Winter Storm	11	5	55	High
Severe Rainstorm	9	5	45	Medium
Flood	9	4	35	Medium
Fluvial Erosion	9	4	35	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	8	4	32	Medium
Human Infectious Disease	7	4	28	Medium
Invasive Species	7	4	28	Low
Wildfire	2	3	6	Low
Dam/Levee Failure	0	1	0	Low

Table 8.11: Hazard Risk Ranking Summary - Technological Hazards, Town of Huntington

Hazard	Sum - Impact/ Consequence Score	Probability	Total Risk Rating (<i>Impact/ Consequences x Probability</i>)	Hazard Ranking
Power Loss	7	4	28	Medium
Telecommunications Failure	7	4	28	Medium
Water Pollution	7	4	28	Medium
Major Transportation Incident	5	3	15	Low
Multi-structure Fire	5	3	15	Low
Other Fuel Service Loss	6	2	12	Low
Pollution (algal bloom, etc.)	3	4	12	Low
Hazardous Materials Incident	6	1	6	Low
Water Supply Loss	3	2	6	Low
Sewer Service Loss	1	2	2	Low
Natural Gas Service Loss	0	1	0	Low

Table 8.12: Hazard Risk Ranking - Societal Hazards, Town of Huntington

Hazard	Sum - Impact/ Consequence Score	Probability	Total Risk Rating (<i>Impact/ Consequences x Probability</i>)	Hazard Ranking
Economic Recession	9	4	36	Medium
Key Employer Loss	7	3	21	Medium
Civil Disturbance	5	1	5	Low
Crime	4	1	4	Low
Terrorism	4	1	4	Low

8.6 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The methodology for calculating loss estimates presented in this annex is the same as that described in [Section 4, Base Plan](#). Quantitative loss estimates are provided when available. Qualitative measurement considers hazard data and characteristics, including the potential impact and consequences based on past occurrences. Accompanying the data is a discussion of community assets potentially at risk during a hazardous event.

Typical vulnerabilities from common hazards consist primarily of:

- Damage to public infrastructure, especially roads and culverts
- Temporary closures of roads and bridges including from debris
- Temporary loss of power and/or telecommunications

- Temporary isolation of vulnerable individuals such as the elderly or those in poverty

More specifically, these vulnerabilities typically occur in association with the hazards profiled in **Section 4, Base Plan**.

Table 8.13: Typical Vulnerabilities of Natural Hazards of Highest Concern, Town of Huntington

Hazard	Typical Vulnerabilities	Potential Cascading Vulnerabilities
Extreme Temperatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to public infrastructure • Loss of water service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget impacts due to needed repairs
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary closures of roads and bridges including from debris • Temporary loss of power and/or telecommunications • Temporary isolation of vulnerable individuals • Damage to public infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget impacts from road/bridge closures and repairs to public infrastructure • Damages to individuals' properties and businesses
Fluvial Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary closures of roads and bridges including from debris • Temporary loss of power and/or telecommunications • Temporary isolation of vulnerable individuals • Damage to public infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget impacts from road/bridge closures and repairs to public infrastructure • Damages to individuals' properties and businesses
Human Infectious Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary closures of schools, businesses, places of assembly • Increased demand on medical system and services, including responder health and safety, and behavioral health • Temporary isolation of population, including at-risk and vulnerable individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an epidemic is widespread and long-lasting, human, and economic impacts could be severe
Invasive Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small but ongoing cost to monitoring level of occurrence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown at this time
Severe Rainstorm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary closures of roads and bridges including from debris • Temporary loss of power and/or telecommunications • Temporary isolation of vulnerable individuals • Damage to public infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget impacts from road/bridge closures and repairs to public infrastructure • Damages to individuals' properties and businesses
Severe Winter Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary closures of roads and bridges including from debris • Temporary loss of power and/or telecommunications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget impacts from debris cleanup

Hazard	Typical Vulnerabilities	Potential Cascading Vulnerabilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary isolation or vulnerable individuals 	
Wildfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to private and/or municipal property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget impacts from road/bridge closures and repairs to public infrastructure

Relative to the county as a whole, the Town of Huntington has a higher vulnerability to the following natural hazards:

- Severe Rainstorms
- Fluvial Erosion due to high amount of gravel roads and mountainous terrain
- Flooding along the Huntington River

Vulnerabilities with regard to **Technological Hazards** are harder to project as these incidents occur with less frequency and less predictability.

Table 8.14: Typical Vulnerabilities of Technological Hazards of Highest Concern, Town of Huntington

Hazard	Typical Vulnerabilities	Potential Cascading Vulnerabilities
Gas Service Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary loss of service Temporary impacts to vulnerable individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If extensive loss, potential budget impacts to service providers
Hazardous Materials Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary closures of roads and bridges during cleanup 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If large event, potential high cleanup costs Injuries to persons
Major Transportation Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary closures of transportation infrastructure Injuries, deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If major event, potential long-term closure of infrastructure
Power Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary loss of electrical service Temporary impacts to vulnerable individuals Damage to public infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If extended event, damage to perishable goods or business income If extensive loss, potential budget impacts to service providers
Other Fuel Service Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary loss of service Temporary impacts to vulnerable individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If extensive loss, potential budget impacts to service providers
Sewer Service Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no municipal wastewater systems however 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If extensive loss, potential budget impacts to service providers

Hazard	Typical Vulnerabilities	Potential Cascading Vulnerabilities
	extensive power loss may impact private property owners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary impacts to vulnerable individuals 	
Telecommunications Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary loss of service • Temporary impacts to vulnerable individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If extensive loss, potential budget impacts to service providers
Water Service Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary loss of service • Temporary impacts to vulnerable individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If extensive loss, potential budget impacts to service providers
Water Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing budgetary impacts due to permit requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If repeat events, impacts to tourism-based businesses

Relative to the County as a whole, the Town of Huntington has a slightly higher vulnerability to the following technological hazards:

- Power Loss and Telecommunications Failure due to mountainous terrain

With regards to **Societal Hazards**, vulnerabilities are typically more dispersed among individuals and societal sectors compared to the natural environment and to technology which is fixed.

Table 8.15: Typical Vulnerabilities of Societal Hazards of Highest Concern, Town of Huntington

Hazard	Typical Vulnerabilities	Potential Cascading Vulnerabilities
Civil Disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries to persons • Damages to public and private property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget impacts on police services depending upon the severity of event • Deaths
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demands on police services and social services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries • Deaths
Key Employer Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of economic activity • Increased demands on social services • Some loss of tax revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects increased if events are of extended duration
Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries to persons • Damage to public and private property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget impact on police services depending upon the severity of the event • Deaths

Relative to the County as a whole, there is insufficient data to conclude whether the town is more vulnerable to one of the Societal Hazards noted above.

The Town *MJAHMP* Planning Committee noted the following as critical assets to the jurisdiction:

- People – The health, safety, and welfare of the Town officials, staff, and volunteers, including the Road Crew, Fire people, first responders, the Search and Rescue Team, as well as the general public.
- Roads and bridges for safe travel that meet MRGP and Town Highway standards
- Municipal buildings (including contents such as land records, vehicles, equipment, books, etc., that are in the Town Office, Town Garage, Fire Station, Library, and Town Hall) and grounds (including the Recreation Field, Community Forest, and access to State Forest Land.)

Additional town assets and related vulnerabilities are described in relation to population, built environment, natural environment, the economy, and cultural and historical assets.

Population

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) **Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)** is a tool that can be used to identify specific vulnerable populations¹³. The CDC SVI depicts the vulnerability of communities at the census tract level, by county, into fifteen census-derived factors grouped into four themes—socioeconomic status, household composition/disability, race/ethnicity/language, and housing type/transportation. Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills.

Based on the Overall SVI for Chittenden County, the Town of Huntington is in an area of lowest vulnerability; however, the level of vulnerability is somewhat higher when considering the race/ethnicity/language and housing type/transportation themes.

Table 8.16: Vulnerable Population in the Town of Huntington, by Category

Population Category	Percent
Children Under 5	-
Population age 65+	5.4
Disabled Population	-
Population Below Poverty Level	6.0

¹³ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index is presented in Section 4, Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Base Plan.

Built Environment

A vulnerability analysis was conducted at the county level, utilizing the Hazus modeling scenarios. Consequently, a Hazus vulnerability analysis was not developed for individual municipalities.

The statistical overview of roads in the Town of Huntington, shows the range of road types within the town, from highways to unpaved roads. The different road types have different hazard vulnerabilities. Unpaved roads are more vulnerable to being washed out in a flood or heavy storm, while traffic incidents are more likely to occur on large, arterial roads. Municipal highways, bridges, and dams are well-mapped in Chittenden County. The state divides municipal (town) highways into three classes (described in [Section 4, Base Plan](#)) for the purpose of highway maintenance and state aid.

Table 8.17 Highway mileage by class: Town of Huntington

Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	State Hwy	Fed Hwy	Interstate	Total 1, 2, 3, State Hwy
-	11.180	31.97	2.88	-	-	-	43.150

Table 8.18: Highway Mileage by Surface Type, Town of Huntington

Paved	Gravel	Soil or Graded	Unimproved	Impassable	Unknown	Total Unpaved	Total
12.15 (26.4%)	27.56	4.25	1.78	0.29	0	33.88 (73.6%)	46.03

Table 8.19: Bridges Located in River Corridor (RC), River Corridor Protection Area (RCPA), and Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), Town of Huntington

Number of Structures in RC	Number of Insufficient Structures in RC	Number of Structures in RCPA (Fluvial Erosion Hazard)	Number of Insufficient Structures in RCPA	Number of Structures in SFHA	Number of Insufficient Structures in SFHA
27	0	20	0	20	0

Table 8.20: Culverts with a Geomorphic Compatibility Rating of “Mostly Incompatible” or “Incompatible”, Town of Huntington

Bankfull Width	Compatibility Score	Location	Road Name	Stream Name
40.00	6	Above Audubon Center	Sherman Hollow Rd	Tributary to Huntington River

40.00	7	-	Handy Rd	Tributary to Huntington River
35.71	9	-	Trapp Rd	Cobb Brook, Huntington River
44.44	9	Next to a house with an old porch on the lawn	Main Rd	Tributary to Huntington River
40.00	9	Farthest structure up Happy Hollow Road	Happy Hollow Rd	Tributary to Johns Brook
23.53	10	On Dead end Road	Happy Hollow Rd	Johns Brook
60.71	10	-	Texas Hill Rd	Texas Brook

The Town of Huntington maintains the bridge, culvert, paving, and gravel roads inventories.

Analysis of the historical land use development pattern of the town, including the proximity to the 100-year floodplain, River Corridors, and River Streams, indicates that most residential and non-residential development is clustered in valleys or low-lying areas; however, other than Huntington River area, they are not typically located in SFHAs or River Corridors.

In relation to community lifelines, there is a fire station and emergency shelter in close proximity to the Huntington River that receives electrical services from Green Mountain Power.

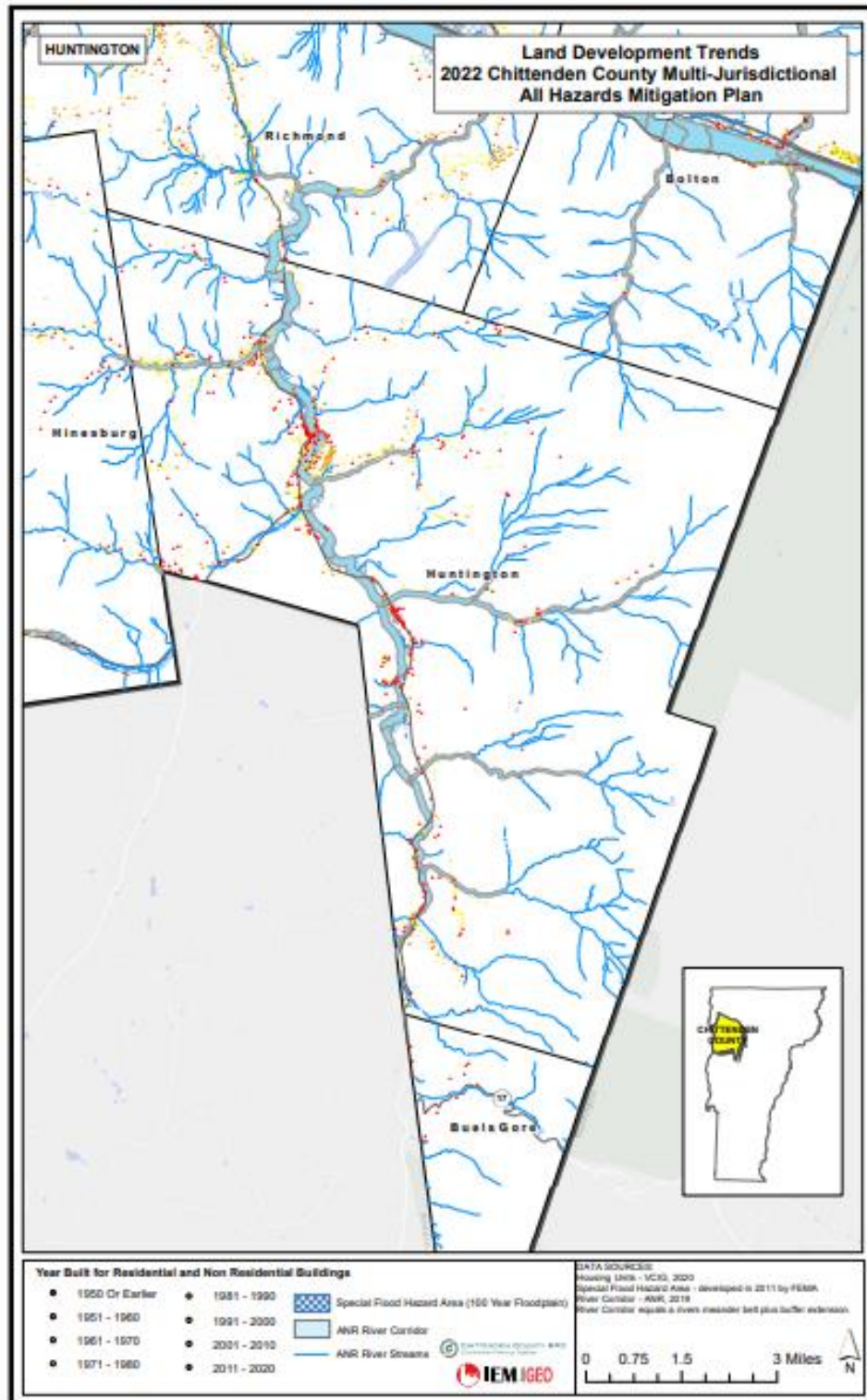


Figure 8.7: Land Development Trends, Town of Huntington- 1950-2020¹⁴

¹⁴ Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission, GIS Database, October 14, 2021.



¹⁵ Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission, GIS Database, October 14, 2021.

Table 8.21: Critical Facilities Exposed to FEMA Floodplains, Huntington

Total Facilities	In 100-year Floodplain	In 500-year Floodplain
3	0	3 Municipal Office Fire Emergency Medical Services

Historical/Cultural Assets

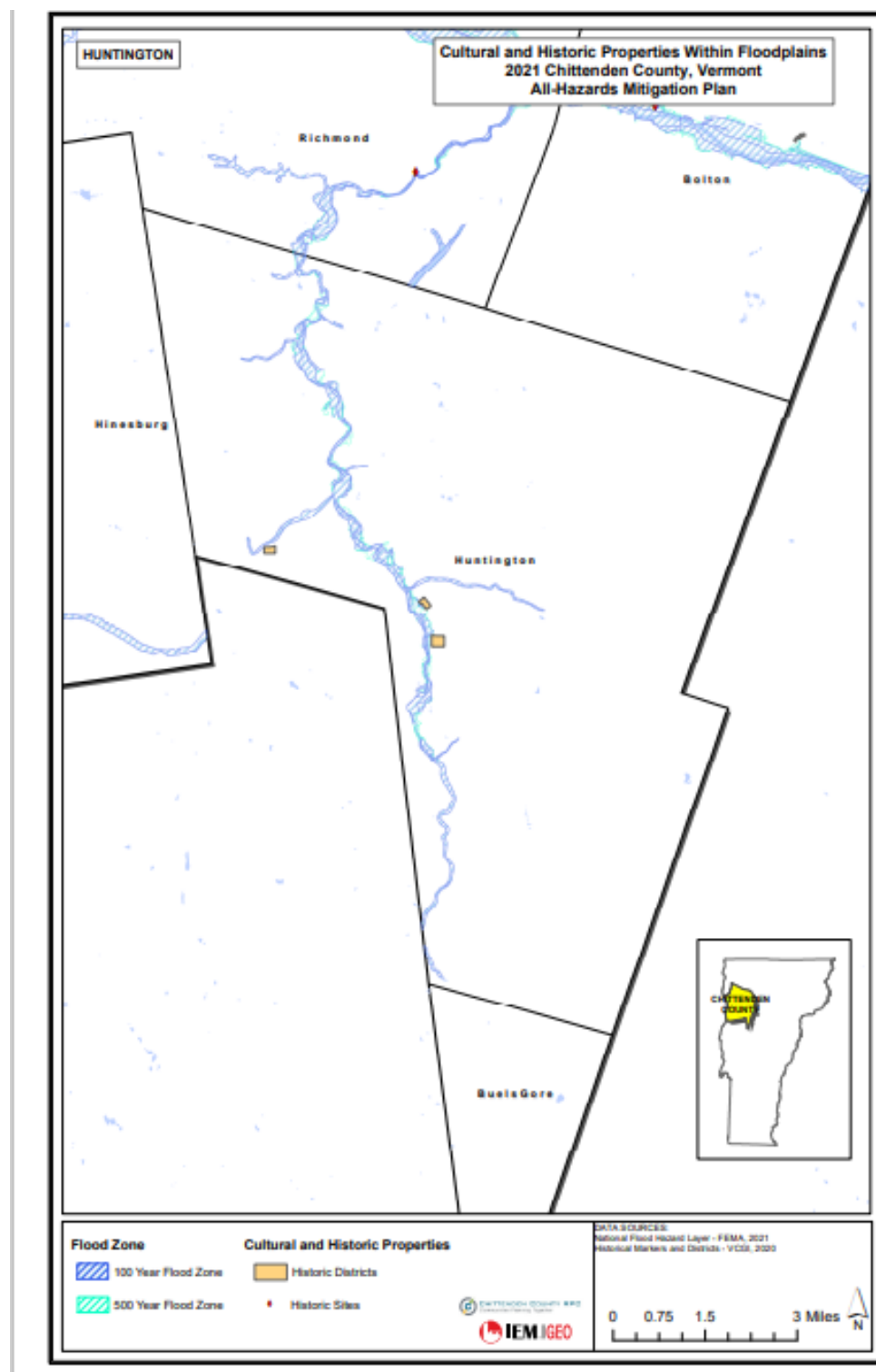


Figure 8.9: Cultural and Historic Properties Exposed to FEMA Floodplains, Town of Huntington¹⁶

¹⁶ National Flood Hazard Layer, FEMA 2021; Vermont Center for Geographic Information, 2022.

8.7 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Capabilities Assessment Summary Ranking and Gap Analysis

Planning and Regulatory

The Town identified planning and regulatory capabilities and their benefits in addressing hazard mitigation:

- 2020 MRPG Implementation Plan (completed in Spring 2021) and 2021 Bridge Improvement & Maintenance Capital Plan Development Plan will be used to inform the Town's General Fund Budget and multi-year Capital Plan for addressing road stormwater erosion, and improvements to bridges and highways for safety.
- The 2018 regional ECOS Development Strategy supports Working Lands Implementation used to reduce food insecurity in an emergency and implementation of the Farm to Plate Strategic Plan and VT Working Landscape Partnership Action Plan.
- The Local Emergency Management Plan establishes the line of responsibility during a disaster and identifies high-risk populations, hazardous sites, procedures, and resources.
- The Town Plan includes implementation goals.
- The MRGP identifies hazardous and polluting conditions to meet MRGP criteria.
- The Stormwater Management Plan addresses mitigation of severe rainstorms, fluvial erosion, and water pollution and their associated vulnerabilities to decrease the damage to new/existing public infrastructure; impairment of local waterways and Lake Champlain; and budgetary impacts.
- Enforced by ANR; guidance by CCRPC as required by MRGP; Town is required to fix identified road erosion problems.
- The Fire Department operates sufficient apparatus to carry in excess of 4000 gallons of water in order to maintain the Town's 8B ISO rating. The dry hydrant program helps to lower ISO ratings in areas served by dry hydrants.
- Site plan reviews include the adequacy of site layout and design to protect significant site features, including but not limited to: surface waters, wetlands, vernal pools, critical wildlife habitat areas, and associated buffers and travel corridors; ridgelines; areas of steep slopes (equal to or greater than 20%); rare, threatened, and endangered species; historic sites and structures; and tree lines, walls, and fences.
- The Town's Zoning Regulations also include stream setbacks, which prevent new construction in the River Corridor and conserve vulnerable land and establish a conservation district.

- The Floodplain ordinance will mitigate severe rainstorm, fluvial erosion, and water pollution and their associated vulnerabilities of:
 - Damage to new/existing public infrastructure
 - Impairment of local waterways and Lake Champlain
- Budgetary impacts of flood hazard areas designated pursuant to 10 V.S.A. Chapter 32 § 753 and the municipal All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, in order to make citizens and businesses eligible for federal flood insurance, federal disaster recovery funds, and hazard mitigation funds as may be available.
- The Town acquired a new community forest which is 80% forested and has river access and a Recreation Field for multiple sports events.

In addition to Huntington's All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Town Plan, and Land Use Regulations (zoning, subdivision, and flood hazard), the Town has developed several additional plans over the years that in some ways are relevant to hazard mitigation. The more recent plans include the 2021 Community Forest Stewardship Plan (which is a separate property from the Town Forest, which has its own plan dated 2009); the 2000 Emerald Ash Borer Preparedness Plan; the 2021 Emerald Ash Borer Management Plan; 2018 Outdoor & Forest-Based Recreation Plan; 2021 Bridge Improvement & Maintenance Plan; and the 2021 Municipal Roads General Permit Implementation Plan. Additionally, the Town is in the process of developing a Wastewater Feasibility and Affordability Plan; a plan for the restoration of a FEMA buyout property to curb more erosion and additional bank failure (a potential threat to down-stream properties); and an Invasive Species Eradication Plan. One older plan that is particularly relevant today is the 2009 Huntington River Corridor Plan.

Table 8.22: Summary of Planning Regulatory Capabilities, Town of Huntington

Comprehensive Plans	X
Capital Improvement Plans	X
Economic Development Plan	X
Local Emergency Operations Plan	X
Continuity of Operations Plan	X
Transportation Plan (Town Plan, MRGP, Bridge)	X
Stormwater Management Plan	X
Community Wildfire Ordinance/Protection Plan	X
Land Use Regulations (Zoning, subdivisions)	X
Floodplain Management Ordinance/Plan	X
TOTAL	10

The Town identified the following areas for enhancement of its planning and regulatory capabilities:

- Adoption of updated Land Use Regulations to provide for greater riparian protection per State goals by prohibiting or restricting development in Floodways, Special Flood Hazard Areas and River Corridors.
- Expansion of work hours for professional Zoning Administration Officer (ZAO).
- Training for ZAO and Development Review Board (DRB).
- Additional funding for road and bridge repair and maintenance.
- Update Stream Geomorphic Assessment (SGA) on Huntington River and major tributaries.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

In addition to the plans and regulations noted in Table 8.24, the Town of Huntington identified the following department, agencies, and staff as critical to its hazard mitigation capabilities:

- Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission
- Vermont Emergency Management
- Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
- Vermont Agency of Natural Resources
- Winooski Natural Resources Conservation District
- Town Administrator/Emergency Manager/Public Information Officer
- Fire Department
- Road Foreman

Table 8.23: Summary of Administrative and Technical Capabilities, Town of Huntington

Planner(s) or engineers with knowledge of land development	-
Engineer/ professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	-
Planners /Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or manmade hazards	-
Floodplain Manager (Mutual <u>Mutual</u> Aid Compact)	-
Surveyor(s)/Building Inspector(s)	-
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	-
Emergency Manager	X
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	-
Scientist familiar with hazards of the community	
Civil Engineer	
Grant writer(s)	X
Warning systems or services (automated callout, sirens, etc.)	X
TOTAL	3

The Town of Huntington has low administrative and technical capabilities and has identified the following areas for improvement:

- Connection to an operable Cell Tower to improve communication with First Responders, Fire Department, and Highway as well as with regional services; installation of a tower in Huntington Center is currently underway.
- Support from CCRPC is invaluable since the Town does not have planning staff; it is critical for the Town to remain well-connected with CCRPC staff and committees. Currently, the Town does not have a representative on the Planning Advisory Committee, which would be helpful (the Town does have representation at the Transportation Advisory Committee, Clean Water Advisory Committee, and Board of Commissioners).

Fiscal Capability

The Town of Huntington has been resourceful in leveraging limited public funding and has noted the following funding sources, projects, and partnerships to implement its mitigation strategy:

- Although Capital Improvement funding has been used for fire and highway equipment, road and bridge improvements, and Town buildings, grounds, and facilities, funds are limited.
- The Town can levy taxes for specific purposes and utilizes reserve funding; however, the tax burden is stretched to the limit.
- The Town can incur debt through general obligation or special tax bonds (within financial policies that govern debt service levels) and has utilized these funds to purchase the community forest property, and for infrastructure (bridges, pavement, equipment). In addition, historic buildings have utilized funds for restoration prior to 2017.
- Community Development Block Grants have been used in the past for restoration of the Town Hall, but it is uncertain whether this source will be used in the future.
- Other federal funding programs have included the Department of Transportation, U.S. Forestry Service, FEMA (Disaster Recovery), and Federal Highway Administration.
- Public/private partnership funding has included Vermont Land Trust for agriculture and forest land projects, the Trust for Public Land, and forest grants, including LL Bean, Lintilhac Foundation, RiseVT, Association of Vermont Conservation Commissions, and Friends of Winooski River.

Table 8.24: Summary of Fiscal Capabilities, Town of Huntington

Capital improvements project funding	X
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	X
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	-
Impact fees for new development	-
Stormwater utility fee	-
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	X

Incur debt through private activities	-
Community Development Block Grant	-
Other federal funding programs	X
Historic Preservation	X
State funding programs	X
Public/Private partnership funding sources	-
TOTAL	6

The Town of Huntington has moderate fiscal capabilities and has identified the following areas for improvement:

- Expand fiscal capability to cover the cost of highway safety improvements.
- Assess the feasibility and affordability of a community wastewater system in the village area to protect households and the river from contamination.
- Support local agriculture that keeps the soils permeable and prevents high run-off of water and sediment.
- Identify residential properties at risk of damage from severe rain and bank erosion and plant vegetation where needed.

Program/Organization Capabilities

The Town of Huntington has significant program or organizational capabilities that currently support hazard mitigation, and has identified the following areas for improvement:

- Coalition of Towns, which provides services to Senior Citizens, including meals on wheels, can be expanded in an emergency to exchange critical information.
- The Town has designated Emergency Shelter Coordinators.
- The Solid Waste District provides information regularly on recycling and disposal of hazardous waste; sponsors the ROVER (hazardous materials disposal).
- Volunteers take meals to homebound residents, and shelter is available if needed.
- Conservation Commission provides articles and programs on environmental issues.
- Energy Committee provides articles and programs on energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc.
- Fire Department sponsors annual training at the local school.
- The school has a facility manager to ensure that the school population is safe, and sponsors a cross-organizational safety committee that includes the Fire Department, First Response, Rescue, Highway, VT State Police, and Emergency Management Coordinator/Town Administrator.
- The Town volunteer First Response and Search and Rescue Teams can assist local Towns.
- Public/Private partnerships have been developed in the past with Vermont Disaster Recovery Fund, Nature Conservancy, U.S.D.A., National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), and FEMA to promote disaster resilience and mitigation.

Table 8.25: Summary of Program/Organization Capabilities, Town of Huntington

Civic groups serving special community needs *	X
Ongoing public education or information program	X
Natural disaster or safety-related school programs	X
StormReady certification	-
Firewise Communities certification	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	X
Other	X
TOTAL	5

The Town of Huntington has significant program or organizational capabilities that currently support hazard mitigation; however, it has identified the following areas for improvement:

- The Town has no planning department, very minimal staffing, and limited financial committee support. As such, it relies heavily on volunteers serving on the Conservation Commission and Planning Commission to design and implement projects. The ability to pay for outside services to assist in this area would allow for the improvement and expansion of mitigation efforts.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM CONTINUED COMPLIANCE

Huntington has participated in NFIP regular program since 1978.¹⁷ The last Community Assistance Contract (CAC) was conducted on April 6, 2016, with no outstanding deficiencies. There are (21) NFIP policies with total insurance coverage of \$5,977,500, and there are 2 **repetitive loss properties** reported. The Town does not participate in the voluntary Community Rating System (CRS).

Repetitive Loss Properties By Type

Community Name	County Name	Mitigated	Occupancy 1
HUNTINGTON, TOWN OF	CHITTENDEN COUNTY	NO	SINGLE FMLY
HUNTINGTON, TOWN OF	CHITTENDEN COUNTY	NO	SINGLE FMLY

Although program participation is not a hazard mitigation action to be included in the mitigation strategy per se, the Town will continue to participate in NFIP and enforce the Town's Floodplain Management regulations. The Town Zoning Administrator and the Town's Development Review Board (DRB) monitor compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program. The Development Review Board (DRB) reviews and adjudicates applications for development within the floodplain

¹⁷ National Flood Insurance Program, Community Status Report, September 2021

including any proposed new construction in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), which is highly regulated. The Town also works with the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to respond to any local requests for Floodplain identification including questions about mapping. Additionally, the Town will continue to:

- Identify the purpose of the floodplain regulation(s), as well as current and proposed ways to reduce flood losses.
- Serve as a mechanism for identifying flood hazard areas and related flood mapping issues.
- Oversee permit requirements for current and projected development projects.
- Inspect all development for continued compliance with city code.
- Apply development standards for flood-prone areas that minimize personal injury and property ~~damage, and~~ damage and maintain documentation and risk analyses required for projects developed in these areas.
- Assist residents in obtaining information on flood hazards, flood maps, flood insurance, and proper mitigation measures.

In an effort to meet NFIP requirements, Huntington will make updates and revisions to Floodplain Management regulations as it deems necessary. These updates and revisions may be prompted by changes in local demographics; shifts in land use; trends such as the frequency and intensity of flood events; and other factors that may warrant municipal action. The Town will also continue to incorporate into future planning documents, including HMP updates, changes to the locations, and designations of mapped floodplains.

Table 8.26: National Flood Insurance Program Status, Town of Huntington

Current Eff. Map Date	Number of Policies	Total Premiums (in dollars)	Total Coverage (in dollars)	Total Number of Claims Since 1978	Value of Claims Paid Since 1978 (in dollars)	Number of Repetitive Loss Properties
08/04/2014	21	\$13,832	5,977,500	17	\$156,573	2

Support for Municipal Capabilities

It should be noted that the Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission (CCRPC) provides multiple support services to the municipalities to assist in supplementing planning and regulatory, administrative, and technical, and education, and outreach capabilities. In addition, the CCRPC assists municipalities with identifying and managing funding opportunities through grants and other sources.

Table 8.27: Capability Assessment Summary Ranking for Town of Huntington

Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach
High	Low	Moderate	High

New Hazard Risk Challenges or Obstacles to be Monitored in the Next Planning Cycle

- Funding of municipal services (including maintenance of roads, bridges, and services) and the impact that has on property taxes for low-, moderate-, and fixed-income residents who are then threatened with housing affordability, food insecurity, and the impact on overall health and welfare.
- The impact of increasing climate events which cause flooding and erosion along the Huntington River and its tributaries causing loss of property (municipal buildings, private homes, farmland, roads, bridges, and townland), and impacts to water quality due to septic failures and sediment.
- Lack of sufficient broadband and cell service.

8.8 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Changes in Priorities

Huntington has experienced minor decrease in population growth; however, it continues to be concerned about the availability of affordable housing and increased demand on existing infrastructure (road systems). The town's priorities have not changed since the last plan update and continues to make progress on mitigation actions.

Goals and Objectives

The Town of Huntington adopted the five regional goals defined in Section 6, Mitigation Strategy. In addition, the following vision statements were defined during the mitigation strategy development process for this Plan update:

- Support expanded Village Centers surrounded by natural resources that serve human recreation (for all) and protect the environment including wildlife. Connect Village Centers by providing safe, clean, and healthy travel with pedestrian and bike paths.
- Be safe from the adverse impacts of environmental and public health disasters (e.g., flooding, pandemics, poverty).
- Have affordable housing and transportation options that allow community members to age in place and be affordable.
- Have implemented measures to reduce greenhouse gasses through renewable energy programs, for the municipality and private property owners, which increase energy efficiency, improve public and private (i.e., sharing) transportation options, and increase the use of electric vehicles.
- Have affordable internet and cell coverage throughout the entire town including cell coverage for Camels Hump State Park to aid in Search and Rescue efforts.
- Be free from the Opioid crisis.
- Continue to be a place where neighbors help neighbors and be a town that facilitates strong and caring community relationships.

- Have an increasing number of volunteers (from local and area towns) working cooperatively to make our rural communities and our world a better place for all.

Status of Previous Actions

The Town of Huntington reviewed its Mitigation Actions described in the 2017 *MHAHMP* and noted the status of each.

Table 8.28: Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Date	Action Number	Title of project	Hazard(s)	2022 Status Update
2011	2011-1	Upgrade culverts and ditching along roads to mitigate against repeated damages from stormwater or spring snowmelt	F, FE	Ongoing activity and it has been integrated into 2022 Mitigation Action 2022- 1.
2011	2011-2	Consider paving certain road sections to lower overall maintenance costs, improve snow plowing speeds and improve the overall capability of roads to handle current traffic volumes	SWS	This activity is no longer a priority item and is being removed from the plan.
2017	2017-1	Complete fluvial geomorphology assessments and address identified vulnerable infrastructure	FE	Ongoing activity and it has been integrated into 2022 Mitigation Action 2022-2.
2017	2017-2	Improve capabilities of existing road and stormwater management infrastructure	F, FE	Ongoing activity and it has been integrated into 2022 Mitigation Action 2022-3.
2017	2017-3	Implement road stormwater management plan consistent with Vermont municipal roads general plan	F, FE	This activity has been completed and is being removed from plan.
Acronym Key:	Dam Failure: DF			
	Extreme Temperatures: ET			
	Flood: F			
	Fluvial Erosion: FE			
	Human Infectious Disease: HID			
	Invasive Species: IS			
	Severe Rainstorm: SR			
	Severe Winter Storm: SWS			
	Wildfire: WF			

The locations of previous FEMA Public Assistance Projects in the Town of Huntington demonstrating recovery and mitigation activities include damage to roads and bridges; protective measures; and recreational or other site impacts.

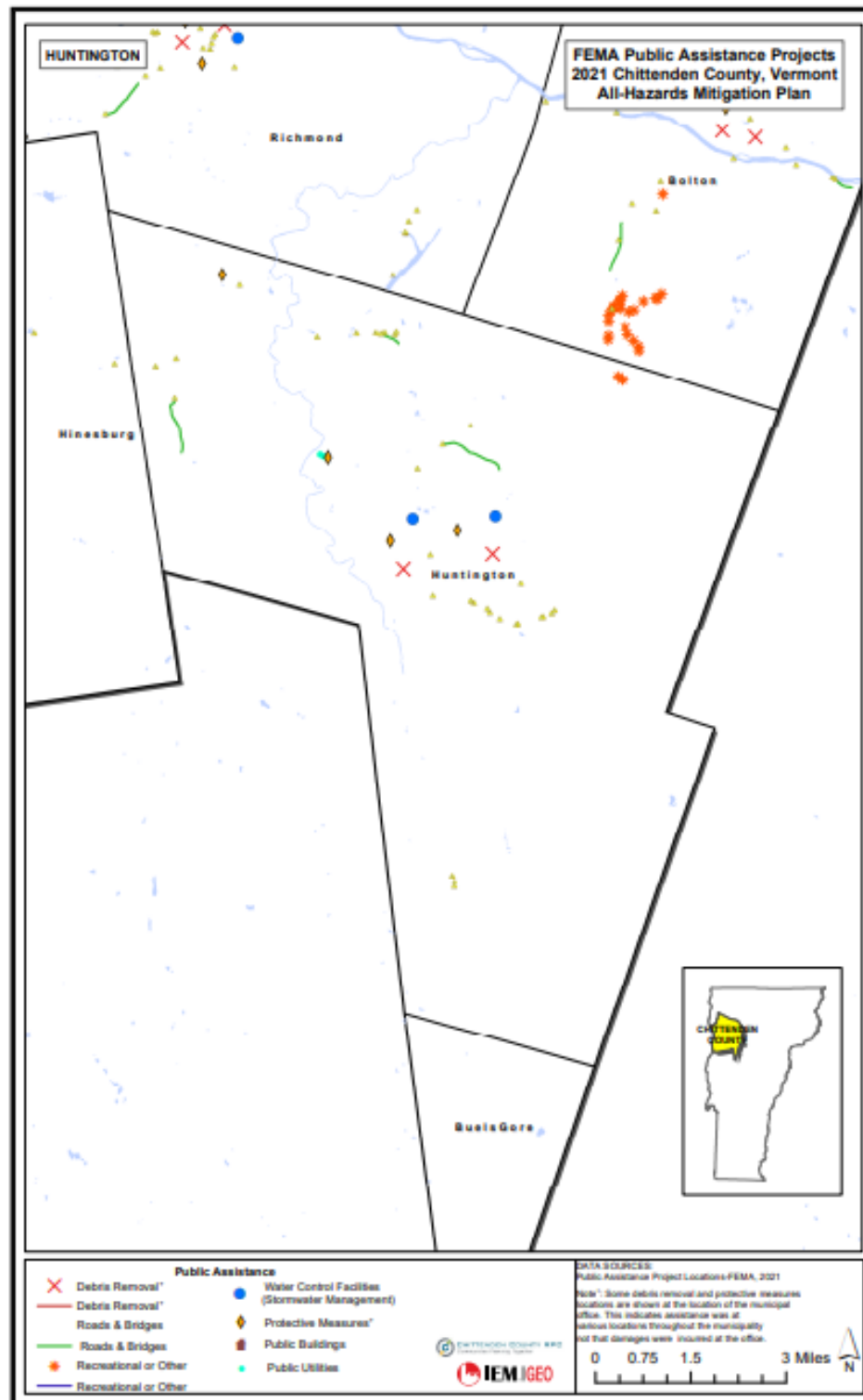


Figure 8.10: Previous FEMA Public Assistance Projects, Town of Huntington¹⁸

¹⁸ Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission, GIS Database, October 14, 2021.

New Mitigation Actions

The Town of Huntington identified eight mitigation actions that were prioritized based on the Mitigation Action Ranking System described in [Section 6, Base Plan](#).

Table 8.29: 2022 Prioritized Mitigation Actions, Town of Huntington

Action Number	Proposed Action	Lead Agency/ Department(s)	Risk Reduction Benefit	Hazard(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Timeframe	Priority Ranking
2022-1	Retrofit/Acquisition of Repetitive loss structures	Town Administrator	Addresses damage to repetitive lost structure by removing them from the floodplain.	Flood, Fluvial Erosion, Severe Rainstorm	High: \$100,000 or greater	State VANR Grants, HMA, Municipal funds	2022-2027 New	High
2022-2	Upgrade culverts and ditching along roads to mitigate against repeated damages from stormwater or spring snowmelt	Town Highway Foreman	Addresses damage to new/existing public infrastructure and buildings. Mitigates temporary road and bridge closure and budgetary impacts	Flood, Fluvial Erosion, Severe Winter Storm Severe Rainstorm	Medium: \$10,000 to \$100,00	State VANR Grants, HMA, Municipal funds	2022-2027 Cont'd	Medium
Action Number	Proposed Action	Lead Agency/ Department(s)	Risk Reduction Benefit	Hazard(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Timeframe	Priority Ranking
2022-3	Complete fluvial geomorphology assessments and address identified vulnerable infrastructure	Town Highway Foreman	Addresses damage to new/existing public infrastructure and buildings. Mitigates temporary road and bridge closure and budgetary impacts	Flood, Fluvial Erosion, Severe Winter Storm Severe Rainstorm	Medium: \$10,000 to \$100,00	State VANR Grants, HMA, Municipal funds	2022-2027 Cont'd	Medium
Action Number	Proposed Action	Lead Agency/ Department(s)	Risk Reduction Benefit	Hazard(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Timeframe	Priority Ranking
2022-4	Improve capabilities of existing road and stormwater management infrastructure	Town Highway Foreman	Addresses damage to new/existing public infrastructure and buildings. Mitigates temporary road and bridge closure and budgetary impacts	Flood, Fluvial Erosion, Severe Winter Storm Severe Rainstorm	Medium: \$10,000 to \$100,00	State VANR Grants, HMA, Municipal funds	2022-2027 Cont'd	Medium
Action Number	Proposed Action	Lead Agency/ Department(s)	Risk Reduction Benefit	Hazard(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Timeframe	Priority Ranking

Action Number	Proposed Action	Lead Agency/ Department(s)	Risk Reduction Benefit	Hazard(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Timeframe	Priority Ranking
2022-5	Retrofit all new and existing critical facilities	Town Highway Foreman	Addresses damage to new/existing public infrastructure and buildings.	Flood, Fluvial Erosion, Severe Winter Storm Severe Rainstorm	High: \$100,000 or greater	State VANR Grants, HMA, Municipal funds	2022-2027 New	High
Action Number	Proposed Action	Lead Agency/ Department(s)	Risk Reduction Benefit	Hazard(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Timeframe	Priority Ranking
2022-6	Retrofit flood-prone structures to include repetitive loss structures	, Town Highway Foreman	Addresses damage to new/existing public and private infrastructure and buildings buildings.	Flood, Fluvial Erosion, Severe Winter Storm Severe Rainstorm	High: \$100,000 or greater	State VANR Grants, HMA, Municipal funds	2022-2027 New	High
Action Number	Proposed Action	Lead Agency/ Department(s)	Risk Reduction Benefit	Hazard(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Timeframe	Priority Ranking
2022-7	Update existing Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and floodplain maps (RiskMAP program through FEMA)	Town Highway Foreman	Updated information on flood hazards to provide more accurate data on the location of potential flood hazards as a tool to assist in directing future development away from hazard areas.	Flood	Low: Less than \$10,000	State VANR Grants, HMA, Municipal funds	2022-2027 Cont'd	Medium
Action Number	Proposed Action	Lead Agency/ Department(s)	Risk Reduction Benefit	Hazard(s) Addressed	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Timeframe	Priority Ranking
2022-8	Develop public-private partnerships to address hazard reduction-related needs	Town Select Board	Education and awareness programs to mitigate the effects of storms, situational awareness, and fire safety.	All natural and non-natural hazards	Low: Less than \$10,000	Town general funds	2022-2027 New	Medium

Action Plan for Implementation and Integration

The Town of Huntington identified several existing plans or planning processes that can serve to integrate hazard mitigation during the 2022-2027 planning cycle. The Town will incorporate the mitigation actions outlined in this plan into the Town Plan during the next plan update process in 2027. The Town Plan update will be led by the Planning Commission, which will review this plan and determine those mitigation actions/strategies/goals that should be included in the Town Plan.

Table 8.30: Action Plan for Implementation and Integration, Town of Huntington

Existing Plan or Procedure	Description of How Mitigation will be Incorporated or Integrated
Integrate goals into the local Comprehensive Plan	Continue to coordinate with Planning and Zoning and other applicable departments to incorporate current and emerging risks and actions into planning efforts.
Review/update land development regulations for consistency with mitigation goals	Continue coordination with Planning and Zoning regarding future land use projects.
Review/update building/zoning codes for consistency with mitigation goal	Work with Planning and Zoning regarding county zoning ordinances and consistency with mitigation goals.
Maintain regulatory requirements of the floodplain management program (NFIP)	Support Floodplain Manager who is responsible for floodplain management.
Enhance floodplain management through Community Rating System (CRS)	Work with Town Administrator on reviews of floodplain management and mapping.
Review/Update economic development plan and policies for consistency with mitigation goals	Work with Select Board to ensure consistency in plans.
Continue public engagement in mitigation planning	Continue to promote awareness of hazards and incorporate public feedback into planning processes.
Identify opportunities for mitigation education and outreach	Identify opportunities to conduct community outreach to promote the importance of mitigation projects.
Review/update stormwater plans and procedures for consistency with mitigation goals	Work with Road Department to discuss plans and procedures on a more frequent basis.
Maintain ongoing enforcement of existing policies	Support municipal Departments with any applicable enforcement policies.
Monitor funding opportunities	Office of Emergency Management will continue to monitor funding sources and coordinate with Departments on projects that support mitigation actions.
Incorporate goals and objectives into day-to-day government functions	Municipal Departments will incorporate the concept of mitigation into day-to-day government functions, including continual monitoring of the action items identified in the 2022 update.
Incorporate goals into day-to-day development policies, reviews & priorities	Continue work with Planning and Zoning to incorporate mitigation into day-to-day activities.

8.9 ANNEX MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

The method and schedule for maintaining, evaluating, and updating the MJAHMP is described in **Section 7, Base Plan**. The Town of Huntington will maintain its participation in All-Hazards Mitigation Plan Update Committee (AHMPUC) throughout the planning cycle, consistent with its role and responsibilities. The Town of Huntington has designated the Town Administrator and Planning Commission as lead responsible for all Plan Maintenance related activities.

Table 8.31: Town of Huntington Plan Maintenance Responsibilities for the *Chittenden County, Vermont Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, Base Plan*

Role	Responsibilities
Monitoring the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the monitoring process as requested by the CCRPC staff • Assist in collecting and analyzing data • Assist in disseminating reports to stakeholders and the public • Maintain records and documentation of all jurisdictional monitoring activities • Promote the mitigation planning process with the public and solicit public input.
Evaluating the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the evaluation process as requested by the CCRPC staff • Assist in collecting and analyzing data • Assist in disseminating reports to stakeholders and the public • Maintain records and documentation of all jurisdictional monitoring activities • Promote the mitigation planning process with the public and solicit public input
Updating the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the jurisdiction and participate in the planning cycle, including plan review, revision, and update process • Collect and report data to the Update Coordinator • Maintain records and documentation of all jurisdictional plan review and revision activities • Promote the mitigation planning process with stakeholders and the public and solicit public input

Revisions to Jurisdiction Annexes

The municipalities of Chittenden County will coordinate with the CCRPC for changes or updates to its jurisdictional annexes. Local participating jurisdictions have the authority to approve/adopt changes to their own Action Plans for Implementation without approval from the CCRPC or the Committee; however, the Committee and CCRPC should be advised of all changes as a courtesy and in consideration of potential changes or modifications to the regional *MJAHMP* that may conflict with the proposed annex changes. The CCRPC will be responsible for verifying that the proposed change will not affect the jurisdiction's compliance with current State and Federal mitigation planning requirements.

Municipalities may make administrative changes or updates to their mitigation actions and Action Plans for Implementation in their jurisdiction annexes at any time in coordination with the CCRPC staff.

A municipality may choose not to re-adopt the updated *MJAHMP* and its respective jurisdiction annex; however, it should be stated that the jurisdiction will no longer be eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation grants. A municipality may choose to develop, adopt, and submit its own Local All-Hazards Mitigation Plan to FEMA Region I, consistent with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and regulations contained in 44 CFR Part 201.6 in order to maintain eligibility.

The relative strength and depth of this method and schedule for monitoring and evaluating the plan is contingent upon funding from Emergency Management Planning grants, Hazard

Mitigation Assistance grants, or similar sources. Adherence to the monitoring, evaluation, and update process schedule will ensure that the Plan is kept current throughout its five-year cycle.

Table 8.32: Town of Huntington Jurisdiction Annex Maintenance Procedure

Activity	Procedure and schedule	Outcome
Monitoring the Annex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule the annual plan review with the jurisdiction planning team. 2. Review the status of all mitigation actions, using the <i>Mitigation Action Implementation Worksheet</i> (Section 7, Attachment B, Base Plan). 	Produce an annual report that includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status update of all mitigation actions • Summary of any changes in hazard risk or vulnerabilities and capabilities • Summary of activities conducted for the Action Plan for Implementation and Integration
Evaluating the Annex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Schedule the annual plan evaluation with the jurisdiction planning team. 4. Evaluate the current hazard risks and vulnerabilities, and hazard mitigation capabilities using the <i>Planning Considerations Worksheet</i>, (Section 7, Attachment C, Base Plan). 	Submit the annual report to the <i>MJAHMP</i> AHMPUC Point of Contact
Updating the Annex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate with the AHMPUC to identify the method and schedule for the five-year update of the <i>MJAHMP</i>. 2. Participate in the planning process. 3. Provide input related to the plan components. 4. Following the FEMA designation of Approvable Pending Adoption (APA), adopt the updated plan. 	Adoption of the FEMA-approved plan every five years will maintain the jurisdiction's eligibility for federal post-disaster funding.

8.10 ANNEX ADOPTION

The Town of Huntington Jurisdiction Annex will be adopted by the municipality's governing body concurrently with the *2022 Chittenden County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan*.

Following adoption, a copy of the Adoption Resolution will be maintained in this annex as [Attachment A](#), and a copy will be forwarded to Vermont Emergency Management (VEM) to submit to FEMA for final approval of the plan. The plan will expire five years (minus one day) from the date of FEMA's final approval letter.

8.11 ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1: Adoption Resolution

ATTACHMENT 2: Planning Worksheets and Documentation

ATTACHMENT 3: Documentation of Public Participation

ATTACHMENT 4: Mitigation Actions

ATTACHMENT 1: Adoption Resolution

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

October 4, 2022

TOWN OF HUNTINGTON, Vermont Selectboard

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2022 Chittenden County, Vermont Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

WHEREAS, the Town of Huntington has historically experienced severe damage from natural hazards and it continues to be vulnerable to the effects of the hazards profiled in the 2022 Chittenden County, Vermont Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which result in loss of property and life, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Huntington has developed and received conditional approval from Vermont Emergency Management (VEM) for its 2022 Chittenden County, Vermont Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (Plan) under the requirements of 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan specifically addresses hazard mitigation strategies, and Plan maintenance procedures for the Town of Huntington; and

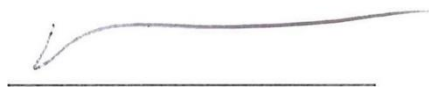
WHEREAS, the Plan recommends several hazard mitigation actions (projects) that will provide mitigation for specific natural hazards that impact the Town of Huntington with the effect of protecting people and property from loss associated with those hazards; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Plan will make the Town of Huntington eligible for funding to alleviate the impacts of future hazards; now therefore be it

RESOLVED by Town of Huntington Selectboard:

1. The 2022 Vermont Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted as an official plan of the Town of Huntington;
2. The respective officials identified in the mitigation action plan of the Plan are hereby directed to pursue implementation of the recommended actions assigned to them;
3. Future revisions and Plan maintenance required by 44 CFR 201.6 and FEMA are hereby adopted as part of this resolution for a period of five (5) years from the date of this resolution; and
4. An annual report on the process of the implementation elements of the Plan will be presented to the Selectboard by the Emergency Management Director or Coordinator.

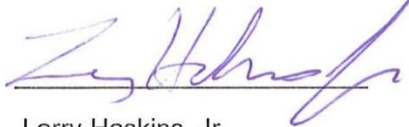
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have affixed their signature and the corporate seal of the Town of Huntington this 04 day of October 2022.



Dori Barton (Chair)



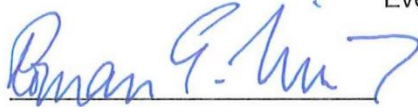
Landel Cochran (Vice-Chair)



Larry Haskins, Jr




Everett Lewis, Jr



Roman Livak

record this 10 day of November 2022



Received for Heidi Rasht, Town Clerk

record this

ATTACHMENT 2: Planning Worksheets and Documentation

Natural Hazards Risk Estimation Matrix											
Huntington		Dam/Levee Failure	Extreme Temp	Flooding	Fluvial	Erosion	Human	Infectious	Invasive Species	Severe Rainstorm	Severe Winter
Area Impacted		0									
Key:	0= No developed area impacted										
	1= Less than 25% of developed area impacted			1	1						
	2= Less than 50% of developed area impacted										
	3= Less than 75% of developed area impacted							3	3	3	
	4= Over 75% of developed area impacted		4			4					
Health & Safety Consequences											
Key:	0= No health and safety impact	0						0			
	1= Few injuries or illnesses		1		1					1	
	2= Few fatalities or illnesses			2		2					2
	3= Numerous fatalities										
Property Damage											
Key:	0= No property damage	0					0				
	1= Few properties destroyed or damaged		1					1			
	2= Few destroyed but many damaged			2	2				2	2	
	3= Few damaged and many destroyed										
	4= Many properties destroyed and damaged										
Environmental Damage											
Key:	0= Little or no environmental damage	0					0				
	1= Resources damaged with short-term recovery		1							1	
	2= Resources damaged with long-term recovery			2				2			2
	3= Resources destroyed beyond recovery				3						
Economic Disruption											
Key:	0= No economic impact	0									
	1= Low direct and/or indirect costs		1				1	1			
	2= High direct and low indirect costs			2	2				2	2	
	3= Low direct and high indirect costs										
	4= High direct and high indirect costs										
Sum of Area & Consequences Scores		0	8	9	9	7	7	9	11		
Probability of Occurrence											
Key:	1= Unknown but rare occurrence	1									
	2= Unknown but anticipate an occurrence										
	3= 100 years or less occurrence										
	4= 25 years or less occurrence		4	4	4	4	4				
	5= Once a year or more occurrence								5	5	
Total Risk Rating											
	Total Risk Rating=	0	32	36	36	28	28	45	55		
Legend											
	Sum of Area & Consequences Scores										
	x Probability of Occurrence										
Low =	Hazard Risk Level 0-18										
Medium =	Hazard Risk Level 19-37										
High =	Hazard Risk Level 38-60										

Wildfire	Technological Hazards													Soceital Hazards								
	Hazardous Materials	Major Transportation	Multi-Structure	Natural Gas	Service Loss	Other Fuel	Service Loss	Pollution (algal bloom,)	Power Loss	Sewer	Service Loss	Telecommuni		Water Pollution	Water	Supply Loss	Civil	Disturbance	Crime	Economic Recession	Epidemic	Key Employer
0					0			0		0				1	1		1	1			2	1
	1	1	1											1	1				3			
						3																
									4			4								5		
0					0			0		0												
	1	1	1			1			1			1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1
																			3			
0					0					0		1			0					0		
	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				1				2	1	1		1	1
1		0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0				0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	2							1						2								
					0																	
1		1				1	1	1	1	1	1				1		1	1				1
			2	2										2							3	
																			4	4		
2	6	5	5	0	6	3	7	1	7	7	7	3				5	4	9	12	7	4	4
	1				1											1						1
						2				2				2								
3		3	3																	3		
							4	4			4	4					4	4			4	
6	6	15	15	0	12	12	28	2	28	28	28	6				5	16	36	36	28		4

WORKSHEET: Capabilities Assessment

Jurisdiction: Town of *Huntington, Vermont***Date: 11/9/2021****4930 Main Road, Huntington VT 05462 townhunt@gmavt.net / 802-434-4779**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position/Title</i>	<i>Department/Agency</i>
Darlene Palola	Community Volunteer	Huntington
Adam Miller	Planning Commission Chair	Huntington
Tate Jeffery	Volunteer Fire Department Chief	Huntington
Barbara Elliott	Town Administrator	Huntington
Dan Albrecht	Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission	Chittenden County

Section 1: Planning and Regulatory

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. Please indicate which of the following your jurisdiction has in place.

Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes or No? • Year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the plan address hazards? • Does the plan identify projects to include in the mitigation strategy? • Can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Yes Town Plan 2019 2018 ECOS Plan (CCRPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Identifies flood hazard areas, fluvial erosion zones, river corridors, along with a comprehensive set of goals and implementation recommendations • Assist municipalities and the state in emergency management planning through implementation of the AHMP, Local Emergency Planning Committee coordination, LEMP assistance, regional dispatch support
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes 2020 for Highway Dept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • 2020 MRPG Implementation Plan (completed in Spring 2021) and 2021 Bridge Improvement & Maintenance Capital Plan Development Plan • These will be used to inform the Town's General Fund Budget and multi-year Capital Plan for addressing road stormwater erosion and improvements to bridges and highways for safety
Economic Development Plan	Yes 2018 ECOS Comprehensive Dev. Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Lands Implementation used to reduce food insecurity in an emergency • Support implementation of the Farm to Plate Strategic Plan and the VT Working Landscape Partnership Action Plan
Impact fees for new development	n/a	
Local Emergency Management Plan	yes Annual LEMP; Town Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • LEMP establishes line of responsibility during a disaster and identifies high risk populations, hazardous sites, procedures, and resources • Town Plan identifies public safety issues
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications and power supply are provided regionally; Town contracts for police service; roads closures are established by Town Road Foreman; continuity section of the LEMP
Transportation Plan	Yes Multiple Plans: Town (2019) MRGP (2020) Bridge (2021) Capital (annual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Plan includes implementation goals • MRGP hazardous and polluting conditions to meet MRGP criteria • Bridge Improvement & Maintenance Plan • Capital Plan includes pavement, roads, bridges, and equipment plans
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes MRGP (permit in place since 2018) & Town's MRPG Implementation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Mitigate severe rainstorm, fluvial erosion and water pollution and their associated vulnerabilities to decrease the damage to new/existing public infrastructure; impairment of local waterways and Lake Champlain; and budgetary impacts • Enforced by ANR; guidance by CCRPC as required by MRGP; Town is required to fix identified road erosion problems

Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Volunteer Fire Department and Local Fire Warden • Ordinances for brush burning (which require a Burning Permit that are enforceable by the Town) and campfires
Other special plans (e.g., brownfields redevelopment, disaster recovery, Local Waterfront Redevelopment Plan, climate change adaptation, etc.)	Yes Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). FEMA buyout; restoration. Community Forest Invasive Species Eradication Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to address dangers to safety due to invasion of EAB • Development of Pocket Park for community use at a FEMA buyout property, with tree planting to curb more erosion and additional bank failure • Energy Plan to provide efficient electricity and heat to local properties • Acquisition of 245-acre Community Forest to aid in climate resiliency
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspection	Yes or No?	Are codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and multi-family homes are inspected by VT Division of Fire Safety
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO rating	Yes Adopted LEMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The department operates sufficient apparatus to carry in excess of 4000 gallons of water in order to maintain our 8B ISO rating; the dry hydrant program is/was intended to lower ISO ratings in areas served by dry hydrants.
Site Plan review requirements	Yes 2014 Site Plan Review Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Adequacy of site layout and design to protect significant site features, including but not limited to: surface waters, wetlands, vernal pools, critical wildlife habitat areas and associated buffers and travel corridors; ridgelines; areas of steep slopes (equal to or greater than 20%); rare, threatened, and endangered species; historic sites and structures; and tree lines, walls, and fences
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes or No?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? • Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning ordinance	Yes 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • The Town's Zoning Regulations also include stream setbacks, which prevents new construction in the river corridor and conserves vulnerable land, and a conservation district. • Enforced by ZAO and/or DRB

Subdivision ordinance	Yes 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Zoning will assure each lot has adequate access (whether public or private) for its intended use; emergency vehicle access; new roads, sidewalks and pedestrian paths that effectively connect to existing and planned roads and pedestrian facilities in the surrounding area; each lot has adequate public road frontage; where the subdivision application contemplates development it is submitted with a building permit application: there is adequate provision for potable water supply, wastewater treatment/disposal, soil stabilization, erosion control, and stormwater management • Enforced by ZAO; DRB
Floodplain ordinance	Yes 2014 Fluvial Erosion Hazard Mitigation Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Will mitigate severe rainstorm, fluvial erosion and water pollution and their associated vulnerabilities of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Damage to new/existing public infrastructure ◦ Impairment of local waterways and Lake Champlain • Budgetary impacts of flood hazard areas designated pursuant to 10 V.S.A. Chapter 32 § 753 and the municipal AHMP, in order to make the Town of Huntington citizens and businesses eligible for federal flood insurance, federal disaster recovery funds, and hazard mitigation funds as may be available. • Enforced by ANR
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Standards for environmental hazards are contained in floodplain ordinance and Zoning Regulations
Flood insurance rate maps	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Flood Insurance Rate Maps are on file at Town Office
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town owns a new community forest which is 80% forested and has river access, and a Recreation Field for sporting events (basketball, pickleball, soccer, horseshoes) • Town's Flood Hazard Regulations prevent most construction in the Special Flood Hazard Area, effectively creating conserved lands
Need for Shelter due to Power Outage	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Administrator opens the doors of the Town's emergency shelter and day station located at the Community Church of Huntington (which includes cooking facilities, showers, and Wi-Fi)
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of updated Land Use Regulations will provide for greater riparian protection per State goals by prohibiting or restricting development in Floodways, Special Flood Hazard Areas and River Corridors • Expansion of work hours for professional ZAO • Training for ZAO and DRB • Additional funding for road and bridge repair and maintenance • Update Geomorphic Assessment on Huntington River and major tributaries 		

Section 2. Administrative and Technical

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. These include staff and their skills and tools that can be used for mitigation planning and to implement specific mitigation actions. If your jurisdiction does not have local staff resources, please indicate if these are available through agreement with other entities, or at the county level to provide the services or technical assistance.

Staff/Personnel Resources	Have Capability Y/N	Department/ Agency and Position	Effective Coordination?	Adequate Staffing?	Integrated into Mitigation Planning?
A. Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	CCRPC VEM DEC ANR	Yes, with ANR & CCRPC	No	ANR & CCRPC work to develop and implement the Winooski Tactical Basin Plan (TBP)
B. Engineer/professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	No	ANR and NRCD Engineers	Yes	Engineers are hired for specific work	
C. Planners/Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or manmade hazards	No	ANR and NRCD	Yes, coordinated with FEMA for Buy-out	Yes	
D. Floodplain manager	No	ANR, DEC	Review's work done in a Flood Plain	Depends on DEC workload	
E. Surveyor(s)	No	ANR or private	Yes	Yes	
F. Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	No	Experts from ANR or NRCD	Yes	No	
G. Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	No	CCRPC planners or ANR	Yes	Yes/ Variable	Yes
H. Scientist familiar with hazards of the community	No	ANR, DEC	Yes	Not always	
I. Emergency manager	Yes	Town Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes
J. Grant writer(s)	Yes	Town Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes
k. Warning systems or services (automated callout, sirens, etc.)	Yes	Fire Department; Road Foreman. Town Administrator	Yes	No	Yes
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?					

- Connection to a Cell Tower, when operable, will improve communication with First Responders, Fire Department and Highway as well as with regional services; installation of a tower in Huntington Center is currently underway
- Support from CCRPC is invaluable since the Town does not have planning staff; it is critical for the Town to remain well connected with CCRPC staff and committees; currently the Town does not have a representative to the Planning Advisory Committee, which would be helpful (the Town does have representation at the Transportation Advisory Committee, Clean Water Advisory Committee and Board of Commissioners)
-

Section 3: Financial

Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Y/N)	Has the funding resource been used in the past and for what type of activities/	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Fire and highway equipment, road and bridge improvements, and Town buildings & grounds facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, however funds are limited
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Town utilizes reserve funding; however, the tax burden is stretched to the limit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially (State education tax saps the ability for the Town to levy the full extent of taxes needed)
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	n/a	n/a
Impact fees for new development	No	n/a	n/a
Storm water utility fee	No	n/a	n/a
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Town utilizes loans and bonds (within financial policies) • Purchase of community forest property; infrastructure (bridges, pavement, equipment) • Historic buildings have utilized funds for restoration prior to 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, within the constraints of the Town's financial policies which govern debt service levels
Incur debt through private activities	No	n/a	n/a
Community Development Block Grant	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, for restoration of the Town Hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not sure if this will be able to be used in the future
Other federal funding programs	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Transportation. • USFS grant for Community Forest; FEMA Disaster Recovery; Federal Highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes

State funding programs	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Highway & Structures Grants; VTRANS Better Roads Program; MRGP Grants-in-Aid Program; Homeland Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes
Public/Private partnership funding sources	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vermont Land Trust (VLT) for Agriculture and Forest land projects Trust for Public Land (TPL) Forest grants (L.L.Bean; Lintilhac Foundation; RiseVT; Association of VT Conservation Commissions; Friends of Winooski River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand to cover cost of highway safety improvements Use for development of a wastewater system in the Village to protect households and the river from contamination Support local agriculture that keeps the soils permeable and prevents high run-off of water and sediment Identify residential properties at risk of damage from severe rain and bank erosion and plant vegetation where needed Lake Champlain Basin Plan funding through Act 76 via the regional commissions. (potential funding source) 			

Section 4: Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program/Organization	Yes/No	Describe program/organization and how relates to disaster resilience and mitigation. Could the program/organization help implement future mitigation activities?
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coalition of Towns provide services to Senior citizens, including meals on wheels which can be expanded in an emergency Vulnerable populations are served by "Neighbor Helping Neighbor"

Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education, household recycling, etc.)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Emergency Shelter Coordinators • Solid Waste District provides information regularly on recycling and disposal of hazardous waste; sponsors the ROVER (hazardous materials disposal) • Volunteers take meals to homebound; shelter is available if needed. • Conservation Commission provides articles and programs on environmental issues • Energy Committee provides articles and programs on energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc. • Fire Department sponsors annual training at our local school
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A facility manager ensures the school population is safe and secure, and holds a sponsor's a cross-organizational safety committee (school, Fire Department, 1st Response, Rescue, Highway, VT State Police, Emergency Management Coordinator/Town Administrator
Storm Ready certification	n/a	n/a
Firewise Communities certification	n/a	n/a
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have worked with VT Disaster Recovery Fund, Nature Conservancy, USDA NRCS, FEMA
Other Rescue Squad for local Towns	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town has volunteer First Response & Search and Rescue teams • Volunteer rescue squads are understaffed.
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relying on volunteers is difficult, so if there were a way to pay for services that would allow for expansion and improvement. • Municipal staffing is extremely limited, so if we could afford to hire more staff, we would be able to expand and improve services 		

ATTACHMENT 3: Documentation of Public Participation

Hazard Mitigation Planning for Chittenden County

Hazard mitigation planning is a process that identifies hazards and their risks to you community. Over the next several months, your community's Hazard Mitigation will be updated.

Read below about how to learn more and participate!

This is your community's plan!	Disasters can happen anytime, anywhere, and any place.
<p>To have value, the plan must represent the current needs and values of your community and be useful for officials, stakeholders, and citizens. Consider the critical importance of mitigation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect public safety and prevent loss of life and injury. • Lessen impact to existing and future development. • Prevent damage to a community's unique cultural, historical, and environmental assets. 	<p>They cause loss of life, damage buildings and infrastructure, and have devastating consequences on a community's economic, social, and environmental well-being.</p> <p>Hazard mitigation planning is a process that identifies hazards and their risks to your community and assesses the vulnerability of people, property, the environment, and the economy to one or more hazards. The end result is a comprehensive mitigation strategy that presents recommended sustained actions to reduce disaster-related damages and minimizes long-term community risk to the hazards.</p> <p>In the June 2021, Chittenden County municipalities initiated a collaborative planning effort to develop the 2022 update of the Chittenden County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The benefits derived from the planning process, and the recommended mitigation actions that will ultimately be implemented, will significantly improve community resilience and sustainability.</p>
Take the Survey >>	

Over the next several months staff of [IEM, an international disaster and crisis management firm](#) will be working with emergency management, planning and road department staff of your local municipality to update your municipality's local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Your knowledge of local hazards is critical to good planning.

Participate in our online survey!

- [Take the survey](#) to provide your opinion on local hazard events and their impact on you, your family, and the community. The survey will be open from October 1 through October 30.

- Contact your local city or town officials to learn how to provide comment on the draft municipal Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure it reflects your experience and concerns.

Questions & Contact	More Information
<p>If you have questions, contact Dan Albrecht, CCRPC Senior Planner at dalbrecht@ccrpcvt.org or 802-861-0133</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Leroy Thompson, IEM Senior Planner at leroy.thompson@iem.com or 850-570-9867</p>	<p>To view the current mitigation plan for your community please visit the CCRPC website.</p> <p>This planning project is funded by a FEMA grant provided through Vermont Emergency Management (VEM). The project is a joint effort between IEM and the Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission (CCRPC) to assist Chittenden County municipalities.</p>

Published

County Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey

Five Sisters – No. 6205 • Emma Vaughn • Communications Manager, Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission

Posted to: Centennial, Downtown, ONE Central, ONE East, ONE West, Appletree Point, Crescent Woods, Ethan Allen, Far North End, Lakewood, Village Green, Birchcliff, Five Sisters, Hill Section, King Maple, Lakeside, Oakledge, Redstone Quarry, South Union, The Addition, Charlotte, Hinesburg, Shelburne, Bay Creek, Clay Point, Colchester Village, Colchester West, Malletts Bay, Milton, Butlers Corner, Countryside, Essex Center, Essex West, Fairview Farms, Five Corners North, Five Corners South, Rural Essex, The Fort, Jericho, Underhill, Westford, Bolton, Huntington, Richmond, Chamberlin, East Terrace, Eastwoods, Kennedy, Mayfair Park, Queen City Park, SWSB, Southeast Quadrant, The Orchards, Brennan Woods, Williston, Winooski **show less**
Oct 4, 2021

Announcement

Hazard mitigation planning is a process that identifies hazards and their risks to your community and assesses the vulnerability of people, property, the environment, and the economy to one or more hazards. The end result is a comprehensive mitigation strategy that presents recommended sustained actions to reduce disaster-related damages and minimizes long-term community risk to the hazards.

In June 2021, Chittenden County municipalities initiated a collaborative planning effort to develop the 2022 update of the Chittenden County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The benefits derived from the planning process, and the recommended mitigation actions that will ultimately be implemented, will significantly improve community resilience and sustainability.

Over the next several months staff of IEM, an international disaster and crisis management firm, will be working with emergency management, planning and public works staff of your local municipality to update your municipality's local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Your knowledge on local hazards is critical to good planning: Participate in our online survey!

- Take the survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/KLB6RMX> to provide your opinion on local hazard events and their impact on you, your family, and the community. The survey will be open from October 1 through October 30.
- Contact your local city or town officials to learn how to provide comment on the draft municipal Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure it reflects your experience and concerns.

Contact:

Dan Albrecht, CCRPC Senior Planner

dalbrecht@ccrpcvt.org | (802) 391-6809

or

Leroy Thompson, IEM Senior Planner

leroy.thompson@ieminc.com | 850-570-9867

Chittenden County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan website:

<https://www.ccrpcvt.org/our-work/emergency-management/hazard-mitigation-plan/>

Attachment 4: Mitigation Actions

Prioritization Criteria

(S) Social	
Definition	Considerations
The public must support the overall mitigation implementation strategy and specific mitigation actions. The mitigation action is evaluated in terms of community acceptance and impact on the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community acceptance: will the action disrupt housing or cause the relocation of people? Is the action compatible with present and future community values? • Impact on population: will the proposed action adversely affect one segment of the population?
(T) Technical	
Definition	Considerations
It is important to determine if the proposed action is technically feasible, will help to reduce losses in the long term, and has minimal secondary impacts. This category evaluates whether the action is a whole or partial solution, or not a solution at all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical feasibility: how effective is the action in avoiding or reducing future losses? • Long-term solution: does the action solve the problem or only a symptom? • Secondary impacts: will the action create more problems than it solves?
A. Administrative	
Definition	Considerations
This category examines the anticipated staffing, funding, time, and maintenance requirements for the mitigation action to determine if the jurisdiction has the personnel and administrative capabilities to implement the action or whether outside help will be necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing: does the jurisdiction have the capability (staff, technical experts, and training) to implement the action? • Funding allocated: does the jurisdiction have the funding to implement the action or can it readily be obtained? • Time: can the action be accomplished in a timely manner? • Maintenance/Operations: can the community provide the necessary maintenance? It is important to remember that most federal grants will not provide funding for maintenance.
(P) Political	
Definition	Considerations
This category considers the level of political support for the mitigation action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political support: is there political support to implement and maintain this action? Have political leaders participated in the planning process so far? • Local champion or proponent: is there a respected community member willing to help see the action to completion? • Public and stakeholder support: is there enough public support to ensure the success of the action? Have all stakeholders been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process?
(L) Legal	
Definition	Considerations

<p>Whether the jurisdiction has the legal authority to implement the action or whether the jurisdiction must pass new laws or regulations is important in determining how the mitigation action can be best carried out.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonwealth authority: does the Commonwealth have authority to implement the action? • Existing local authority: are proper laws, ordinances, and resolutions in place to implement the action? • Potential legal challenge: is there a technical, scientific, or legal basis for the mitigation action (i.e., does the mitigation actions “fit” the hazard setting)? Are there any potential legal consequences? Is the action likely to be challenged by stakeholders who may be negatively affected?
(E) Economic	
Definition	Considerations
<p>Economic considerations must include evaluation of the present economic base and projected growth. Cost-effective mitigation actions that can be funded in current or upcoming budget cycles are more likely to be implemented than actions requiring general obligation bonds or other instruments that would incur long-term debt to a community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of action: what financial benefits will the action provide? • Cost of action: does the cost seem reasonable for the size of the problem and the likely benefits? What burden will be placed on the tax base or local economy to implement this action? • Contribution to economic goals: does the action contribute to community economic goals, such as capital improvements or economic development? • Outside funding required: are there currently sources of funding that can be used to implement the action? Should the action be considered “tabled” for implementation until outside sources of funding are available?
(E) Environmental	
Definition	Considerations
<p>The impact on the environment is an important consideration because of public desire for sustainable and environmentally healthy communities. Also, statutory considerations, such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), need to be kept in mind when using federal funds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on land/water bodies: how will this action impact land/water? • Impact on endangered species: how will this action impact endangered species? • Impact on hazardous materials and waste sites: how will this action impact hazardous materials and waste sites? • Consistency with community environmental goals: is this action consistent with community environmental goals? • Consistency with federal laws: is the action consistent with federal laws, such as NEPA?

Project Description			Project Criteria/Benefits								
A	B	C	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	
Project #	Mitigation Action	Hazard/ Project Type*	Social (S)	Technical (T)	Administrative (A)	Political (P)	Legal (L)	Economic (E)	Environmental (E)	TOTAL SCORE	Priority